

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PORT ST. GEORGE, THUR 16TH APRIL 1915.

No. 96.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomson, Baron Willington of Rotton, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George and its Dependencies, having landed at Madras this day, proceeded to the Executive Council Chamber, Port St. George, where the Warrant of his Appointment under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual having been read by the Acting Chief Secretary, His Excellency took his seat under a salute of seventeen guns.

2 The following Proclamation and the Royal Warrant of Appointment are published:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomson, Baron Willington of Rotton, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, has been appointed by the King-Emperor to be Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George at Madras and its Dependencies; it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George and its Dependencies, and has taken his seat accordingly.

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

To Our Trusty and Well Beloved Freeman, Baron Willington, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of Our British Empire.

Greeting:

Whereas by the Government of India Act 1915 it is enacted that the Governors of the Presidencies of Port William in Bengal Port St. George and Bombay are appointed by Us by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Now know you that We reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity prudence justice and circumspection of you the said Freeman Baron Willington have nominated made constituted and appointed and by these Presents Do nominate make constitute and appoint you the said Freeman Baron Willington to be Governor of Our Presidency of Port St. George at Madras in the East Indies and for all our affairs in that Presidency and at all other places, and for all such affairs as are now subject to the Government of or are assigned at or in Our said Presidency and of all and singular the Ports Factories Settlements Lands Territories Countries Places and Villages thereto belonging or which now are or shall from time to time be subject to Our said Presidency and to execute all and every the powers and authorities committed or given to the Governor of Our said Presidency by or under or in virtue of the Government of India Act 1915 or under any other Act of Parliament now in force and We do hereby authorize and empower you the said Freeman Baron Willington to take upon you hold and enjoy the said Office upon the same being vacant and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during Our Will and Pleasure subject nevertheless to the superintending and controlling power vested in Our Governor General of India in Council as by the Government of India Act 1915 or any other Act or Acts of Parliament

now in force is provided and also subject to such instructions and directions as you the said Freeman Baron Willington shall as Governor in Council of Our said Presidency from time to time receive under the hand of One of Our Principal Secretaries of State And We do hereby order and require all Our Barwants Officers and Soldiers and all the people and inhabitants within the limits of Our said Presidency to recognise you the said Freeman Baron Willington as Governor of Our said Presidency and to submit themselves accordingly in conformity with law.

Given at Our Court at Pondicherry this first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(By His Majesty's Command)

ED. S. MONTAGU.

No. 97.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willington of Barron, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, having this day assumed the office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, which office, in virtue of the provisions of section 81 of S & G Act, V, cap. 61, was, on vacation by His Excellency the Right Honourable John, Baron Pembroke of Lyth, *K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*, held and executed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon Gordon, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon Gordon has this day resumed the execution of his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 98.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Mr. Archibald Craighead Duff, *L.C.S.*, to be Private Secretary.

Major Kenneth Oswald Gellie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be Military Secretary.

Major David Patrick Johnstone, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Surgeon.

Captain Hugh Ford Partery, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Victor Norman Erskine Howard-Vincent, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Donald Powell, 1/35 Punjab, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Humphrey Stanley Bond, Royal Navy, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Godfrey Heseltine, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabatters), to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, THE 15th APRIL 1919.

No. 99.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, consequent on the departure on special duty as Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon Gordon, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and no person previously appointed to succeed thereto being present on the spot, the Governor in Council has been pleased to supply such vacancy, under the

provisions of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (8 & 9 Geo. V, cap. 61), by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles George Toddhunter to be a Temporary Member of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Toddhunter has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the exercise of his office under the usual salute.

SERVICES PLACED.

Port St. George, April 8, 1918.

No. 100.—The services of Mr. George Archibald Douglas Stuart, L.C.S., was placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture for employment as Agricultural Advisor with effect from the date of his acceptance of charge of that office.

POSTING.

Port St. George, April 11, 1918.

No. 101.—Mr. Venkatesh Perumangam Rao, L.C.S., is, as called from his appointment as Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ponnai, posted as Acting Collector and District Magistrate of the same District.

H. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, April 10, 1918.

No. 99.—Mr. Harold Dawson, to be a Lay Reader of St. Luke's Church, Chittam, vice Mr. F. A. Barry, L.C.S., who has left the station.

POSTINGS.

No. 97.—The Reverend Charles Dale Rose, Preliminary Chaplain, to be Chaplain of North Georgetown, Madras, as arrival.

No. 98.—The Reverend George Augustine Arthur Wright, M.A., Acting Chaplain of Maroon and Myra, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras and also to be Sacrist Chaplain of Wellington in addition to his own duties.

H. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, April 8, 1918.

No. 99.—S.B.Sy. Teendiam Jiraj Rao Gao, Sub-Judge, third grade, will be absconded to leave home on privilege leave for sixteen days from the 21st February 1918, under article 201 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Port St. George, April 8, 1918.

No. 98.—M.B.Sy. Yemmalakota Thattaswami Chari, Registrar of Assurances, Madras District, privilege leave for two months from the 1st April 1918 with permission to prede the Easter holidays to the extent subject to the conditions of article 126 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 97.—M.H.Sy. Mas Sahib Azam Sahib, B.M.S. Gao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Subdivision, Solihy District, privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for three months and fifteen days from the 2nd March 1918 under articles 202, 231 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Port St. George, April 11, 1918.

No. 100.—The Hon'ble Mr. John Edward Power Walsh, B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, through an agent private affairs for three months and fifteen days in satisfaction of the sabbath vacation of the High Court under rules 9, 10 and 25 to article 243 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 341.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. R. S. Teaba Agaya Nambhara Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Revenue in the district of Coimbatore, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar at Elavank, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect of offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1898, and section 113 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1919, which may be committed within the limits of the taluk of Koonapalayam, Tiruchangoda taluk, in the district of Salem:—

I. *Ordinary powers*.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1926.

No. 342.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M. R. S. Nethriyagala Narayana Swami Swam, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tirunelveli.

Fort St. George, April 16, 1926.

Mr. Charles Goveawamy Anbia, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, in the district of Tiruchangoda.

Mr. Alfred Nicholas Kanaswami Tampoe, Collector and District Magistrate, in the district of Chingleput.

No. 343.—Under section 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed as magistrates of the second class, and under section 32, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to fast offenders under section 312:—

M. R. S. Thevarai Narayana Swami Namaswami Swami, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of South Arcot.

M. R. S. Maheswari Ayyar, Magistrate Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of South Arcot.

M. R. S. Marudai Vaidyanathan Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Executive Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1926.

M. R. S. Michael Hanna Adakulam Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1926.

No. 344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. David William Forsyth, I.C.S., to be Justice of the Peace within, and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council at Fort St. George except the Presidency M.A.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 20, 1926.

No. 345.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1879, the Governor in Council sanctioned the appointment of a temporary subordinate Judge for the district of Bellary with effect from the 1st April 1926 and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said Subordinate Judge shall hold his court at Bellary and that the court shall be styled the "Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Bellary". The Governor in Council further directs that the said temporary Subordinate Judge of Bellary shall have and exercise jurisdiction over the Kingdom of Bellary.

8. Under section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Additional Sessions Judge of Bellary for the time being to be temporary subordinate Judge of Bellary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,

Secretary to Government.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1926.

No. 36.—Mr. Felix Alexandre D'Cruz is appointed to act from the 12th April 1926 and will further act as Marriage Registrar under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), and a Registrar of Marriages, under the Special Marriage Act, 1912 (Act III of 1912), for the town of Madras.

MARRIAGE LICENSERS.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1926.

No. 37.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1921), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Mr. Raymond Charles Edward Tinsdale of the Anglican Parishes of Madras, residing at Bellary in the taluk of Tirunelveli in the district of Coimbatore, to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 41.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanction the issue of licences to the undersigned, who are to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Reverend John Jackson of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Ottumalai in the taluk of Ottumalai in the district of Coimbatore.

The Reverend Nalliah Sureshadas Jeyaraj of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Ottumalai in the taluk of Ottumalai in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 42.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Charles Edward Lamball of the Australian Presbyterian Mission, in the District of North Arcot on the 2nd October 1908, is hereby revoked.

No. 43.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Archdeacon James of the South Indian Full Gospel Mission, in the District of Tanjore on the 2nd June 1910, is hereby revoked.

R. RAMASWAMIAH SAQ.
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

For 31 days, April 11, 1919.

No. 18.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Slack, 10th April 1919.

No. 918-P.—In modification of the notification of the Finance Department, No. 913-P, dated the 25th March 1919, it is notified for public information that the rates for treasury bills with effect from the 11th April 1919 and for future rates will be as follows:—

							Per cent.
							Rs. A. P.
For three months' bills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 3 3
For six months' bills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 0 0
For nine months' bills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 0 0
For twelve months' bills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 8 8

Slack, 10th April 1919.

No. 20.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Slack, 10th April 1919.

No. 405-P.E.—Mr. B. G. Venkiah has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 15th March 1919.

No. 31.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(General).

Slack, the 11th March 1919.

No. 77.—The Government of India have been considering for some time past the question of making the official style of the Indian Revenue Accounts more convenient than at present in statements of salary and of service pay for as possible, say existing officials in service. In framing suggestions to this end, they have been assisted by the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Service of England and Wales. Certain questions arising from the application of these recommendations to Indian records were laid before local Governments. After considering their replies and consulting expert advice, the Government of India have decided to introduce the following changes in their own Record Office and they recommend a like procedure in the office of the local Governments.

1. The records of India are kept partly in the Record Office of the Government of India, and partly in the provincial Record Offices. The system hitherto followed in these Record Offices is evolved from the practice followed in the English Record Office and remains in the possession of—

(a) a person (or persons) giving a complete list of documents, with some indication of their date and contents;

(b) a calendar giving a printed or nearly printed document of importance or a reference to some publication where it may be found.

Where full effect given to this system, it would greatly facilitate the work of statisticians and serve to remove some of the difficulties which now vitiate official records. But the system made has not been satisfactory and the system has been characterized as defective by the Commission in England. From July 1st onwards at two stages. Calculating it admitted to be a process too slow, too laborious and too costly for application to Indian State papers. Such criticism of the method pursued is

historical studies. They have accordingly decided to constitute an "Indian Historical Records Commission," consisting of—

- (1) The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, as *ex-officio* President.
- (2) The Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, as *ex-officio* Secretary.
- (3) The Comptroller, Indian record Office, as *ex-officio* member.
- (4) The Keeper of Records, Bengal, as *ex-officio* member.
- (5) Professor Jadunath Sarkar, B.A., member.
- (6) The Varaha Prashasta W. K. Prashasta, B.A., B.L., member.
- (7) Prashanta L. P. Prashasta, B.A., member.
- (8) Mr. R. K. Prashasta, B.A., member.

The *ex-officio* members will be permanent, but the rest of the members will hold office for a period of three or five years. The headquarters of the Commission will be at Delhi and it would, naturally, meet twice a year—the meetings will however sometimes being called on by the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta, as permanent Secretary to the Commission. The duties of the Commission would be to prepare a comprehensive scheme; it would make important recommendations regarding (i) the treatment of records for the purpose of historical study in all branches of India and in such Indian States as might wish to take action; (ii) the methods and plan on which the collecting, collating and reporting of such class of documents should be undertaken; (iii) the means required for securing, training and publication of records of special historical documents; (iv) the extent to which and the manner in which documents should be open to inspection by the public; and (v) the training of Indian students from the Universities in methods of historical research and the relation of manuscript editing and writing to the publication of documents. The Government of India have also arranged to place at the disposal of their Department of Education, when the financial conditions improve, a grant of money, the distribution of which would be offered separately after consultation with the Commission.

3. In order to enable the Commission to follow the progress of the work in the various record offices, the Government of India desire that each office in charge of a record should submit reports of the following nature:—

(a) A list of the records of historical interest should submit annually to the local Government concerned a very brief report summarizing information as to the work done in respect of cataloguing, calendaring, sorting, indexing and binding of all the older records and the use made by the public of the facilities afforded by the record office. If the office in charge receives enquiries and distinct records also, a brief note on the results of that inspection may be added to the report.

4. Among the difficulties presented in historical research in India, the most prominent is the fact that documents are scattered, with the result that the student has to visit a number of places in order to obtain the records. It is understood, therefore, that the Government of India have decided to establish a central office for all India in which the records of all the provinces and territories will be deposited. The cataloguing and indexing of these records is a very important task. The large question of securing the records of a central office for all India has been considered from time to time, but has not as yet attracted sufficient attention. The Government of India accordingly have decided to establish a central office for all India, though the name is one which the Indian Historical Records Commission will definitely consider.

H. E. HARRISON,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1913.

No. 113.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B.S. M. Ramaswami, Assistant Director of Survey, is granted furlough leave for three months with effect from 1st April 1913.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1913.

No. 114.—The following appointment of a deputy collector is ordered:—

Mohammed Ghulam Ghani Mohajir Bahadur, Tahsildar, Trichinopoly, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1913.

No. 115.—The following appointment and posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—

M.B.S. M. Ramaswami, Assistant Director, 6th class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, 6th class, on leave from leave, is to be Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

PUBLISHING.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1913.

No. 116.—The following postings of survey officers are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. Kenneth Stuart-Curtis, Assistant Director, fourth class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, 6th class, on leave from leave, is to be in charge of No. 14 Survey Party, a full and independent party.
- (2) M.B.S. M. Ramaswami, Assistant Director, 6th class, temporary, to be additional officer in No. 14 Survey Party.

No. 124.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.R.S. Thomas Padmana Kurup Arangal, from general duty, Tanjore, to the Malabar Division;
Puducherry Adhama Aranga Subba Babu, from the Malabar Division, to general duty, Malabar.

(This month the posting of the former to general duty, Malabar, under 4 in sub-section No. 25, dated 22nd March 1919, published at page 47 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 19th March 1919.)

Port St. George, April 12, 1919.

Muhammad Enakh Subba M. Raja Babu, to general duty, South Arcot.

M.R.S. Appanna Kanna H. Venkataswamy Ayyar Arangal, from general duty, South Arcot, to general duty, Tanjore.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, April 11, 1919.

No. 125.—The following promotions in the Madras Customs Service are ordered:—

Mr. R. Chand Raut, third-grade Assistant, to act as second-grade Assistant, vice Mr. A. H. Jackson, promoted leave.

Mr. Herbert Alfred Perna, fourth-grade Assistant, to act as third-grade Assistant, vice Mr. R. Hest.

M.R.S. K. Venka Venkataswamy Nayudu Gana, fifth-grade Assistant, to act as fourth-grade Assistant, vice Mr. H. A. Perna.

Mr. Arthur McNeil Kennedy, Provisional Officer, No. 123, with promotion, to act as fifth-grade Assistant, vice M.R.S. M. Venkataswamy Nayudu.

Port St. George, April 10, 1919.

No. 126.—The following promotions in the Salt, Akkaid and Customs Department are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Francis William Gueck, Assistant Commissioner, first grade, with promotion, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. R. W. R. T. Pannay, promoted leave.

(2) Mr. James Hugh Andrews, Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Malabar Division, vice Mr. F. W. Gueck, on other duty or until further orders.

DISMISSALS.

Port St. George, April 10, 1919.

No. 127.—It is hereby notified that Panditrama Mahesh, late assistant, Collector's office, North Arcot, Madras, has been dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 4, 1919.

From Comptroller.

No. 128.—The Income Tax (Duty) Bill was passed into law on Wednesday, the 19th March, and its provisions will come into force from the 1st April 1919. During the passage of the Bill through Council a new section was added to it (new section 9 of the Act) enabling the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Board of Special Inland Revenue where it appears that the provisions of the Act would operate unfairly in the case of a class of business, for example, where a business being a new venture or subject to Government control. When any person desires to apply that the special procedure laid down in section 9 of the Act should be adopted for a valuation of the trade or method of assessment in respect of such a class of business, he should make an application to the Finance Department, Government of India, as soon as possible, and, at the latest, before 30th June 1919 containing the particulars specified below:—

1. Name and address of the applicant.
2. Class of business.
3. Title and qualification of the applicant to represent the class.
4. The special circumstances or reasons which it is alleged that the provisions of the Act for the valuation of income would operate unfairly in the case of the class of business in question.
5. The wording of the law or method of assessment applied for.
6. The place in which the applicant desires to be heard by the Board of Special Inland Revenue.
7. The names and addresses of any persons whom the applicant desires to be heard by the Board of Special Inland Revenue in support of the application.
8. It must be explained that the above matters do not apply to cases in which a business falling under the Act wishes to apply for special treatment owing to circumstances peculiar to the business. In such cases any application should be submitted to the Collector of Income-Tax concerned who will deal with it under section 2.

Colombado, April 11, 1919.

No. 129.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—INCOME TAX

India, the 12th March 1919.

No. 418-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the 19th March 1919 apply to the children's allowance granted under Army Regulations (India) Nos. 619 and 620 of 1918.

Under section 16 of the Act, the Family Law (Overseas) in Council hereby declares that the following acts of title shall be leviable from persons, estates, families and goods conveyed since the last law.

[illegible]

HARMFUL ARTICLES.

- | Articles. | Substances. |
|--|--|
| (a) Fe's, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such Fe's, not otherwise specifically prohibited. | (a) Fe's, all animal and vegetable. |
| (a) Fats, acids and articles and mixtures containing fats, acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited. | (a) Articles and mixtures containing fats, not otherwise prohibited. |
| (a) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited. | (a) Fe's, acids. |
| (a) Mixtures and feeding stuffs containing molasses. | (a) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited. |
| (a) Syringes, portable, of a strength less than 15 degrees above proof, except gas. | (a) Feeding stuffs, containing molasses. |
| (a) Tea, other than green tea, including tea waste, sweepings, dust and fluff, whether imported or not. | (a) Molasses. |
| (a) Weed grasses and articles and mixtures containing weed grasses. | (a) Syringes, portable, of a strength less than 15 degrees above proof, except gas, hand, and hydraulic. |
| | (a) Hemp. |
| | (a) Liqueurs. |
| | (a) Tea, other than green tea. |
| | (a) Tea waste, sweepings, dust and fluff. |
| | (a) Weed grasses. |
| | (a) Articles and mixtures containing weed grasses, not otherwise prohibited. |

SECOND-HAND RAILWAY MATERIAL.

(Open General Licence for Export.)

A revised open general licence has been issued authorizing the export without application to the War Trade Department of second-hand railway rolling stock (except wagons), and of other second-hand railway material as shown below, to all destinations except those in which goods as 'List C' are prohibited from export.

It has been necessary to exclude wagons from the arrangement on account of a shortage in this country.

The undermentioned are the goods covered by the revised licence:—

- Second-hand railway material of iron or steel, the following:—
 Sleepers.
 Springs.
 Wheels, axles and tyres.
 Other railway constructional material (except rails).
 Second-hand railway carriages and locomotives and their component parts.

Exemptions or Amended Descriptions, Dates, etc.

A Proclamation, dated 26th February, revokes the prohibition of 11th July 1917 on the exportation from the United Kingdom of locomotives, engines, appliances, and other descriptions of rolling stock of any kind of appliances or other material, or of appliances or other accessories of locomotives.

EXPORT TRADE.

The 1918 Act 1918.

No. 2022-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 10 of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following licences and exemptions shall be made in the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 102-D, dated the 24th January 1918, as subsequently amended, viz:—

Articles.	Exemptions.
China Tea Company, Shanghai.	Dahle and Company.
Eastern Garage, Hongkong.	Centarovich, Ltd.
Great China Company, Ltd.	Eastern Cycle, Shanghai.
Hsin Fan Chang, Hankow.	Goldenberg, B. and Company, Shanghai.
Hingho, W. and Company, Shanghai.	Scandly, M., Shanghai.
Langston and Company, Shanghai.	Kaplan, M. L., Shanghai.
Lawson, E., Hongkong.	Ning Ching Cycle Company, Shanghai.
Mann, N. B. and Company, Shanghai.	Yamshin and Company, Shanghai.
Orwell Trading Co., Shanghai.	Shanghai.
Shanghai Brew and Company, Shanghai.	Chang Pak Pharmacy, Limited, Hankow.
Shan Garage, Shanghai.	Shanghai.
General Auto-Tyre Company, The (late Ning Ching Cycle Company), Shanghai.	Chang Pak Pharmacy, Limited, Hankow.

Shanghai, 15th April 1918.

No. 1022-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 10 of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following licences and exemptions shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 102-D, dated the 24th January 1918, as subsequently amended:—

Under the Act:—

- (a) Dyed and dyestuffs manufactured from and for products.

Ther, Albin, Sandströmska 1, Götterburg.
 Thorsén & Lohr, A/B, Kyring 21, Götterburg.
 Torgren, P. L. (A/B), Drottningg. 41, Stockholm.
 Torstén, E. A. (A/B), Brannkyrksgatan 19, and Kyrksgatan 21, Stockholm.
 Fredriksson, O. (of P. L. Torgren (A/B)), Drottningg. 11, Stockholm.
 Götterberg, Herman, Jorgens Kyrka 4, Malmö.
 Gustaf, Paul, Drottningg. and Malmö.
 Hakansson & Company, Kungälvsgatan 1, and Östergatan 18, Stockholm.
 Hansen, Wilhelm, & Company, Yngvegatan 8, Stockholm.
 Hansson, Sigfrid, Kungälvsgatan 20, Malmö.
 Högström, Axel, A/B, Södra Rindögatan 7, Götterburg.
 Karlén, A/B, Karlénström, near Karlöga.
 Kerner, F. J., Rindögatan 14, Stockholm.
 Koller, Herman, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Stockholm.
 Koller, Herman, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Stockholm.
 Koller, Herman, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Stockholm.

Fryn Thompson, Kungälvsgatan 1, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.

Notes.
 "Dagmar, E." Valerius & Company, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.
 Rindögatan, Drottningg. 46 and Yngvegatan 13, Götterburg.

VARUETIDNING.

Corrections in the names and additions in addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been included in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 412-D, dated the 14th January 1913, are made as under—

France.

Black, Eugene, Fournier, should read Black, Eugene, Fournier.
 Götter, Martin, Götter, should read Götter, Martin, Götter.

Spain.

Brown, R. A. & Company, Monterey, should read Brown, R. A. & Company (Monterey del Norte), Monterey.
 Koller, E. & Dagmar, Libertad 114, Götterburg, should read Koller, E. & Dagmar (Fournier del Norte), Libertad 114, Götterburg.

Sweden.

Wester-Brown, Axel, Högström 14, Stockholm, should read Wester-Brown, Axel, Högström 14, Stockholm.

Authorized Post Office.

The Post Office, near Koller, should read The Post Office, near Koller.

France.

Koller, Eugene, Fournier, should read Koller, Eugene, Fournier (del Norte & Koller) in Libertad, Fournier City.

Spain.

Brown, R. A. & Company, Libertad 114, Madrid, should read Brown, R. A. & Company (Monterey del Norte), Libertad 114, Madrid.
 Koller, E. & Dagmar, Libertad 114, Madrid, should read Koller, E. & Dagmar (Fournier del Norte), Libertad 114, Madrid.
 Koller, E. & Dagmar, Libertad 114, Madrid, should read Koller, E. & Dagmar (Fournier del Norte), Libertad 114, Madrid.

Service Times.

Swedish, the 15th April 1913.

No. 1196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 1196), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notice and schedule shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 1196-D, dated the 15th December 1912, as in consequence annexed, viz:—

Notice.

Koller, Eugene, Fournier (del Norte & Koller), Götterburg.

Johnson, P. & Co., Götterburg.

Notice.

A. Y. O. CAMPBELL,
 Acting Secretary to Government.

(Notice.)

NOTIFICATION.

Swedish, April 15, 1913.

No. 1196.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

NOTICE DEPARTMENT.

Swedish, the 15th April 1913.

Notice.

No. 1196.—In exercise of section 3 of the Customs of India (Central Law Amendment) Act, 1914 (No. 1196), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following

agreement shall be made in the Dehra of India (Proclamation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In Rule 16 AA of the said rules, for clauses (a) and (c) the words "by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine" shall be substituted.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1918.

ANNUAL.—Mr. W. A. Toney has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, under section 15 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1904, to be a Trustee of the port of Madras and Mr. A. T. Fernando resigned. This resolves resolution No. 27, dated 10th March 1918, published on page 482 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th March 1918.

A. T. B. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1918.

Under section 516 of the Civil Service Regulations and the provisions of the Government of India letter No. 148-C.S.R., Finance Department, dated 21st February 1918, Mr. Cecil Barker Curzon, Executive Engineer on special duty in connection with the localisation of irrigable areas in the Andhra and Godavari deltas, is granted, with a free from the 24th March 1918, fourteen leave for six months.

APPOINTMENT, TRANSFER AND POSTING.

The following arrangements are ordered during Mr. Curzon's absence on leave or until further orders:—

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Frank Charles Lockmore, Chief, Executive Engineer, Kistna-Krishna division, to assume charge of the special work temporarily in addition to his own duties in succession to Mr. Curzon and pending relief by Mr. Charles Vining Stephens.

TRANSFER.

Mr. Charles Vining Stephens, temporary Engineer, from the charge of the Kistna division, for special duty in connection with the localisation of irrigable areas in the Andhra and Godavari deltas.

POSTING.

Mr. E. T. S. Boyd, Executive Engineer, is, on return from military duty, posted for the charge of the Godavari division, El Cudda.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1918.

Mr. E. E. Marlowe, Assistant Engineer, from the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to the V Circle to work directly under the orders of the Executive Engineer, to joint with him.

W. J. L. HOWLEY,
Acting Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Bridges).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5.62 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road to be built by Messrs. Purphess and Ward & Co., under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Executive Engineer, Madras, is appointed to prepare the boundaries of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Executive Engineer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Collegal District, District taluk, Madhavarampalli village.

Covering No. 8, No. 104, belonging to Hindu Marudappa of the Mad, Mr. Marudappa, bearing that	area.
an old temple tank, bounded on the north by No. 104-1 and by No. 100, south by No. 104-1	0.02
and by No. 104-1	0.02

R. F. STONEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

Fort St. George, April 11, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.12 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a hotel owned by the Marudappa of Thammanna Chavara and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to prepare the boundaries of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore District, Coimbatore taluk, Thammanna village.

Land measuring No. 8, No. 118, belonging to Hindu Marudappa, bearing that	area.
an old temple tank, bounded on the north by No. 118-1 and by No. 118, south by No. 118-1	0.02
and by No. 118-1	0.02



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 25.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1914.

[Part I. sec.

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Notamam, April 10, 1914.

No. 302.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Ibrahim Sahi Sahab to be a member of the Nalgonda District No. 2.

No. 351.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Doctor George William Glavin to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 356.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Dy. Pichai Sankar Sulekya Anagall to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Sivakasi.

No. 357.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint St. William Torr Anderson to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 244.—Under sub-clause (a) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 253 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule appended to the notice for the election of municipal councillors, published in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 26th November 1913, the Governor in Council proposes to re-arrange the wards in the Paldi municipality and to redistribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that persons interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted to the Government on or before 1st June. None received after that date will be considered.

REVENUE.

Wards of ward and description of boundary.

Number of
elective
seats.

I ward or West ward 2

Divided on the—

North by the municipal limits.

East by a line drawn southward from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No.

1253 of survey ward No. 4 along the eastern side of the diwanah tank

and thence survey Nos. 1264 and 1265 of survey ward No. 4 and after

crossing the Uthirapatti canal thence passing southward along the western

side of the Sathakumparankanappakkal and thence survey No. 1153 of

survey ward No. 4 and thence turning outward to where it joins the western

extremity of the Vakkaboli canal and thence passing southward along the

Boundaries of word and description of boundaries.	Number of blocks within.
<p>Swedishlane street, thence turning westward along the Swedishlane lane, thence passing southward along the eastern side of town survey No. 314 and after crossing town survey No. 164 passing southward along the middle of the Kaitiaki street and after crossing the same turning west thence passing southward along the middle of the Hokitika Kaitiaki lane to the point where it joins the Vaypapa tank.</p> <p>South by Vaypapa tank.</p> <p>East by Vaypapa tank and the municipal limits.</p> <p>II word or title word</p> <p>Boundled on the—</p> <p>North by the municipal limits.</p> <p>East by the municipal limits, and a line drawn westward from the junction of the old Thompsons road with survey No. 319 of survey ward No. 4 along the eastern side of old Thompsons road up to its junction with the Scotchman's creek road and after crossing the Thompsons road passing thence along the northern side of town survey No. 318 of survey ward No. 4, thence passing southward along the middle of the Taitumu lane, Marara lane and Myri Inspector Goodwin's Pile Lane till it joins the Chalmersdale street and then passing westward along that portion of the northern side of the Chalmersdale street till it joins the town survey No. 318 of survey ward No. 4 and after crossing the Chalmersdale street at that point thence passing southward along the middle of the Chalmersdale street thence along the northern side of the Chalmersdale street and after crossing the Kaitiaki street thence passing southward along the middle of the Kaitiaki street to the point where it joins the Vaypapa tank.</p> <p>South by Vaypapa tank.</p> <p>East by the western boundary of ward No. 1.</p> <p>III word or title word</p> <p>Boundled on the—</p> <p>North by the municipal limits.</p> <p>East by the municipal limits.</p> <p>South by the municipal limits.</p> <p>West by the municipal limits and the eastern boundary of II word.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>

²⁵ See 237th Congressional Session 1 of section 44 of the Local Acquisition Act, 1934, the Governor in Council hereby withdrew from the acquisition 13.04 acres in P. No. 582-1-A-2 of Gyugyaparm village, Yammoung (which in the Khasi district, appeared in notification No. 352 published on page 448 of Part I-A of the *Pan St. George Gazette*, dated 20th July 1934, as required for a Local Fund purchase.

ACQUISITION OF EASTERS

Ex 118.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Government in General hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 9 cents, be the same either more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a sewerage works for draining storm water of Chicago street in the City of Chicago Municipality; and under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, is requested to publish the Government's Collector under the Act and demand in this order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Fench Armut district, Caddishev tely, Caddishev Old Tama village.

Marion mss., T. 9, S. 4, 1900; interesting to W. T. Shallen and Albin Quade. Found on the north
by T. B. No. 104; map by T. 9, S. 4, 1900; south by T. B. No. 105; west by T. 9, S. 4, 1900.

As 125.—That section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,210 square feet, be the same, a public road or way, is *needed* for a public purpose, in wit, for maintaining a drain at Tandi Kera lane in Repalle, Boudhal municipality and, under sections 2 and 7, the Tahsildar of Boudhal is required to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Boudhal and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura District, Diadigal taluk, Adimuttu village.

[illegible][illegible]

Total	1,000
-------	-------

20. 363.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Board in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2 1/2 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Road along at the foot of the said section 2 and 3, the Tahsildar of Chattrapatti is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Chattrapatti and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Deegun district, Chaturpur taluk, Mandita village

[illegible]

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Flavor.)

DISCUSSION

Detachment, April 18, 1909.

No. 15 *P.*—In modification of Notification No. 14-*P.*, published on pages 366-367 of Part I.A of the *Act R. Congo Gazette*, dated 6th April 1959, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:

Linda A. Hyde, President

[illegible]

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.R. P. Gunda Rao, has been duly elected as a member of the Anantapur municipality.
Anantapur Collector's Office,
7th April 1918. T. KAGHAVATTA,
Collector.

Under section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1904, M.R.R. Mangal Subbaraya Natchiar Annapal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Coimbatore municipality in the District of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
Saidpet, 15th March 1918. A. F. BEYANT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.R. Channarasappa Rangayya Gura of Tadi has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Coimbatore, in the District of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
8th April 1918. H. H. HUNNITT,
Joint Collector.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1904, M.R.R. Velupillai Rangayya Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Tenali Taluk Board in the District of Guntur.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1904, M.R.R. Chinnai Konda Rangayya Gura, M.R.R. Yammur Subbarayappa Gura and M.R.R. Muddala Rangayya Gura have been duly elected as members of the Guntur Taluk Board in the District of Guntur.

Guntur Collector's Office,
6th April 1918. S. M. V. TOMAN SADIK,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the undersigned persons have been duly elected as members of the Tirumalwaram Taluk Board in the District of Madras:

- (1) M.R.R. Maniappan Madhalayya Shanmuga Madhalayya Arangal.
- (2) M.R.R. Annamalai Reddyar Raja Reddyar Arangal.
- (3) M.R.R. Marudai Rangayya Reddyar Rangayya Reddyar Arangal.
- (4) Subbarayya Perumal Reddyar Arangal.
- (5) M.R.R. Talwar Ramaswami Ayyar Arangal.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
2nd April 1918. F. G. DUFF,
Collector.

M.R.R. G. E. Periyasami Madhalayya, son of Kankankhalayya Madhalayya and M.R.R. Matta, son of Kankal Reddyar, are hereby declared duly elected as members of Salem Taluk Board.

M.R.R. S. K. Reddyar Madhalayya is hereby declared duly elected as a member of the Salem Taluk Board.

Salem Collector's Office, 4th April 1918.

M.R.R. Ravasani Karandhar, son of Nach Karandhar of Pudukottai, Guntur taluk, is hereby declared to have been duly elected a member of the Tenkasi Taluk Board.

Salem Collector's Office,
4th April 1918. E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904 (V of 1904), the undersigned persons have been duly elected as members of the Tirumalwaram Taluk Board in the District of South Arcot:

M.R.R. Subbarayya Rangayya Subbarayya Rangayya Rangayya Gura of Sivakasi, Mad Collector (for the Mad Collector Circle).

M.R.R. Gunda Raja Rangayya Reddy Gura of Kallakudi (for the Gunda Circle).

South Arcot Collector's Office,
4th April 1918. J. C. SHUKRY,
Joint Collector.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Madras Taluk Board in the District of Tiruchirappalli:

- (1) M.R.R. Marudai Karandhar Rangayya Reddy Arangal of Marudai village.
- (2) M.R.R. Vengalath Chinnai Rangayya Rangayya Arangal of Vengalath.
- (3) M.R.R. Subbarayya Rangayya Rangayya Rangayya Arangal of Marudai.

Tiruchirappalli Collector's Office,
6th April 1918. H. T. SELLAY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R.R. K. Rangayya Arangal Taluk Board in the Tiruchirappalli District.

Tiruchirappalli Collector's Office,
4th April 1918. G. G. ADSTON,
Joint Collector.

Under section 1) of the Modern Local Boards Act, V of 1919, M. R. T. Rajagopala Schariyar Anayal has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Changanassery by the Madras Taluk Board.

Chongchepet District Board's Office,
18th April 1916.

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1888, M.R.P. D. N. Pothappa Mudaliyar Anagallu has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Polling Public Board.

Chapman, Herbert. *David's Dilemma*.
1946. April 1948.

M. VENKATARAMANAVULU, KUDLU,
for President

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, H.E. S. Narayanaiah Appagari
Assistant, I.A., Tahsiladar of Pondicherry, has been appointed by election as a member of the Cuddalore
District Board by the Annamalai University Taluk Board.

7 Cuddapah District Board Office,
5th April 1918.

It appears the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 812 L, dated 17D May, 1894, by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1874, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, having accepted of His Highness Sir Hanumanth Rao of Solapur to be a member of the Rajapur Taluk Board.

Cadizpak District Board's Office,
20th April 1958.

H. O. GHASFUREY,
President

The President, District Board, Elstira, is sworn in the power, delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 240 of the Malayan Land Ordinance Act, 1914, hereby appoints Mr. H. L. Lakshman, Lakshman Chari, Colombo, Tamil Nadu, to be a member of the Singapore Malay School.

Winton District Board's Office,
24th April 1918.

W. NARATHAN,
The President

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1948, M.R.D. K. Marudam, The Durai of Mandiyal, M.R.D. N. Sureshaiah, Rao Durai of Sundarabharani and M.R.D. P. Chinnai Natchayya Durai have been appointed, by election, as members of the Kurnool District Board by the Madras District Board.

Kenneth Institute Board's Office,
8th April 1919.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
President

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R. Dy. Sankaranarayanan Chariyar Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the District Board by the Madras District Board.

Madame, Elizabeth Howard's Office,
266 North 1st St.

G. F. FAUMSON,
President

In course of the power delegated to him by the Executive the Governor is, of course, aided by the various boards and commissions. The President, District Board, Sales, hereby appoints M. H. R. A. K. Kappaswami Aiyar, s.a., Tahsilkar of Rajapur, to be a member of the Kanyakubai Taluk Board.

⁴ Bureau District Deputy's Office, 23rd March 2020.

E. A. DAVIS,
Author

EXPLANATION

¹For "A. Kish K. Tanyan" appearing under the notification is page 184 of the *Prii St. Gorye* Gruzii, Part I-A, dated 1960 March 1919, referring to the election of M.K. Ep. O. Votarskaya, Vladikavkaz and "J. D. Bryun".

Chinghapur Collector's Office,
19th April 1923.

A. MOO, E. TAMPOE,
Jelling College



Published by Authority.

Fig. 15.9

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1939.

Figure 8. A sample

Part 3-3.—Educational.

CONCEPTS

[illegible]

Table 1

HOME DEPARTMENT

(K⁺ reaction.)

A. T. SACHS, JR. AND J. S. KOPPEL

East Afr. Geogr., 1, 1912.

*Dr. H. S.—*M.B. Sc., Trikalpur Sahasrastra Sanshodhan, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras, to be Junior Professor of English (the same as before) with provision in the month-grade of the Postgraduate Educational Section, during the appointment of A. R. Dr. K. N. Narayanaiah Anagat at other date or until further orders with effect from 1st April 1972.

NOTIFICATION

Post No. 67754, April 1, 1939.

As TL—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts and Copyrights is now acting as an agent for the Trustees of the British Museum. Copyrights of books, manuscripts and other documents should be deposited in the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts and Copyrights by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same or copies.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

In the several kinds of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in lectures and private candidates who desire to be examined, must first obtain the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned, two days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the times which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

An officer in charge of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Examinations for the most convenient examinations on the 14th April between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Civil College, Georgetown.

At Public.—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (and proposed seat or seats) to which they elect to appear will be issued on these days. These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide tickets with tickets equal claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if a seat near the entrance to the hall, i.e., after seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and attached tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of commencement of the first batch and take their chance of being permitted with seats in the first or in any subsequent batch. To avoid all inconvenience and possible disappointment, heads of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 14th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can be any second or sent by post whether in heads of institutions or in private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets need be shown for this grade.

At Home.—Institutions and instructors of candidates and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 14th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their names, the institutions to which they belong, etc., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examination will be held on the 14th April, whenever the candidates have to be examined in batches, to be conducted as follows:—

Batches	Elementary Examinations		Intermediate Examinations		Advanced Examinations	
	First paper	Second paper	First paper	Second paper	First paper	Second paper
	14th April		14th April		14th April	
First batch	7.30 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Second batch	10.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Third batch	11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	1.00 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.
Fourth batch	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.

X. How the candidates will be allowed to enter the examination hall on the 14th April.

In the case of the Elementary examinations, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 10.30 p.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. For the Intermediate examinations, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10.45 a.m., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the Advanced examinations, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1.15 p.m., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates must have such a person machine as if that does not want to be examined or wishes not to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions mentioned will be allowed into the examination rooms in the intervals between the examinations of the several batches to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will instruct him to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside in the passage, and will permit him to move to a machine or enter the hall or room through the candidates may be so weakly to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent holds no responsibility in this matter; his power will be purely to permit the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar arrangement will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has come out outside who is willing to try on his machine and put it right, etc.
No article that is liable to be damaged or destroyed by fire or rain will be taken into the examination hall or left out of the hall.

Office of the COMPTROLLER, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA,
14th April 1938.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

ORAL AND PRACTICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE SUBJECTS UNDER PHARMACY, APRIL 1938.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the oral and practical examinations in the subjects under Pharmacy.

[illegible]

Office of the Commr. for Const. Translations,
Mexico, 3rd April 1978.

GOVERNING TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1982

Goal and Practice Statements

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the sessions of the Civil and Criminal Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the For Fe. Exams Gazette, from time to time, the subjects, courses, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examinations concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Round should be informed as far as possible, preferably early, in the summer, whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular sickness and grounds for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the committee.

2. Candidates for entrance, after work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the student of the Grad. and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :-

[*B.B.*—The blanks will be filled in in a later issue.]

Days with sales	Schedule	Grade of material	Size of manufacturing plant in place	Approximate number of employees in business	Place of manufacturing	Remarks
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I-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) For $C_{\text{min}}^{\text{min}}$, Vallois and MATHIAS (1990) have

46 Mathews

[already notified.]

IRA	Category	Temporary	1	1991
...	Basic Work	...	22	1991
	...	Intermediate	...	1991
	...	...	...	1991

(5) For Maximum Capacity:

44 *Wolff*[illegible]

[8] For Myerson Operations.

de Maessene

Month, Day.	No.	Building Materials and Construction.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	3	Gasworks.	Waterworks.
Monday, May.	10	Hydraulic and Engine- ing Works.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 11th May.		Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 12th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 13th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 14th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 15th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 16th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 17th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 18th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 19th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 20th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 21st May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 22nd May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 23rd May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 24th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 25th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 27th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 28th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 30th May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st May.	10	Engineering and Build- ing.	Ironmasteries.	Steam.	1	Do.	Do.

(c) Semi-Food Assistance Programs, Direct:

(2) Architectural Engineer, F.W.M., N.Y.C.

[illegible]

L-tycIL NUCLEOTIDE AND PHOSPHATE UTILIZATION

(6) **Non-Religious and Religious Charities**

at Mountain

1900.	Applied Mechanics	Chemistry	9:00 a.m.	10	R.A.S.M.'s Technical School, Benga- lon.	Ex. V. C. Ed.
Tuesday, 19th May	Terminology	Do.	9:00 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 20th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Internationale	9:00 a.m.	12	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st May	Do.	Chemistry.	9:00 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irriga- tion Works	Do.	9:00 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Internationale	9:00 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 22nd May	Earthwork and Road- making.	Chemistry.	9:00 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
	Electrical	Do.	9:00 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Internationale	9:00 a.m.	6	Do.	Do.
	Surveying and Road- making.	Internationale	9:00 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 23rd May	Surveying and Level- ling.	Chemistry.	9:00 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 24th May, and following days.	Do.	Advanced Internationale.	9:00 a.m.	9	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	9:00 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
	Field's Work	Do		11	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Chemistry.		12	Do.	Do.

(ii) **For Transverse Components**

44. Polynomials

Exhibit, Tag.	No.	Referring Materials and Connections.	Dimensions.	Time.	No.	View Photographs Sketches and measurements.	M.S. Exp. Remarks (See page 10 of Exhibit 10)
Tuesday, Aug.	60	Referring to and Ingle- ton Woods.	10' "	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, Aug.	70	Examination and Ex- amination.	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, Aug.	80	Referring to ..	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, Aug.	90	Examination and Ex- amination.	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, Aug.	100	Do.	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, Aug.	110	Do.	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, Aug.	120	Applied Materials ..	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, Aug.	130	Examination ..	Do.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, Aug.	140	Do. ..	Examination.	1 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(3) For Gentry, *Emmenanthe*, *Euphorbia*, and *Thymus* *Chamaecrista*.

4.4. Summary

Factory, No.	Industry	Location	Capacity, per day	Number of Machines	Power, H.P.	Value of Product, per day	Value of Wages, per day	Value of Materials, per day	Value of Overhead, per day	Value of Profit, per day
1	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
2	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
4	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
6	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
7	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
8	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10	Textile	Manchester	100,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

6d) Cleveland, Barnabrook.*

(d) *Standard Deviation From Mean*—The standard deviation from the mean is calculated as follows:

(c) Assistant Engineer, Iowa War

Eng. with rank.	Subject.	Duty of examination.	Year of institution in which examination.	Appointments to which candidates are eligible.	Post of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(6) For CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

At Adelaide—cont.

1918. Wednesday, 24th May.	Exam. and Gr. Exam. Engins.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Public Works Department, Adelaide.	M.E.P. Kearney, M.E.P. (J.), M.E.P. (J.).	E. Rae
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(7) For MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Adelaide.

		Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Examiner's Office, Adelaide.	Mr T. P. O'Connell (P)
Monday, 28th	Do.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 29th	Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Intermediate.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th	Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Intermediate.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 31st	Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Intermediate.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(8) For ELECTRIC, MECHANICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Adelaide.

Thursday, 31st May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Examiner's Office, Adelaide.	M.E.P. Kearney, M.E.P. (J.), M.E.P. (J.).	E. Rae
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. .. <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Electricity.	7 a.m. .. <td>1</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. .. <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 3rd June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. .. <td>3</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Electricity.	7 a.m. .. <td>1</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. .. <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th June.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. .. <td>3</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	3	Do.	Do.	Do.

(9) For ELECTRIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Adelaide.

Monday, 4th	Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Examiner's Office, Oxford Road, Perth.	M.E.P. Kearney, M.E.P. (J.), M.E.P. (J.).	E. Rae
Tuesday, 5th	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th	Applied Mechanics	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.	Do.

(10) For MECHANICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Adelaide.

	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	F.P.D. (Adelaide Office) - Examiner's Office, Adelaide.	M.E.P. Kearney, M.E.P. (J.), M.E.P. (J.).
Monday, 11th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 12th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 13th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 14th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, 15th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 16th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 17th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Monday, 18th May.	Electricity and Long- line Works.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

a) Assistant Engineer, Western Submarine, Adelaide.

b) Assistant Engineer to the Engineering Engineer, Adelaide.

c) Assistant Engineer, South Coast, Adelaide.

d) Submarine Engineer, Western Submarine, Adelaide.

e) Assistant Engineer, Adelaide.

Topic with date.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Time of examination and of graduation.	Number of students who have passed.	Form of examination.	Examiners.
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L-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(10) For MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION—cont.

At Wellington—cont.

1878.	1st	First's Work ..	Intermediate ..	1	Applied, designs, sketches, etc.	M. E. Ry. M. E., Examiners Applied Sketches, (a)
1879.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6	Do.	Do.
1880.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6	Do.	Do.
1881.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	6	Do.	Do.

(11) For CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION.

At Wellington.

1878.	1st	Building Materials and Construction ..	Elementary ..	120 a.m.	11	Examiners: Eng- ineers, Chem- ists, Technologists Division.	Mr. W. G. James M.B. (a)
1879.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	30	Do.	Do.
1880.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1881.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1882.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1883.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1884.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1885.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1886.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1887.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1888.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1889.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1890.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1891.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1892.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1893.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1894.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1895.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1896.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1897.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1898.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1899.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1900.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.

(12) For CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION.

At Wellington.

1878.	1st	Building Materials and Construction ..	Elementary ..	120 a.m.	11	Examiners: Eng- ineers, Chem- ists, Technologists Division.	Mr. W. G. James M.B. (a)
1879.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	30	Do.	Do.
1880.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1881.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1882.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1883.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1884.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1885.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1886.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1887.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1888.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1889.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1890.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1891.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1892.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1893.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1894.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1895.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1896.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1897.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1898.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1899.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1900.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.

(13) For TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION.

At Wellington.

1878.	1st	Building Materials and Construction ..	Elementary ..	120 a.m.	11	Examiners: Eng- ineers, Chem- ists, Technologists Division.	Mr. W. G. James M.B. (a)
1879.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	30	Do.	Do.
1880.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1881.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1882.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1883.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1884.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1885.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1886.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1887.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1888.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1889.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1890.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1891.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1892.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1893.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1894.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1895.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1896.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1897.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1898.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1899.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.
1900.	1st	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 a.m. ..	31	Do.	Do.

(a) Wellington College, Teachers' Education, Wellington.

(b) Engineering Institute, Wellington.

(c) School of Engineering, Wellington.

Days with fever.	Subject.	Quality of exanthemata.	Site of exanthemata (upper or lower part of trunk, etc.).	Time of appearance of exanthemata.	Remarks.
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E-Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering...

(14) For AMBROSIO, COLOMBA, FERRARIO and ZAMBENONI: *See above*.

A1 Development

Month.	Day.	Subject, Materials and Conventions.	Classroom.	Sp. m.	#	Handwritten Notes on separate sheets.	Black- board writing.	Ex- hibits.
Monday,	1st	Do.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday,	2d	History of the Religion in the World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday,	3d	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday,	4th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday,	5th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday,	6th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday,	7th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday,	8th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday,	9th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday,	10th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday,	11th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday,	12th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday,	13th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday,	14th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday,	15th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday,	16th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday,	17th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday,	18th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday,	19th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday,	20th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday,	21st	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday,	22nd	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday,	23rd	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday,	24th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday,	25th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday,	26th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday,	27th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday,	28th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday,	29th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday,	30th	Religion, World.	Introduction.	2 p. m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.

(18) *For Nothingness' Cause*41. *Staphylococcus*

Curriculum ..	Elementary ..	11	11.1
Do ..	Intermediate ..	22	22.1
Field's Work ..	Elementary ..	33	33.1

II.—ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

(4) **THE VERGILIAN, DYNOLLEN AND MARRIS CANDIDATES**44. *Madras*.[illegible]

(5) For *TURNER AND TURNER'S CATALOGUE*.

44 *Tetrahedron*

Monday, May 1	Ed and Sib	Frontal Triangophy ..	Emuophy ..	Idios ..	16	2	John Benson, Edwards, Triangophy	Mr. A. G. Ed. Highland
Tuesday, May 2		Do ..	Idios ..	Idios ..	1	1	Do	Do
Wednesday, May 3		Do ..	Idios ..	Idios ..	1	1	Do	Do

311—THEORETICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

115 E. CHANDLER, CHURCH, VILLAGE, BAY AND MARINE PARISHES

The column is

		Vesp. service.				Eve. service.			
Friday 8 p.m.	1110	Ministry and Kings	10 a.m. ..	4	Wesley Christian College, Madras.	The Rev. Moffat J.	A.		
		The Epiphany ..	10 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.			
		Phileas ..	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.			

142. Kuznetsov, P. V. *ibid.*, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642,

[43] J. J. Condon, *J. Chem. Phys.* **16**, 1009 (1948).

(c) Testing: *Electro Spectrochemical, Synchronous Coated Telegraph Office, Naima*

^a 100 = 100% (weekly) 14 cases.

Type with dates.	Subject.	Grade of classification.	Amount of expenditure of public money.	Appropriation of public money for the purpose.	Name of the institution.	Remarks.
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105.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.—1055

(1) For CRIMINALITY, CRIMINALS, THIEVES, FALLEN AND MISERABLE CRIMINALS—see

Take release, 6—yes!

[illegible](IV) *Foot Rot* *Chytridiomycota*

at 11:00 p.m.

		Physiology	...	Elementary	7 a.m.	...	3	Government	M. S. R. P.
								Technical	University
								School, Elms,	Academy, Har
May	Do.	...	...	...	7 a.m.	...	1	Do.	U.
	Animal Physiology	...	...	...	7 a.m.	...	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	...	...	...	7 a.m.	...	96	Do.	Do.
	Do.	...	...	...	7 a.m.	...	1	Do.	Do.
	Agonism	...	...	...	7 a.m.	...	1	Do.	Do.

(3) **FOR NEUTRALIZATION, MINERALIZATION AND TOXICITY DETERMINATION**

41. *Escherichia coli*

	To report a country ..	Elementary	Ten ..	8	U.S. $\frac{1}{2}$ School units	High Sch.	W. Poly. Inst.	U. of Tenn.
Map ..	Flourishography ..	Do.	Ten ..	10	Do.			
	Arithmetic ..	Do.	Ten ..	2	Do.			
	History ..	Do.	Ten ..	4	Do.			
	Agri-cul-ture ..	Do.	Ten ..	4	Do.			

(4) **For Mexican Customers.**

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001616

Exp.	Acid Physiology	Electroly.	7:00 a.m.	11.	Verneaux Training School, Dallas	M. E. Ry. E. V. Houston, Tex
1	Physiology	Do.	7:15 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
2	Do.	Internation.	7:21 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
3	Do.	Chemistry.	7:24 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	Information.	7:27 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
5	Agnes	Electroly.	7:31 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(B) For Other Candidates.

A. J. G. Smeets

[illegible](10) *For Barbara Carroll*

11. Quantitative.

[illegible]

(a) Bill G. Trullinger, Gravel (West Virginia)

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001509

See "Education," This Day, 10/2/99

[6] F. M. S. (Fellow of the American Institute of Physics, Kansas).

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of instruction.	Hour of commencement of instruction.	Approximate number of students to be expected.	Place of instruction.	Examiner.
(1) — PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE —						
(7) For KAPPA CHAPTER, At School.						
Mon.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Government Training School, Kap.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Physiology	Do.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Biology	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Agriculture	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(8) For SIGMA CHAPTER, At School.						
...	Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Government Training School, Sig.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Animal Physiology	Do.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(9) For DELTA CHAPTER, At School.						
Thursday, May.	Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	3	Teacher's College, Delta.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Animal Physiology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(10) For OMEGA AND CHI CHAPTERS, At School.						
Friday, May.	Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Government Training School, Omega.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
(11) For EPSILON AND THETA CHAPTERS, At University.						
Friday, May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	1	Government Training School, Epsilon.	M. R. By. M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(12) For ZETA CHAPTER, At University.						
Friday, May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	1	Government Training School, Zeta.	M. R. By. M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(13) For THETA CHAPTER, At University.						
Monday, May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7:30 a.m.	4	Government Training School, Theta.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Physiology	Do.	7:30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Biology	Do.	7:30 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7:30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Agriculture	Elementary.	7:30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7:30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
(14) For MU CHAPTER, At School.						
Monday, May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Government Training School, Mu.	M. R. By. R. F. Parsons, Ex. Ampt. (d).
...	Biology	Do.	7 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
...	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.

(d) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Epsilon.

(e) Do. Training School, Epsilon.

(f) Do. Training School, Epsilon.

(g) Element advised by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaituma.

Paper with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Range of marks out of 100.	Apparatus to be used.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—

(14) FOR KENYANNAH, CHEMISTRY, GADGET'LOG, TECHNOLOGY,
AT TECHNOLOGY.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Friday, 28th May.	28th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th May.	29th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(15) FOR KENYANNAH CHEMISTRY.

At Technology.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Wednesday, 28th April.	28th April.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(16) FOR PAPETER AND CHEMISTRY CANDIDATES.

At Technology.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Friday, 28th May.	28th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR BOWALA (CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRICITY) AND KILIMANGARU CANDIDATES.

At Technology.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Friday, 28th May.	28th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th May.	29th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR KILIMANGARU AND KILIMANGARU CANDIDATES.

At Technology.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Monday, 29th May.	29th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(19) FOR CHEMISTRY CANDIDATES.

At Technology.

Examination Day.	Date.	Examination and Subject.	Examiners.	Time.	S. P. O. College, Technology.	M. S. By. S. S. Examiners.	E. Examiners.
Wednesday, 28th May.	28th May.	Chemistry ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(1) Physics, S. P. O. College, Technology.

(2) Agricultural Science, Government Agricultural School, Fort St. George.

(3) General Science, Government Agricultural School, Fort St. George.

Days with tests.	Subjects.	Grade of result certificate.	Ratio of number of students of particular section.	Applicable to students of other sections by permission.	First of pass certificate.	Examination.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(vi) For BACCALAUREUS GRADUATES.

At Zehlendorf.

1928	Physiology	..	Chemistry	..	1	Government Training School, Zehlendorf.	M.B.B. by University of Bonn, 1. April 1929.	E.
Thursday	Animal Physiology	..	Do.	..	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
May	Do.	..	Do.	..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	..	Intermediate	..	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	..	Chemistry	..	5	Do.	Do.	Do.

(vii) For BACCALAUREUS AND BACCALAUREUS GRADUATES.

At Bonn.

Monday, 29th	Physiology	..	Chemistry	..	1	Good School, Bonn.	M.B.B. by University of Bonn, 1. April 1929.	E.
	Animal Physiology	..	Do.	..	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	..	Do.	..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	..	Intermediate	..	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	..	Chemistry	..	5	Do.	Do.	Do.

(i) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Berlin.

(By order)

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th April 1928.

D. A. HORDAY,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

CANCELLMENT OF A CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby notified that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate No. 1070-A of Character Bhirumamurthy has been cancelled, as such candidate's attendance has been found to be

(By order)

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th April 1928.

D. A. HORDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificates Board.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE RESULTS OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE EXAMINATION OR THE OTHER SECONDARY EXAMINATIONS AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1928.

Notes.

History of India and Geography.—The syllabus for these subjects is according with the Special Examinations for the results of teachers referred to above as those presented for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 125 and 191 at top of volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1918.

History of India—Madras India is the special period prescribed for the examination of March 1928.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required.

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th April 1928.

D-5

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1888.

Candidates for the coming Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or notes and drawings to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling* (Advanced grade only) will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in *Carpentry, Fitter's work* and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in *Book-binding, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing* will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination all their own tables, masters, notes, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in book-binding, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for this purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The use of another paper with no account be allowed in transcribing the shorthand notes with a type-writer. If the machine used by him of this while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and start quickly directly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS APPLICABLE TO VARIOUS GRADES.

EXAMINATION WILL BE AT 10 O'CLOCK.		
A.B.—The examination will begin each day on the morning at 10 o'clock, and will be afternoon at 2 p.m., except in the case of the examinations on the 2nd and 3rd April for which the arrangements are shown in the Schedule.		
[The figures under the letters E, S, T, and A. in the third column show the duration of the general papers for the respective grades.]		
Day.	Time.	Subjects.
1888.		
Wednesday, 2nd April ..	7 a.m. (4)	Surveying and Levelling (E.L.A.S.). 2 2 2
	10 a.m. (4)	Machine Drawing (E.L.A.). 2 2 2
	11-12 p.m. (2)	Type-writing (S.). 2 2
	2 p.m. (6)	Surveying and Levelling (S.). 2 2 2
Thursday, 3rd April ..	7 a.m. (4)	Applied Mechanics (S.). 2 2
	10-11 a.m. (2)	Type-writing (S.). 2 2
	1-2 p.m. (2)	Type-writing (S.). 2 2
	12 noon (4)	Shorthand—English or Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
Friday, 4th April ..	Examination ..	Applied Mechanics (E.L.A.), Practical Telegraphy (E.L.A.); Photography (S.). 2 2 2
	Shorthand ..	(S.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Shorthand ..	Shorthand—English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Shorthand ..	Shorthand—English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
Saturday, 5th April ..	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
Sunday, 6th April ..	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
Monday, 7th April ..	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
Tuesday, 8th April ..	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2
	Examination ..	English or Vernacular (S.); Vernacular (S.). 2 2 2

Full Details in the next page.

Days	Time	Subjects
1919.		
Wednesday, 20th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (4 3); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (E 2, 4); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E 2, 4); Agriculture (E 1); Bookbinding (E 3).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E 1, 2, 3); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (A 1); Steam and Steam-engines (E 2, 4); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E 2, 4); Bookbinding (E 1); Meteorology (E 1); Commercial Geography (A, 2).
Thursday, 21st May ..	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E 1, 2, 3); Plans and the Dimensions (E 1, 2, 3); Electric Lighting (E 2, 4); Meteorology (A); Geology (A); General Geology (E 1); Hygiene (E 1); Natural History (E 1); Veterinary Science (E 1, 2, 3); Bookbinding (E 1); Commercial Geography (E 1, 2, 3); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E 1).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E 1, 2, 3); Plans and the Dimensions (E 1, 2, 3); Meteorology (E 1); Natural History (E 1); Veterinary Science (E 1, 2, 3); Bookbinding (E 1); Commercial Geography (E 1, 2, 3); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E 1).

E = Elementary.

A = Advanced.

A = Advanced.

S = Special.

* Special papers. * Special papers reserved. * The main paper reserved. * First paper. * First paper reserved.

(a) Hours of examination of examination.

(b) No candidate is to be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination is to be held on the day of the examination, unless he has been admitted to the examination hall on the day of the examination, and he has been admitted to the examination hall on the day of the examination.

Note—The dates and times fixed for the Elementary examination in Geography and in other work and for the examination in Practical Drawing, Bookbinding, and in other work, will be notified separately along with the dates and times fixed for the first and second examinations in the other subjects.

EXAMINATIONS IN VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Time	Class	Paper	Subject
Friday, 20th April 1919.			
10-11 a.m. to 12-12 p.m.	Advanced ..	First paper ..	Details.
12-1 p.m. to 1-2 p.m.	Do ..	Do ..	Description of the same.
1-2 p.m. to 2-3 p.m.	Elementary ..	Do ..	Particulars.
2-3 p.m. to 3-4 p.m.	Do ..	Do ..	Description of the same.
3-4 p.m. to 4-5 p.m.	Do ..	Second paper ..	Paper of principles.
Saturday, 21st April 1919.			
10-11 a.m. to 12-12 p.m.	Elementary ..	First paper ..	Details.
12-1 p.m. to 1-2 p.m.	Do ..	Do ..	Description of the same.
1-2 p.m. to 2-3 p.m.	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Details of the same.
2-3 p.m. to 3-4 p.m.	Do ..	Do ..	Particulars.
3-4 p.m. to 4-5 p.m.	Elementary ..	Third paper ..	Details.
4-5 p.m. to 5-6 p.m.	Do ..	Do ..	Description of the same.
5-6 p.m. to 6-7 p.m.	Elementary ..	Fourth paper ..	Paper of principles.

(a) 10-11 a.m. to 1-2 p.m. in the case of Veterinary Medicine.

Attention is drawn to the following rules:-

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, and will be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

2. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination when once getting in, nor to leave the room without first giving up his answer papers.

3. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the examination resumed by the Commissioner.

4. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Clerk and Assistant Secretaries, or who is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind, is liable to have his examination postponed and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied by any reason advanced as to the propriety of his conduct, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate who is not present at the examination for which he appeared, his status or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

8. No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room any clock, watch, book, ruled paper, manuscript or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any such practice, will be removed from the room, and the answers reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or taking lines will, however, be allowed.

9. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves, including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

10. Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, so appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, such an attempt to have their papers valued at their results published in all cases where permission has been granted, the Commissioner or better permitting the change should be rendered for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

11. A candidate having completed his paper will run from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will leave the same room, but will on no account leave his place.

12. Any answer papers, or any work in Geography, Writer's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and address affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be numbered or placed together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in two, beginning (not throwing into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

13. Candidates are forbidden to write down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

14. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil" copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR GOVT. EXAMINATIONS,
MADRAS, 7th April 1918.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE ADVANCED COURSE OF STUDIES IN BARRISTER SCHOOLS—APRIL 1918.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subject table:-

Days and Dates.	Time.	Subjects.
Monday, 22nd April	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Religion and Elementary Grammar.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Verbalogy Composition.
Tuesday, 23rd April	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English Language, Grammar and Idioms.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Advanced Grammar.
Wednesday, 24th April	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Logic in English.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Advanced Proficiency of English and Idioms.

1. The place of examination at each centre will be notified to Heads of Institutions and private candidates in due season.

2. Candidates are informed that a copy of the central list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their regular numbers from this list.

3. Attention is drawn to the following rules:-

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean dress.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking or, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the answers reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents or is suspected of doing so, or who is disobedient of any kind or fails to have his attendance discontinued and who is absent from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for any term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason other than as in the last condition of his conduct, he may be reported to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any case or more of the subjects of the examination for which he is reported, his name or names being deleted on the result of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room any clock, watch, book, ruled paper, manuscript or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any such practice will be removed from the room and the answers reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves, including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate sitting to ask any question of the Superintendent will incur the same censure, but will not be so severely dealt with.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(10) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to draw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil" copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers except their question papers out of the examination room.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Dept. Examinations,
Madras, 10th April 1918.

D. A. HODDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CENTRE FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS OF THE

The I.T. Degree Examination will be held at Madras, Bellary, Tiruvannam, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Preliminary Examinations will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruvannam.

3. The First Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree in Branches I, IV and V will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruvannam.

The Examination in Branches II, III, VI and VII will be held at Madras.

4. The M.A. Degree Examinations will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruvannam.

5. The written examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held at Madras, Mangalore, Mysore, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Tiruvannam and Vellore.

6. The practical examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held at Madras.

7. The Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science will be held at the following places—

Madras.	Bombay.	Trichinopoly.
Amalapur.	Madras.	Triplicane.
Pangloss.	Kannur.	Tellicherry.
Rajahmundry.	Kannur.	Tiruppur.
Calcutta.	Kannur.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Kannur.	Tiruvannam.
Calcutta.	Kannur.	Tellicherry.
Kannur.	Kannur.	Vellore.
Trichinopoly.	Kannur.	Vellore.
Calcutta.	Kannur.	Vellore.
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Kannur.	Vellore.

8. The Matriculation Examination will be held at the following places—

Madras.	Madras.	Triplicane.
Pangloss.	Kannur.	Trichinopoly.
Rajahmundry.	Kannur.	Tiruvannam.
Calcutta.	Kannur.	Vellore.

9. The F.E. and B.E. Degree Examinations will be held at Madras and Tiruvannam.

10. The Oriental Trips Examination will be held at Madras, Kanchipuram (the Temple), Palghat (the Temple) and Vellore.

11. The Examination for the Diploma in Education will be held at Madras.

Madras House, 9th April 1918.

RESOLUTION.

Under Regulation 1 of Chapter VI, Mr. H. J. Allen, M.A., Barr-at-Law, a member of the Syndicate, will vacate his seat on May 11, 1918.

In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter VI, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Senate.

For further notice read the Registrar's notice hereon Friday the 26th April 1918.

(By order)

F. DEWEESLEY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th April 1918.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

1. The High School of the Hindu College will resume after the long vacation on Monday the 23rd June 1918 at 10 o'clock.

2. All students seeking admission to the Junior Intermediate Class of this College should send in their applications immediately after the long vacation. They must submit their English E.L. Certificate. Only holders of certificates which declare them to be eligible for admission will apply.

Applications accompanied by a certificate or at least a complete copy of it from one to seven will not be considered.

An applicant for admission to the Junior Intermediate Class should specify the group he desires and the subject he wishes to take for Vernacular Composition or Classical Examination. Provision is made for instruction in the following groups of optional subjects:—

- Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit or Tamil.
- Any Group, Sanskrit and Mathematics or Tamil.

3. Students will be admitted for admission to the Junior B.A. Honours and Pass classes on the results of the Intermediate Examinations. The following subjects will be taught in these classes:—

- (a) Class III Honours, Branch V—
- History and Economics.

Class III (Hindi, French & English Language and Literature).

(2) Class III (Hindi, Part I—

(Urdu).

Class III (Hindi, Part II—

Mathematics.

Physics.

Chemistry.

History and Geography.

Sanitary and Early Indian History.

Telegraph with Sanskrit as a subsidiary subject.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible and to ensure that the College receive sufficient information regarding the qualifications, &c., of the applicants, the applications should be made on the prescribed forms copies of which can be obtained from the College.

IV. Accommodation is provided at moderate rates for the residence of a limited number of students in His Highness the Maharaja's Chattri Hostel and the L.M.S. Hostel. The attention of students who wish to join the Chattri Hostel Hostel is drawn to the notice printed below. Students wishing to secure admission to either of the above hostels should apply in good time to the warden of the hostel they wish to join.

Trivandrum, 2nd April 1913.—

J. STEPHENSON,

Principal.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S CASTE HINDU HOSTEL, TRIVANDRUM.

The Hostel, which provides accommodation for about 20 students of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, will reopen on the morning of 2nd June 1913.

Preference in admission will be given to students whose parents or guardians do not live in Trivandrum.

The following payments are due from students coming into residence for the first time:—

(a) Admission fee of Rs. 2.

(b) A deposit of Rs. 10 as guarantee for good behaviour refundable when a student ceases to be a member of the hostel, if his conduct has been satisfactory.

The charge for board and lodging, apart from extras, is Rs. 21-8-0. (Kasam Chattram and Kasam night only per month.)

In addition, students must make their own arrangements for the lighting of their rooms and for the services of a barber and washerman.

Applications for admission should be sent to the warden in the form below. Vacancies will be filled up as soon as admissions to the College are made.

Application for admission to His Highness the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.

Student's name,

Caste and sub-caste.

Age.

Diet desired (vegetarian or non-vegetarian).

Student's former address.

Name, business and permanent address of the student's responsible parent or guardian.

Relationship of the name to the student.

Where educated during the last two years with dates.

Name and addresses of two respectable references as to the student's character (not relatives).

I promise, if admitted, to obey all rules, by laws and customs of the hostel authorities during my stay in the hostel, to help to the maintenance of good conduct and discipline, to set a good example myself, to pay my dues punctually, and not to remove from the hostel without a month's written notice to the warden from my parent or guardian unless permitted so directed by the warden to leave it sooner.

Student

Date

Signature of the student.

I undertake to be responsible for the dues of the aforementioned student and for his fulfilment of these promises.

Student

Date

Signature of the parent or guardian.

D. J. BLOSS,

Warden.

Trivandrum, 2nd March 1913

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The following are the educational qualifications and the training required for the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors employed by local bodies in the Madras Presidency.

1. No person shall be employed to the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses—

(a) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Animal Physiology and Hygiene after having undergone a satisfactory course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations under the Principal of the Medical College or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

(b) A certificate from the Sanitary Commissioner that he can read.

2. The classes for training in Animal Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations will be held in the Medical College, Madras, for six months from July to December.

4. Aged persons otherwise not exceeding 14, 5 per centum will be given to each Hindu women whose age is below 14 and who are not permanent residents of the town, and who have no relatives residing there. The allowances payable only to those who live with a legal guardian and who will be held responsible for the refund of moneys, etc., received.

5. Application for admission shall be sent through the respective officers, the presidents of local boards, the chairmen of municipal councils and the managers of secondary schools, so as to reach the Headquarters Government Training School for Hindoos, Mangalore, not later than 10th April 1938. Applications received after that date will be rejected.

6. The following certificates in original shall be attached to the application:—

- (a) a certificate of birth and vaccination issued by a competent authority;
- (b) a general educational certificate issued by a competent authority;
- (c) a certificate of conduct signed by an inspecting officer or the president of a local board or the chairman of a municipal council or the manager or the headmaster of a recognized secondary school. Certificates signed by Superintendents of Schools, the managers of elementary schools and secretaries of municipal councils will not be accepted.

7. Forms of application can be obtained on request from the headquarters.

8. An entrance examination in (1) vernacular language; (2) general knowledge; (3) arithmetic will be held on the 31st May 1938 (and not on the 10th April 1938) as notified in the Part C Group Gazette of 1st April 1938) and candidates who fulfil other conditions will be chosen in the order in which they pass.

Mangalore, 2nd April 1938.

A. PUNTO,
Headmaster of the College.

VACCINATION CLASS EXAMINATION.

The following students are declared to have passed the Vaccination class examination held on the 21st March 1938 at the premises of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Gulbarga. The names are attached in the order of merit. The successful candidates should apply to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras, for their certificates:—

Order of merit.	Name.	Order of merit.	Name.	Order of merit.	Name.
1	P. Chelvanarayana Appa.	21	N. S. Narayana Appa.	41	P. S. Venkateswara Appa.
2	K. Nageswara Appa.	22	N. S. Narayana Appa.	42	T. S. Srinivasan Rao
3	V. S. Venkateswara Appa.	23	C. K. Venkateswara Appa.	43	M. V. Srinivasan
4	P. S. Venkateswara Appa.	24	P. S. Venkateswara Appa.	44	G. Srinivasan Rao
5	P. S. Venkateswara Appa.	25	S. Srinivasan Rao	45	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
6	S. Srinivasan Rao	26	S. Srinivasan Rao	46	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
7	S. Srinivasan Rao	27	M. V. Srinivasan Appa.	47	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
8	S. Srinivasan Rao	28	A. S. Srinivasan Appa.	48	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
9	S. Srinivasan Rao	29	S. Srinivasan Rao	49	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
10	S. Srinivasan Rao	30	S. Srinivasan Rao	50	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
11	S. Srinivasan Rao	31	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	51	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
12	S. Srinivasan Rao	32	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	52	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
13	S. Srinivasan Rao	33	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	53	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
14	S. Srinivasan Rao	34	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	54	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
15	S. Srinivasan Rao	35	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	55	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
16	S. Srinivasan Rao	36	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	56	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
17	S. Srinivasan Rao	37	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	57	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
18	S. Srinivasan Rao	38	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	58	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
19	S. Srinivasan Rao	39	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	59	C. S. Srinivasan Rao
20	S. Srinivasan Rao	40	C. S. Srinivasan Rao	60	C. S. Srinivasan Rao

The King Institute, Gulbarga,
10th April 1938.

J. GUNNINGHAM, Mayor, I.M.S.,
District.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Government have sanctioned the award of three scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each per annum, each to be by order of the President of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a period of four years commencing on the 1st July 1938 for the study of Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Candidates desiring to apply for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 1st June 1938. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended. The selection will rest with the Principal.

2. Candidates should be either students in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examinations of the Madras University with English as the optional subject. They will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and of physical fitness to enable the course of study that will have to be followed. The applications should state clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

3. The holder of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two persons to execute an agreement, providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

4. The scholarships will be bestowed by the Principal of the College of Engineering. In case the Principal is not satisfied with the progress or conduct of any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be forfeited.

5. Photographs of the holder of the scholarship and a copy of the College rules may be obtained on application to the Principal.

Note.—There is no restriction in regard to age and holders of these scholarships can qualify for the college diploma, but they are not eligible for the postulated appointment, medals and prizes. The fees and deposit money specified in the rules must be paid by scholarship-holders. Applicants must declare generally in the rules any regulations regarding the maintenance of applications.

Form of application and statement.

(To be in the candidate's handwriting.)

To the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.

Sir, I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship to enable me to pursue the course of study in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Madras. The

required particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith.

Date

1918 .

Particulars.

(1) Name, father's name; (2) age; (3) religion; (4) place of birth; (5) school or college last attended; (6) highest standard studied; (7) languages known; (8) present occupation; (9) name and address of father or guardian; name in full, address in full.

I solemnly affirm that I possess the necessary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the college on account of pecuniary difficulties.

(Apprentice)

College of Engineering, Madras,
17th March 1918.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE EDUCATIONAL OVERSEAS TEST.

Candidates for the Educational Compulsory Test are hereby informed that the following list of works is prescribed as text books for a 4 July 1918 and succeeding examinations of officers of the Madras Educational Department in the respective languages:—

Tamil.

- (1) Tamil Second Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). Edition of 1915. Sold at the S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.
(2) Tamil Third Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). Edition of 1915. Sold at the S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.

Telugu.

- (1) Telugu Second Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). Edition of 1915. Sold at the S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.
(2) Telugu Third Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). Edition of 1915. Sold at the S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.

Malayalam.

- (1) Malayalam Second Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). 12th Edition, 1917. Sold at the Tamil Mission Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore.
(2) Malayalam Third Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). 12th Edition, 1917. Sold at the Tamil Mission Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore.

Kannada.

- (1) Kannada Second Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). 12th Edition, 1917. Sold at the Tamil Mission Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore.
(2) Kannada Third Reader by E. Marudan, B.A. (Madrasian Series). 12th Edition, 1917. Sold at the Tamil Mission Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore.

Gujarati.

- (1) Devigna Pathra by Parthasarathi Ray. 6th Edition. Sold at the Edward Press, Calcutta.
(2) Model Drita Pathra for First Standard. Published by Sri Sanku M. Gulab Singh and Sons of Calcutta.

Hindi.

- (1) Unshak-Dandi Kirtan. 10th Edition, 1915. Published under the auspices of the Panjab Two-Book Committee.
(2) Unshak-Dandi Kirtan. 12th Edition, 1917. Published under the auspices of the Panjab Two-Book Committee.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 17th April 1918.

J. W. DONERBANK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of March 1918 was as follows:—

National Museum and Archaeological Museum, Calcutta.	VISITORS TO MUSEUM IN										Total number of visitors.		Total number of visitors.	
	English.	Portuguese.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Others.	Grand Total.	English.	Portuguese.	Malayalam.	Urdu.
1917.	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	100	100	100
1918.	1,200	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	1,200	1,200	120	120	120

Government Museum, Chennai,
Madras, 8th April 1918.

J. N. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from qualified women graduates for the post of Additional Assistant, Rs. 225 in this school.

Presidency Training School for Missions,
Egmore, Madras, 22nd March 1918.

WANTED immediately a trained women teacher of the secondary grade in South American of the school as in, 4500-1-50.

Full marks, date, age, general and professional qualifications and period of service, if any, should be stated in the applications and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted.

Presidency Training School for Missions,
Egmore, Madras, 26th March 1918.

K. MITER,
Acting Superintendent.

Applications are invited from trained Hindu students of the secondary grade for a teacher's post in the Government Girls' School, Villupuram, on Rs. 40 per mensem.

2. Applications, which should be submitted in the following form, should reach the undersigned before the 24th April 1918:—

(1) Name of the candidate; (2) date of birth; (3) native town and taluk; (4) qualifications; (5) where trained and when; and (6) copies of testimonials.

Madras, 27th March 1918

WANTED for the Government Secondary and Training School for Missions, Chidambaram, a Hindustani-Madrasi possessing a knowledge of music and singing on Rs. 35 per mensem and a trained secondary grade woman as an assistant on Rs. 34 per mensem.

2. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned before the 28th instant.

Madras, 3rd April 1918.

G. M. DEUSDALE,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Wanted upper primary trained women for Government High School, Bangalore, on Rs. 50-7-6. Apply to the President, Taluk Board, Bangalore.

Angamangalam, 5th April 1918.

[Signature],
President, Taluk Board.

Wanted for the Presidency College, Madras, one Tamil Teacher and one Malayalam Professor on a salary of Rs. 40-0-0 (monthly) and 50 per centum. The candidates should possess a high order of academic proficiency in all the important branches of the Tamil or Malayalam language and literature so as to be able to impart instruction in all the advanced Tamil or Malayalam works prescribed for Group VI of the B.A. course. A knowledge of Sanskrit in addition is desirable and the applicant should specify its extent.

Information as to age, caste, possession of previous or present employment, if any, with salary should be furnished. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th April 1918. The candidate's name will be required to give their appointment as or subsequently after the 7th July 1918.

For Presidency College,
Madras, 7th April 1918.

H. T. ALLEN,
Principal.

Applications are invited from trained Hindustani teachers of the Secondary Grade for the posts of Assistant on Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per mensem in the Government Secondary School for Mohammedans, Villup. None but those whose mother-tongue is Urdu need apply. Applications must contain the following particulars about the candidate's age or before the 20th April 1918:—

(1) Name in full; (2) age; (3) highest general educational qualifications; (4) institutions in which the teacher underwent training; (5) year of passing the preliminary examination; (6) date of completion of the certificate; (7) languages in which the applicant possesses a working knowledge; (8) copies of testimonials; (9) reference.

Villup, 2nd April 1918.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15. MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, 'PHIL 13, 1919. [PART, 2 P.M.]

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
UNDER THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, 1913.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The following candidates have passed the High Schools Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in February 1919:—

1. Certificates will be forwarded in due course.

2. The names are given in order of merit.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	School from which the candidate applied for the examination.	Subjects in which the candidate gained distinction.
3	John O'Connor ..	St. Joseph's Marjoram Boys' High School, Colcon.	Three Cases ..
42	Arthur Remy ..	St. Joseph's Marjoram Girls' High School, Colcon.	Elements Geometry and Euclid ..

FAILURE LIST.

List of failures in the High Schools Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in February 1919.

1. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the cause of failure:—

Failed in English ..

Failed in Arithmetic ..

Failed in the required number of approved subjects ..

Deficient in the total number of marks ..

Register number.	Subjects in which failed.	Place of examination.	Register number.	Subjects in which failed.	Place of examination.
99	h ..	Trichinopoly.	120	A & h ..	Trichinopoly.
14	h & t ..	Do.	124	h & t ..	Do.
11	h & t ..	Do.	65	h ..	Do.
10	h & t ..	Do.			

AD-ENTER.

Register number.

21

22

Place of examination.

Do.

Do.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

The following candidates have passed the High Schools Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in February 1919:—

1. Certificates will be forwarded in due course.

2. The names are given in order of merit.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	School from which the candidate applied for the examination.	Subjects in which the candidate gained distinction.
118	Charles Herbert Thomas ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore ..	Algebra.
125	George Thomas ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore ..	Three Cases ..
124	Donald Macdonald ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore ..	Three Cases ..
		St. Joseph's College, Bangalore ..	Three Cases ..

4th April 1919.

J. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Privileged Schools, Madras.



Published by Authority.

No. 153

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1938

[Figure, if any]

Part 28.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

Registration

Footnote.—The following readings of Self-Registration are selected:—

M.M.M. Federal Reserve Bank, to Finance (Madras-Chingleput District).

M.R.Dy. Alvar Naranjo de la Torre, to Porto Novo (South Amer. div.)
M.R.Dy. Teneally Sontora Suberogato, (on return from leave), to

M.R.Mr. Velupillai Pragasima Sarma, is Valmikiy (South Area)

M.R.Dy. Subrahmanya Pillai, Appare Pillai, to Manipal (Coimbatore)
M.R.Dy. Colimbatore Krishnaswami Rao, to Krasantur (Coimbatore)
M.R.Dy. Kallikhand Subrahmanya Arnan Kandasamy Arnan, to Manipal

from, 7th April 1958.

M. R. R. Ganapati Narayan Sastri, on return from leave, to Palanpur

M.S. Ry. Vaidyanathapuram Ashwarya Rajagopalappa Varma, to Drushkatti
M.S. Ry. Cadavatti Subbaraya Appa Rajagunatha Appa, on return to

Madison, Wis. April 1926.

M.E. Be. Gungusti Nibawa Sudio, on return from leave, to Palembang (Chilmer district).

M.R.Kr. Vasudevaraghava Acharya, Hajaragopala Varma, to Tiruchottai, (Nagare dha)

M.S. Ky. Cadwalla Subbaraya Appa Mangayatha Appa, on return from Iowa, to Swam
(Therapani Subbaraya).

U.S. Ry. Shipping and Freight Administration, 1000 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
* Michigan Electric.

St. Ann, 1 Feb. April 1910.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Executive General of Registration

APPOINT.

No. 22. Transfer.—The following transfers of District Muzis have been ordered by the High Court:—

- (1) M.R. By. Muddur Manjanna Rao Aragal, from Ramachandrapur to Udupi.
M.R. By. Madhavaiah Desaiyari from Aragal, from Udupi to Ramachandrapur.
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (2) M.R. By. Chittur Sivachari Nagar Aragal, from Koda (Principal) to Chennarayana.
M.R. By. Valluvar Corinda Nann Aragal, from Chennarayana to Koda (Principal).
(To join their stations on the 10th and 20th June 1918 respectively.)
- (3) M.R. By. Chempayyan Vennachai Nannay Aragal, from Manalpet to Koda.
M.R. By. Balijanni Babba Rao Pancha Gera, from Koda to Manalpet.
M.R. By. Chempayyan Vennachai Gera, from Koda to Manalpet.
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (4) M.R. By. Palani Easa Rao Pancha Gera, from Koda (Principal) to Oudichu.
M.R. By. Rangana Rana Rao Aragal, from Oudichu to Koda (Principal).
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (5) M.R. By. Tolamuri Rajayya Rao Pancha Gera, from Koda to Koda.
M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Rana Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (6) M.R. By. Kallamuri alambur Varghese Aragal, from Koda (Additional) to Telivai.
M.R. By. Ramaswami Yanna Aragal, from Telivai to Manmadam. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, from Manmadam to Koda (Additional).
(The first two to join their stations on the 10th June and the last on the 15th June 1918.)
- (7) M.R. By. Tolamuri Yanna Babba Rao Pancha Gera, from Telivai to Telivai (Additional).
M.R. By. Anandam Vaidyanatha Aragal, from Telivai (Additional) to Koda.
M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (8) M.R. By. Vaidyanatha Dasa Chellappa Pillai Aragal, from Madhav (second Additional) to Koda (Additional).
M.R. By. Kallamuri alambur Varghese Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)
- (9) M.R. By. Chittur Sivachari Nagar Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
M.R. By. Kallamuri alambur Varghese Aragal, from Koda to Koda.
M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, from Koda to Koda. (This transfer will carry travel pay and allowances under article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
(To join their stations on the 10th June 1918.)

High Court, Madras,
10th April 1918.

Leave.—M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, District Muzis of Koda, is granted privilege leave on full salary from the 20th March to the 10th April 1918, both days inclusive, under article 21 of the Civil Service Regulations. He is also permitted to take the Easter holidays to his leave subject to the condition of article 21 of the Civil Service Regulations.
Note.—This order is High Court Notification No. 24, dated the 20th March 1918.

High Court, Madras,
10th April 1918.

Appointment.—M.R. By. Panchabanga Rangana Aragal, acting Deputy Tahsildar of Koda, is appointed District Muzis of Koda.

High Court, Madras,
10th April 1918.

D. E. COOMARSWAMY,
Magistrate.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Leave Extension.

Leave and Appointment.—In notification of the extension published at page 77 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th April 1918, Mahomed Abdul Kala Sahib Bahadur, Esq. Assistant Commissioner of Revenue and District Forest Officer, Upper Ghatani, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days from 10th April 1918 with permission to pro-tem the Koda Tahsildar provided that the condition of article 22, Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

Mr. F. A. Sugas, District Forest Officer, Lower Malabar, will hold charge of the Upper Oriental Division in addition to his own during Mohammed Abdul Kader Datta Subbarao's absence on leave.

Leave.—**Mr. A. M. C. Littlewood, District Forest Officer, Central Chancham,** is granted privilege leave for one month from 21st April 1919 with permission to join the Katar Malabar division on completion of article 124, Civil Service Regulations as intimated.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forest),
Madras, 15th April 1919.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ANNI AND CHURCH DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—**Mr. Henry John Gibson, Assistant Inspector, Salt grade, on release from military duty,** to the charge of the Katar with temporary, **Mr. William Arthur Robert Lewis Evans, Inspector,** on leave.

Board of Revenue (Deposits Division),
Madras, 15th April 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 240 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, **Mohammed Ananda Ghataka Babu, Ranger, III grade, Karamal West,** is granted restricted leave (privilege leave for twenty-five days and leave on medical certificate for ten months and five days) for three months with effect from date of relief.

Wabale, 14th April 1919.

H. R. COE,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 240 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, **M.R.S. Gude Thirupadigalam, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 35,** is granted, with effect from 15th March 1919, combined leave for three months, i.e., privilege leave for one day and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Transfer.—**M.R.S. G. Venkatarama Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 35,** is transferred from the Commissioners' division, II Circle, to the V Circle. This transfer commences with effect from his month pay.

Madras, 14th April 1919.

Leave.—Under articles 233 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, **M.R.S. B. Subbaram Ayyar, Officer, second grade, provisionally permanent,** is granted leave on medical certificate for two months in combination with the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the notification published in Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th January 1919.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Building).

Leave.—**M.R.S. B. Subbaram Ayyar, Officer, first grade, provisionally permanent, Madras division,** is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th March 1919 or date of relief.

Appointment.—**M.R.S. D. Krishnaswami and M.R.S. K. Ranga Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 75 each posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's endorsement No. 1801-G, dated 17th March 1919,** are reported to the Madras division.

Wabale, 15th April 1919.

M. R. KHARUAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—**M.R.S. T. V. Purnanarayana, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 150,** working in the II Circle office is transferred to the Katar Madras division, with effect from 7th April 1919 onwards.

Bombay, 10th April 1919.

Leave.—Under article 149, Civil Service Regulations, **Inspector H. A. Farrell, Sub-Engineer, III grade and Technical Assistant to the Superintending Engineer,** is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 21st April 1919 and is also permitted to join the Katar Malabar to his leave. This month's leave posting to the Madras division.

Bombay, 15th April 1919.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 149, Civil Service Regulations, **M.R.S. F. Satya Ayyar Aravali, Paper-vice, first grade, temporary with, Madras public division,** is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th April 1919.

Bombay, 7th April 1919.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—M.B. Ry. G. Venkateswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Ex. St., transferred to the F. Circle, from the IV Circle in Chief Engineer's Public Works Department No. 204, with No. 204-D, dated 26th April 1912, is posted to the Mysal Project Division.

Madras, 12th April 1912.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, F. Circle.

Leave.—M.B. Ry. R. Anandavel Ayyangar Ayyangar, Sub-Engineer, 12th grade, Telukai Project Division, is granted under article 150, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks from 12nd April 1912 with permission to prole Ramesh Holidays provided the conditions of article 250, Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

M.B. Ry. K. Deshpande Ayyangar Ayyangar, temporary Sub-Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, is granted under article 150, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 11th March 1912, privilege leave for three months from 1st March 1912 inclusive.

Madras, 11th April 1912

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, F.H. Circle.

Appointment.—Mr. F. A. Ashford will, on his resumption of duties as Deputy Secretary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, on the 15th April 1912 inclusive.

(1) relieve Mr. J. Muthiah of his charge as the Assistant Secretary Engineer, Central Circle, and his place is provided to the Second Circle as per Public Works Department Notification No. 1192-G., dated 15th February 1912, and

(2) the orders M.B. Ry. P. B. Krishnaswami Ayyar Ayyangar of the charge of the Assistant Secretary Engineer, Northern Circle, and

Task also both these duties in addition to her own as the Deputy Secretary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, until the return from leave on 11th April 1912 inclusive of Mrs. Sahib M.B. Ry. F. S. Venkateswami Ayyar Ayyangar and Mr. T. E. Sandhu.

Chennai, Madras, 12th April 1912.

M. P. STONEY,
Acting Secretary Engineer to Government.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Mr. P. B. Raghavadas Rao is granted privilege leave for six weeks, under article 150, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 11th March 1912, with effect from date of relief.

Madras, 12th April 1912.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon H. L. Somasaji, L.M.S. & A., on return from leave is appointed Secretary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chander, temporarily and until further orders.

(By order.)

Madras, 12th April 1912.

A. G. LIMBAM, Esq., I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

CORNER OF MARK STREET AND QUARANTINE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Open to WORKING MEN AND STUDENTS, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Open to SCHOLARS AND HOBBYISTS, from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a READING ROOM. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Director of Fisheries has been removed from Chippak in the Bank of Madras Building, Market Road, with effect from the date and all future communications intended for that office should be addressed accordingly.

Madras, 26th April 1912.

J. HOBBS,
Director of Fisheries.

EXAMINATION FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY TO BOATMEN FISHERMEN.

L. Notice is hereby given that under G.O. No. 1008 W., dated 11th September 1912, the first examination for the grant of certificates of competency to boatmen and fishermen will be held at the Government Trade School, Madras, Nallamuthu Street, Changanacherry, Madras, on Friday, 12th May 1912, commencing at 10 a.m.

8. Candidates should send in their applications on or before 7th May 1919 on printed forms to be previously obtained from the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras, Chapsak, Madras, after 7th May no application will be considered.

9. The prescribed fee of five rupees should be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras annexed to the application together with the other documents.

10. Candidates should fill in their applications fully and legibly. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be seriously prosecuted.

11. For all available information on the subject candidates are referred to the notice published in Part 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th December 1918, pages 1291 and 1292.

Chapsak, Madras, 4th April 1919.

E. J. R. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Inspector to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Statement I.

Receipts showing the inland cotton-pick and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the whole ending 29th March 1919.

(Rupees—All figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Variety of cotton	For cotton exported from the Presidency in previous years.		For the current year.		Total from 1st February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.		Exports to and from the Madras Presidency from 1st January 1919 to date.		Imports to and from the Madras Presidency from 1st January 1919 to date.		Total of exports (11) and imports (12).	
	In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.		In lakhs of rupees.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517

(a) Receipts have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by several mills.

(b) Receipts have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by several mills.

(c) Receipts by sea in current week are—Madras only; (d) Receipts by rail; (e) Receipts by air; (f) Receipts by other means.

Statement II.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 29th March 1919.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year.				In current year.				Total of exports and imports.	
	In previous year.				In current year.				Total of exports and imports.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by sea.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by rail.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by air.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Despatched by other means.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517

Madras, 5th April 1919.

11-1

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

SANTANA COMMISSIONER

SANITARY COMMISSIONER
Municipality for the work ending 31st March 1910.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the BATHS and DRAINS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MYSORE PRADESH, containing 86,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the District of Mysore for the week ending 15th March 1935.

Municipality.		Population according to the Census of 1931.	BATHS.							DRAINS.													
			Coun.				Totals.			Coun.				Totals.			Coun.						
			Chick-bath.	Marble.	Water-bath.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Chick-bath.	Marble.	Water-bath.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Chick-bath.	Marble.	Water-bath.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.
Maddur	..	394,350	3	100	2	..	25	55	135	..	12	5	..	10	35	33	5	..	..	12	3	..	46
Brickwork	..	221,910	4	52	0	..	18	76	92	..	42	6	..	50	54	35	..	..	..	52	3	..	58
Channarayana	..	79,417	0	88	52	..	25	58	79	..	42	..	..	58	58	37	..	..	..	58	3	..	63
Kumbhakur	..	84,867	..	51	..	..	25	5	81	..	55	..	..	51	35	27	..	..	..	51	3	..	58
Tanjore *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	80,555	2	25	..	..	25	18	35	..	56	..	..	14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	81,550	3	85	..	..	31	18	39	..	30	..	..	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikballa	..	85,874	5	45	..	..	20	25	45	..	33	..	..	35	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	85,135	4	27	..	..	18	9	27	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	85,484	3	26	..	..	18	9	27	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	89,748	..	24	..	..	24	27	51	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnaswamy	..	88,417	..	18	..	..	23	15	38	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	46,415	8	35	..	..	18	13	31	..	25	..	..	25	27	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	47,097	5	35	..	..	18	18	42	..	15	..	..	30	35	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamonah	..	48,858	8	27	..	..	25	11	34	..	12	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	..	48,865	2	25	..	..	25	11	34	..	12	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhat	..	46,519	3	27	..	..	18	13	31	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayanagar	..	45,812	..	6	..	..	4	8	12	..	30	..	..	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	45,453	..	13	..	..	6	3	15	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	45,331	2	24	..	..	15	13	28	..	17	..	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	45,123	8	20	..	..	10	7	17	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	45,115	2	10	..	..	8	12	20	..	7	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayanagar	..	45,115	2	10	..	..	8	12	20	..	7	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DeLay	..	44,860	..	23	..	..	23	11	34	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	44,860	4	2	..	..	6	3	17	..	23	23	..	23	16	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	44,860	..	1	..	..	3	6	9	..	23	..	..	16	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	44,860	..	1	..	..	3	6	9	..	23	..	..	16	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adon	..	43,846	..	4	..	..	18	8	23	..	15	..	..	15	22	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	43,446	..	4	..	..	8	6	14	..	6	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	43,446	1	10	..	..	6	6	17	..	6	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6	3	17	..	26	..	..	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana	..	42,826	..	0	..	..	6																

Statement showing Passes, Fares and Tickets in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1890 to 31st April 1914.
(In Rupees, P and Annas.)

	Arundel	Chingleput	Chittoor	Madras	North Arcot	South Arcot	Madurai	Trichinopoly	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Malabar	Goa	Other	Total
First period, August 1890 to June 1891	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Second period, July 1891 to June 1892	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Third period, July 1892 to June 1893	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Fourth period, July 1893 to June 1894	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Fifth period, July 1894 to June 1895	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Sixth period, July 1895 to June 1896	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Seventh period, July 1896 to June 1897	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Eighth period, July 1897 to June 1898	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Ninth period, July 1898 to June 1899	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Tenth period, July 1899 to June 1900	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Eleventh period, July 1900 to June 1901	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twelfth period, July 1901 to June 1902	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Thirteenth period, July 1902 to June 1903	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Fourteenth period, July 1903 to June 1904	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Fifteenth period, July 1904 to June 1905	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Sixteenth period, July 1905 to June 1906	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Seventeenth period, July 1906 to June 1907	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Eighteenth period, July 1907 to June 1908	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Nineteenth period, July 1908 to June 1909	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twentieth period, July 1909 to June 1910	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twenty-first period, July 1910 to June 1911	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twenty-second period, July 1911 to June 1912	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twenty-third period, July 1912 to June 1913	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Twenty-fourth period, July 1913 to June 1914	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	100 00 00	1000 00 00
Grand Total	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	10000 00 00	100000 00 00

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS

List of securities of corporations, verified copies, and power of attorney being enclosed in the
 will of the Ex. Int. of Malena Chiribawa.

[illegible]

Form.—Condition of construction and verified age of play equipment in area will be determined.

List of documents lying undated in the office of the Registrar of Medical-Chinese

Date and day of migration	Rank and company number	Name and rank	Evening	Chambers	Place of party who shot the last bear
1910. November 16-17.	Rank 1, 6112.	Leave for two years at a monthly rental of Rs. 40—address No. 100, Parkman	G. Akbar Chaud. &	Haji Khat. & Mohammed	Faruk Khan.
21st Nov. 1910.	Do. 3199.	Morgan with 11 persons for No. 1, 100.	Anthony Joseph & Co. and Mr. John. Peter of New York.	Quinn & Mr. John. Peter of New York.	A. Quinn.
21st Nov. 1910.	Do. 3014.	Leave for two years at a monthly rental of Rs. 12-0-0.	Do.	Do.	Do.

A Book for a Nation will be tested for safe custody of documents for strong storm days as just passed after the first storm days from the date of registration at school. Documents otherwise will be long retained for over 10 years and be destroyed under section 81 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Kudva, 20th March 1918.

Mr. SINGATHULAN GUNDA,
Secretary

தனதான்மெல்லப்பட்டு சித்திரப்பாச சூரிசெங் ஈரபன் பெருமான் தீருக்கும்
தனதாயெழுமையின் ஈரபத.

[illegible]

தமிழ்—தமிழரின் உரிமைகளை தங்கை தனிப்பட்ட, தேசியவாத பரிசீலனை அடங்குமாறு கருதுகிறது. அப்போதுதான் அது அது தேசம் கட்டியதை எதிர்பார்ப்பதில் உரிமைவாத பரிசீலனைகளில் துவக்கம் என்று கருதுகிறது. காலத்தோடு இதுபோன்ற 1915-60க்குரிய இடத்தில் உரிமைகள் துவக்கம் செய்து, அப்போதுதான் அது தொடங்குகிறது.

மதுரை-சென்னைக்கு நிதியுதாரணம்,
[1914-15-ம் ஆண்டு தர்ப்பு] 51உ.

-கட. மதராஸ்-பீரிகாட்டர் குவித்தற மதராஸ்-மொகலப்பட்டு ரிஜிஸ்டர் குவித்தற பாரைல் (கிராமம்) தாலுகாவும் கனவதுரை லாபன்மெசூருக்குரியே தந்தையுடன் வசிப்பார்.

பயிற்சித்திட்டம் தொடர்	பயிற்சித்திட்டம் முடிவடைந்த திகதி	முதுநிலையோடுதொடர வெய்த	முதுநிலை கல்விக்கமையவை வெய்த
1970-ம் ஆண்டு வரைய வெய்த 11 ஆம்.	மார்ச்சு 3 முதல் 31 ஆம் தினம் வரையவெய்த 11 மே 26 வரைய	அக்டோபர் 1 முதல் 15 வரைய	இப்போது கல்விக்கமைய வெய்த
1970-ம் ஆண்டு வரைய வெய்த 11 ஆம்.	மார்ச்சு 3 முதல் 31 ஆம் தினம் வரையவெய்த 11 மே 26 வரைய	அக்டோபர் 1 முதல் 15 வரைய	இப்போது கல்விக்கமைய வெய்த
1971-ம் ஆண்டு வரைய வெய்த 11 ஆம்.	மார்ச்சு 3 முதல் 31 ஆம் தினம் வரையவெய்த 11 மே 26 வரைய	அக்டோபர் 1 முதல் 15 வரைய	இப்போது கல்விக்கமைய வெய்த

குறிப்பு—உயிரினவாதத்தை எதிர்ப்பதற்காக இவற்றை எடுக்க அரசாங்கம் கடவுள் பெருமான் பற்றி தவறு செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதை விளக்கி, அதன் காரணமாக அதை எதிர்த்துள்ளவர்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட உதவிகள் செய்யப்படும்.

முதலாம்-மேலவையாட்டி சித்திரப்பாளர் சில,
1949-50-ம் ஆண்டு 4 மார்ச் 21-ம்.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்: ஆம்.

In modification of this Court's order, dated the 16th February 1918, notice is hereby given that the District and District Court, Calicut, will be adjourned for subsequent sittings for two months from Thursday the 1st day of May to Tuesday the 1st day of July 1919, both days inclusive.

Calicut, 15th March 1918.

D. F. WALKER,
District and District Judge.

NOTICE.

REVENUE.

A free dividend is intended to be declared in the aforementioned notice. All creditors who are mentioned in the dividend schedule but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not prove their demands before the 31st day of April 1919 they will be excluded from this dividend.

Number.	Name.	Number of dividend.
255 of 1918	T. M. A. Chierappa Chett & Sons and A. Thevarai Chett	Four
		F. H. WILSON, Official Assignee.

Madras, 4th April 1919.

INVOLUNTARY PETITIONS.

No. 11 of 1918 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

In the matter of The Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Petitioner, and the Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Respondent.

Under section 26 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 2-12-1918. The said order and the said order of adjudication are hereby notified to the said Respondent.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a prepaid registered letter to the Official Receiver of Madras as aforesaid in Form No. 1 of the District Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Calicut, 7th April 1919.

J. G. H. FOWLER,
Acting District Judge.

No. 2 of 1918 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MADRAS, AT MADRAS.

In the matter of The Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Petitioner, and the Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above named creditor has applied for an order declaring the respondent insolvent as aforesaid and that his application is pending for hearing on 10th April 1919. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

No. 11 of 1909 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MADRAS, AT MADRAS.

In the matter of The Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Petitioner, and the Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above named creditor has applied for an order declaring the respondent insolvent as aforesaid and that his application is pending for hearing on 10th May 1919. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

Madras, 8th April 1919.

V. P. BOW,
Acting District Judge.

No. 16 of 1918 (L. A. No. 100 of 1918) of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MADRAS.

In the matter of The Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Petitioner, and the Madura Kidali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, son of Appayya Mudaliyar,
Respondent.

Notice, under section 25 (5) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the order, dated 15th March 1914, appointing the petitioner (Respondent) as Insolvency petition No. 26-13) insolvent, has, by the order of the court, dated the 16th day of April 1919, been annulled.

16th April 1919.

E. F. WALKER,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, AMBANGUTURAI.

Palalaiyandi, son of Pappay Arasi, residing at Kambalipalayam,
petitioner, was struck with Ka. Jeyasubbiah, Ambanguturai taluk. Petitioner.
Sankaralingam Nallathirai and two others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (5) of section 32 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to this day 1918.

No. 3 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, AMBANGUTURAI.

Kannappa Chettyar, son of Malles Chettyar, residing at South Che-
renai, Valakki, Kallakudi taluk, Ambanguturai taluk Petitioner.
Sankaralingam Nallathirai and two others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (5) of section 32 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to this day 1918.

Ambanguturai, 24 April 1918.

R. RATTIAHURTI ATTAR,

Attary District Judge.

No. 4 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAIKAL.

Gulam Muzaffar and Gulam Popayya Petitioners (Defendants).
Dewan Venkatasubbiah and others Counter-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1902, that the petitioners above-named were adjudged insolvents by this Court by an order, dated the 24th March 1918, and that these creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902.

Karaikal, 24 April 1918.

M. H. DEFRANCI,
District Judge.

No. 21 of 1918 on the FILE of the PRESIDING DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, KARAIKAL.

Yallagandhi Perumayya Defendant (Petitioner).
Nann Adinathiah and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied for being adjudged an insolvent, and that the said petition stands posted to this day 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 22 of 1918 on the FILE of the PRESIDING DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, KARAIKAL.

Kudali Gnanapaya Defendant (Petitioner).
Dattakrishna Vittal Subbarao and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied for being adjudged an insolvent, and that the said petition stands posted to this day 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Karaikal, 24 April 1918.

P. V. SUNITARA RAO,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1918 (No. 25 of 1918 on the FILE of the DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, CHENNAI) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHENNAI.

K. Srinivas Chettyar Petitioner (Defendant).
Kinnasayappan Gopalsami, etc. Counter-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him as an insolvent and that the application is posted to this day of April 1918 for hearing.

Chennai, 24 April 1918.

A. KANAKASABU,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAIKAL.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Thirumala Malli Sathya Babu and others.

Notice is hereby given that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvents, as here set forth, should do so within the 24th June 1918; also a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 11 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAIKAL.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Saravali Ramaswami of Gudur, Karikal taluk.

Notice is hereby given that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent, as here set forth, should do so within the 24th June 1918; also a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Karaikal, 24 April 1918.

S. RAMASWAMI ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1918 (No. 47 of 1918 on the FILE of the DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, MADRAS) in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KARAIKAL, SOUTH KARAIKAL.

Dorai Lalaya, son of Kallay Saraya Lalaya, residing in Karaikal
Village of Mangalath taluk Petitioner.
David Ponn and six others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1902, it is hereby notified that on order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 21st March 1918 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902.

24th March 1918.

No. 5 of 1918 (No. 12 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, KANAKALU)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Subdram Kish, son of Devappa Kish, residing in Yamsinghalinga,

Kannuragol taluk Petitioner.

G. S. Choudhary and two others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 26th April 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 16 of 1918 (No. 24 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, KANAKALU)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Shank Achut Sheti, son of Shank Boda alias Jamb Sahay, residing at

Chalundi in Keral taluk Petitioner.

Abdul Hashim Baba and four others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 21st March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 18 of 1918 (No. 2 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, SOUTH KANARA)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Mark Pabban, son of Peter Pabban, Government peon, residing

at Belur in Mangalore taluk Petitioner.

Melchi Shami Devi and seven others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

21st March 1918.

No. 20 of 1918 (No. 7 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, KANAKALU)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

M. Thimmappa, nephew of Kameswari Sheti, small trader and residing

at Kappanahalli, Mangalore taluk Petitioner.

Boonappa Nanniah Balappa Shambappa and three others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 21st March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

21st March 1918.

No. 22 of 1918 (No. 10 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, KANAKALU)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Upendra Prabhu, son of Banga Prabhu, residing in Udupi taluk,

Mangalore taluk Petitioner.

Daranda Pal Choudhary and three others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 23 of 1918 (No. 15 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, KANAKALU)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Krishna Pal, son of Chandra Pal, residing at Gulabkote of Mangalore

Keral taluk, Mangalore taluk Petitioner.

Kannappa Choudhary and six others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

21st March 1918.

No. 24 of 1918 (No. 6 of 1918 of the year of the District Magistrate's Court, SOUTH KANARA)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

D. Babu, son of Manappa, residing at Holga Bazar, Mangalore Petitioner.

Vijaya Choudhary and twenty-two others Opponents.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th March 1918 and that the petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 10th June 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Mangalore, 10th April 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION

DISCLAIMERS

The following amounts due to the laborers employed on the Eldorado Truck Ferry work, Kernal district, are outstanding on the accounts of this office for a long time. If the amounts are not cleared by the laborers or their legal heirs within three months from the date of this notification, they will be credited to Government.

List of due to deliveries on Bridgeport Truck Project.

[illegible]

Serial number and name of sailing.	Yachtsman's name.	Age.	Serial number and name of sailing.	Yachtsman's name.	Age.
199. Thomas Cook	Frederick Cook	22	200. Chalmers	Thompson	22
201. Abdul Aziz	Iskander Bakh	22	201. Ben	Stromberg	22
202. S. H. Smith	Iskander Bakh	22	202. Ben	Stromberg	22
203. Yafar Rasmussen	Frederick	22	203. Ben	Stromberg	22
204. Ben	Frederick	22	204. Ben	Stromberg	22
205. Ben	Frederick	22	205. Ben	Stromberg	22
206. Ben	Frederick	22	206. Ben	Stromberg	22
207. Ben	Frederick	22	207. Ben	Stromberg	22
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210. Ben	Frederick	22	210. Ben	Stromberg	22
211. Ben	Frederick	22	211. Ben	Stromberg	22
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221. Ben	Frederick	22	221. Ben	Stromberg	22
222. Ben	Frederick	22	222. Ben	Stromberg	22
223. Ben	Frederick	22	223. Ben	Stromberg	22
224. Ben	Frederick	22	224. Ben	Stromberg	22
225. Ben	Frederick	22	225. Ben	Stromberg	22
226. Ben	Frederick	22	226. Ben	Stromberg	22
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267. Ben	Frederick	22	267. Ben	Stromberg	22
268. Ben	Frederick	22	268. Ben	Stromberg	22
269. Ben	Frederick	22	269. Ben	Stromberg	22
270. Ben	Frederick	22	270. Ben	Stromberg	22

Report of a deserter who joined the British Recruits Training Depot, Bangalore, on the 15th July 1913 from Larkow Barrage, Royal Field Artillery Detachment, and deserted.

From 6 a.m. to the 20th March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 31341, Jaffer Shifer Baski; father's name, Mohammed Ali; caste, Khat; Mohammodan; village, Marwar; town, Alwar; rank, Soldier; deserted; deserted; arrived at Larkow on the 15th February 1913; age on enlistment, 35 years; height, 5 feet 4 inches; chest measurement, 30-32 inches; dental marks on body, none; (also above card).

Report of a deserter who joined the British Recruits Training Depot, Bangalore, on the 23rd March 1913 from 21st Battalion, Royal Field Artillery, Trivandrum and deserted on 26th March 1913 at mid-day at 3 p.m.

Number, rank and name, 31430, Lallu Dinesh Mohammod Jaffer; father's name, Mohammed Mahomed; name, Mohammed (Dewan); village, Lallaburana; town, Lallaburana; district, Rajahmundry; date of enlistment, 22nd August 1912 at Bangalore; age on enlistment, 28 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; chest measurement, 32 inches; dental marks on body, a rotund nose on the centre of forehead. Three scars over each eye on the left side.

P. K. HUDSON, Captain & Adj.,
for Commandant, British Recruits Training Depot, Bangalore.

Report of a deserter who absconded without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry, dated at Bangalore, the 2nd day of April 1913.

Number, rank and name, 31223, Feroze B. Marwar, age 22, years and 7 months; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, coloured; hair, black; eyes, blue; caste, Hindu; date of enlistment, 24th December 1911; place of enlistment, Bangalore; parish and company in which born, country, Ceylon; date of desertion or absence, 21st March 1913; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore; marks, nil; under three years' service.

J. O. O. HARTED, Capt. for Lieut-Col.,
Commanding 1st Bn., the Durham Light Infantry.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED DUES.

Notice is hereby given that the pay for the months of July, August and September drawn approximately on behalf of the individuals named below remains undischarged in the ordinary course of the Inspector, Revenue Office, Trichinopoly. If the persons concerned do not prefer their claims within three months from the date of the publication of this notice, the amount will be credited into the treasury. Claims preferred after the expiry of the period of three months will not be taken notice of.

List of undischarged pay, etc.

Karnata Taluqa.			Srinagar Taluqa.		
July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.
Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.
Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vandara Taluqa.			Srinagar Taluqa.		
July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.
Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.
Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Arjun Taluqa.			Srinagar Taluqa.		
July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.
Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.	Name.
Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Arjun second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	Temporary second grade pay Rs. 412 Bangalore ..	0 0 0	0 0 0

(p) The successful bidder will receive a contract, prior, after confirmation of the sale by the Collector and after payment by the bidder of the full purchase-money together with the cost of documenting the sale. He will be released of the cost of such documentation at the time of the sale or he must otherwise be responsible and shall pay the cost within one month of being informed of the sale.

(q) If the purchaser fails to execute the agreement referred to in clause (p) or clause (q) or to deposit or to pay any sum due under clause (p) or clause (q) on or before the due date, he will forfeit the amount already deposited and paid and the lot will be resold at his sale.

(r) The lots will be sold as "dry" subject to the payment of the several assessments in the dry rates mentioned in the lists referred to in paragraph 2 above and of such land and other assets as may have been or may hereafter be assigned. The several classifications of wet and other assets of assessment will be held to be valid in accordance with any legislative enactment of the local revenue authorities of the Palk. As regards charges for irrigation the lands are subject to the rules set forth in section I of appendix I to Board's standing Order No. 4 and to any alterations which may be made therein from time to time.

(s) Except where title has been obtained by the Collector, he will be required to pay the assessment and taxes due on the lands purchased with effect from the 1st 1901 unless a crop was grown on the lands in the 1925 in which case the payment of assessment and taxes will commence from the 1905.

(t) A proportionate refund of the purchase-money will be allowed if the deficiency between the actual amount for sale and the actual extent exceeds 10 per cent provided that the refund is claimed within six months from the date of completion of the sale.

(u) As much of the land as may hereafter be required for drainage, drainage works, bridges or other works connected with drainage or for roads or other communal or public purposes shall be surrendered by the purchaser on demand. If any such land is required a refund of the purchase-money purchase-money and the extent surrendered and taken up will be returned from his price. The Collector of the district shall be the sole Judge as to which lands are required for such purposes.

(v) Fencing and enclosure of lands to four poles, twenty fathoms, water courses, bridges, etc., will not be allowed, in any way by the sale of the lands in which they are situated.

(w) Should it be found within three years from the date of confirmation of the sale that any land so sold is not capable or should the Executive Engineer in charge of the Fort Pumping Project derive that it is not suitable for any technical reason to irrigate any such land, the purchaser shall have the option of cancelling the sale and relinquishing the land. If he elects to cancel the sale and relinquish the land, the purchase-money shall be returned and the purchaser shall have no claim to any damages or assessment of the cancellation of the sale. If he elects to retain the land he shall have to take up a supply of water. In such cases the relinquishment of portions of a single lot will not be accepted.

(x) If in any other case any purchaser shall, within three years from the date of receipt of a revenue note under clause (s) above, voluntarily relinquish the full extent of land purchased in a single lot, his purchase-money less five per cent will be refunded to him.

This enactment applies only to purchases and to the lands and not to transfers.

4. Purchases are hereby authorized that notwithstanding under the Fort Pumping system is not adopted in future the lot July and in any case after the 15th November as the water is liable to be lowish before and after these dates; there is made in attempting to raise a one month's crop.

SCHEDULE.

List of assessed water and high-bed lands to be sold in 1918.

1. SIVANIMADRA VILLAGE.

DESCRIPTION TABLE.

Date and place of valuation April 1914 at Sivanimadra.

Purvey and sub-division number.	Extent.	Rate of assessment.	Total assessment.	Purvey and sub-division number.	Extent.	Rate of assessment.	Total assessment.
2213-A	0.00	4 0	0 0	1078	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-B	0.00	4 0	0 0	1079	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-C	0.00	4 0	0 0	1080	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-D	0.00	4 0	0 0	1081	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-E	0.00	4 0	0 0	1082	0.00	4 0	0 0
1170	0.00	4 0	0 0	1083	0.00	4 0	0 0
1168	0.00	4 0	0 0	1084	0.00	4 0	0 0
1167	0.00	4 0	0 0	1085	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-F	0.00	4 0	0 0	1086	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-G	0.00	4 0	0 0	1087	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-H	0.00	4 0	0 0	1088	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-I	0.00	4 0	0 0	1089	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-J	0.00	4 0	0 0	1090	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-K	0.00	4 0	0 0	1091	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-L	0.00	4 0	0 0	1092	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-M	0.00	4 0	0 0	1093	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-N	0.00	4 0	0 0	1094	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-O	0.00	4 0	0 0	1095	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-P	0.00	4 0	0 0	1096	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-Q	0.00	4 0	0 0	1097	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-R	0.00	4 0	0 0	1098	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-S	0.00	4 0	0 0	1099	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-T	0.00	4 0	0 0	1100	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-U	0.00	4 0	0 0	1101	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-V	0.00	4 0	0 0	1102	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-W	0.00	4 0	0 0	1103	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-X	0.00	4 0	0 0	1104	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-Y	0.00	4 0	0 0	1105	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-Z	0.00	4 0	0 0	1106	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AA	0.00	4 0	0 0	1107	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AB	0.00	4 0	0 0	1108	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1109	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AD	0.00	4 0	0 0	1110	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AE	0.00	4 0	0 0	1111	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AF	0.00	4 0	0 0	1112	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AG	0.00	4 0	0 0	1113	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AH	0.00	4 0	0 0	1114	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AI	0.00	4 0	0 0	1115	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AJ	0.00	4 0	0 0	1116	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AK	0.00	4 0	0 0	1117	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AL	0.00	4 0	0 0	1118	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AM	0.00	4 0	0 0	1119	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AN	0.00	4 0	0 0	1120	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AO	0.00	4 0	0 0	1121	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AP	0.00	4 0	0 0	1122	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AQ	0.00	4 0	0 0	1123	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AR	0.00	4 0	0 0	1124	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AS	0.00	4 0	0 0	1125	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AT	0.00	4 0	0 0	1126	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AU	0.00	4 0	0 0	1127	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AV	0.00	4 0	0 0	1128	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AW	0.00	4 0	0 0	1129	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AX	0.00	4 0	0 0	1130	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AY	0.00	4 0	0 0	1131	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-AZ	0.00	4 0	0 0	1132	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BA	0.00	4 0	0 0	1133	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BB	0.00	4 0	0 0	1134	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1135	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1136	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1137	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1138	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1139	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1140	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1141	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1142	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1143	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1144	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1145	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1146	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1147	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1148	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1149	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1150	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1151	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1152	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1153	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1154	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1155	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1156	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1157	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1158	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1159	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1160	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1161	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1162	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1163	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1164	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1165	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1166	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1167	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1168	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1169	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1170	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1171	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1172	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1173	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1174	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1175	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1176	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1177	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1178	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1179	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1180	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1181	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1182	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1183	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1184	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1185	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1186	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1187	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1188	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1189	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1190	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1191	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1192	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1193	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1194	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1195	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1196	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1197	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1198	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1199	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1200	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1201	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1202	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1203	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1204	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1205	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1206	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1207	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1208	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1209	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1210	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1211	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1212	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1213	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1214	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1215	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1216	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1217	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1218	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1219	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1220	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1221	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1222	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1223	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1224	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1225	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1226	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1227	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1228	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1229	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1230	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1231	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1232	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1233	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1234	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1235	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1236	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1237	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1238	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1239	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1240	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1241	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1242	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1243	0.00	4 0	0 0
2213-BC	0.00	4 0	0 0	1244			

S. MATHIAS AND W. J. LAYTON

Date and place of sale—1910. April 10 at Annapolis.

Country and 1910 Census District	State.	Rate of immigration.	Total immigration.	Immigrants and naturalized citizens.	State.	Rate of immigration.	Total immigration.	
		Per cent.	No. of persons.	No. of persons.		Per cent.	No. of persons.	
21 E	..	4.11	10	10	22 E	..	4.25	11
22 E	..	4.80	12	12	23 E	..	4.14	10
23 E	..	4.80	12	12	24 E	..	4.14	10
24 E	..	4.80	12	12	25 E	..	4.14	10
25 E	..	4.80	12	12	26 E	..	4.14	10
26 E	..	4.80	12	12	27 E	..	4.14	10
27 E	..	4.80	12	12	28 E	..	4.14	10
28 E	..	4.80	12	12	29 E	..	4.14	10
29 E	..	4.80	12	12	30 E	..	4.14	10
30 E	..	4.80	12	12	31 E	..	4.14	10
31 E	..	4.80	12	12	32 E	..	4.14	10
32 E	..	4.80	12	12	33 E	..	4.14	10
33 E	..	4.80	12	12	34 E	..	4.14	10
34 E	..	4.80	12	12	35 E	..	4.14	10
35 E	..	4.80	12	12	36 E	..	4.14	10
36 E	..	4.80	12	12	37 E	..	4.14	10
37 E	..	4.80	12	12	38 E	..	4.14	10
38 E	..	4.80	12	12	39 E	..	4.14	10
39 E	..	4.80	12	12	40 E	..	4.14	10
40 E	..	4.80	12	12	41 E	..	4.14	10
41 E	..	4.80	12	12	42 E	..	4.14	10
42 E	..	4.80	12	12	43 E	..	4.14	10
43 E	..	4.80	12	12	44 E	..	4.14	10
44 E	..	4.80	12	12	45 E	..	4.14	10
45 E	..	4.80	12	12	46 E	..	4.14	10
46 E	..	4.80	12	12	47 E	..	4.14	10
47 E	..	4.80	12	12	48 E	..	4.14	10
48 E	..	4.80	12	12	49 E	..	4.14	10
49 E	..	4.80	12	12	50 E	..	4.14	10
50 E	..	4.80	12	12	51 E	..	4.14	10
51 E	..	4.80	12	12	52 E	..	4.14	10
52 E	..	4.80	12	12	53 E	..	4.14	10
53 E	..	4.80	12	12	54 E	..	4.14	10
54 E	..	4.80	12	12	55 E	..	4.14	10
55 E	..	4.80	12	12	56 E	..	4.14	10
56 E	..	4.80	12	12	57 E	..	4.14	10
57 E	..	4.80	12	12	58 E	..	4.14	10
58 E	..	4.80	12	12	59 E	..	4.14	10
59 E	..	4.80	12	12	60 E	..	4.14	10
60 E	..	4.80	12	12	61 E	..	4.14	10
61 E	..	4.80	12	12	62 E	..	4.14	10
62 E	..	4.80	12	12	63 E	..	4.14	10
63 E	..	4.80	12	12	64 E	..	4.14	10
64 E	..	4.80	12	12	65 E	..	4.14	10
65 E	..	4.80	12	12	66 E	..	4.14	10
66 E	..	4.80	12	12	67 E	..	4.14	10
67 E	..	4.80	12	12	68 E	..	4.14	10
68 E	..	4.80	12	12	69 E	..	4.14	10
69 E	..	4.80	12	12	70 E	..	4.14	10
70 E	..	4.80	12	12	71 E	..	4.14	10
71 E	..	4.80	12	12	72 E	..	4.14	10
72 E	..	4.80	12	12	73 E	..	4.14	10
73 E	..	4.80	12	12	74 E	..	4.14	10
74 E	..	4.80	12	12	75 E	..	4.14	10
75 E	..	4.80	12	12				

A. FREEMAN VILLAGE.

Deanna Evans

Date and place of sale—Date, April 1912 at Ames, Ia.

[illegible]

Answer: **Waste.**

[illegible]

6. *SAULACIETHES VILLAGE*

Answer: Wars

Ship and cabin number		Exits	Rem of passenger	Total passenger	April 1941 at Nagasaki.	Exits	Rem of passenger	Total passenger
401-1	11	100	10	110	100-1 A	11	110	110
401-2	11	100	10	110	100-2 C	11	110	110
401-3	11	100	10	110	100-3	11	110	110
401-4	11	100	10	110	100-4	11	110	110
401-5	11	100	10	110	100-5	11	110	110
401-6	11	100	10	110	100-6	11	110	110
401-7	11	100	10	110	100-7	11	110	110
401-8	11	100	10	110	100-8	11	110	110
401-9	11	100	10	110	100-9	11	110	110
401-10	11	100	10	110	100-10	11	110	110
401-11	11	100	10	110	100-11	11	110	110
401-12	11	100	10	110	100-12	11	110	110
401-13	11	100	10	110	100-13	11	110	110
401-14	11	100	10	110	100-14	11	110	110
401-15	11	100	10	110	100-15	11	110	110
401-16	11	100	10	110	100-16	11	110	110
401-17	11	100	10	110	100-17	11	110	110
401-18	11	100	10	110	100-18	11	110	110
401-19	11	100	10	110	100-19	11	110	110
401-20	11	100	10	110	100-20	11	110	110
401-21	11	100	10	110	100-21	11	110	110
401-22	11	100	10	110	100-22	11	110	110
401-23	11	100	10	110	100-23	11	110	110
401-24	11	100	10	110	100-24	11	110	110
401-25	11	100	10	110	100-25	11	110	110
401-26	11	100	10	110	100-26	11	110	110
401-27	11	100	10	110	100-27	11	110	110
401-28	11	100	10	110	100-28	11	110	110
401-29	11	100	10	110	100-29	11	110	110
401-30	11	100	10	110	100-30	11	110	110
401-31	11	100	10	110	100-31	11	110	110
401-32	11	100	10	110	100-32	11	110	110
401-33	11	100	10	110	100-33	11	110	110
401-34	11	100	10	110	100-34	11	110	110
401-35	11	100	10	110	100-35	11	110	110
401-36	11	100	10	110	100-36	11	110	110
401-37	11	100	10	110	100-37	11	110	110
401-38	11	100	10	110	100-38	11	110	110
401-39	11	100	10	110	100-39	11	110	110
401-40	11	100	10	110	100-40	11	110	110
401-41	11	100	10	110	100-41	11	110	110
401-42	11	100	10	110	100-42	11	110	110
401-43	11	100	10	110	100-43	11	110	110
401-44	11	100	10	110	100-44	11	110	110

DECLARATIVE VILLAGE

Design. Data.

[illegible]

VELJABADITH VILLAGE—cont.

Assessed WASTE.

Dates and places of sale—1908 April 18th at Magyapoth.

Assessed and sold waste number.	Acre.	Rate of assessment.	Total area sold.	Assessed and sold waste number.	Acre.	Rate of assessment.	Total area sold.
273 A	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3192	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
274 A	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3193	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
275	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3194	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
276	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3195	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
277	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3196	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
278	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3197	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
279	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3198	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
280	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3199	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
281	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3200	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
282	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3201	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
283	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3202	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
284	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3203	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
285	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3204	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
286	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3205	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
287	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3206	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
288	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3207	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
289	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3208	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
290	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3209	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
291	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3210	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
292	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3211	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
293	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3212	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
294	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3213	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
295	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3214	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
296	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3215	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
297	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3216	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
298	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3217	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
299	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3218	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
300	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3219	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
301	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3220	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
302	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3221	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
303	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3222	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
304	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3223	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
305	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3224	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
306	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3225	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
307	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3226	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
308	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3227	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
309	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3228	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
310	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3229	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
311	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3230	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
312	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3231	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
313	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3232	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
314	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3233	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
315	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3234	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
316	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3235	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
317	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3236	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
318	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3237	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
319	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3238	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
320	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3239	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
321	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3240	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
322	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3241	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
323	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3242	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
324	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3243	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
325	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3244	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
326	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3245	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
327	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3246	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
328	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3247	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
329	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3248	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
330	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3249	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
331	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3250	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
332	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3251	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
333	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3252	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
334	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3253	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
335	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3254	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
336	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3255	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
337	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3256	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
338	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3257	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
339	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3258	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
340	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3259	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
341	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3260	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
342	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3261	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
343	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3262	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
344	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3263	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
345	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3264	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
346	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3265	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
347	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3266	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
348	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3267	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
349	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3268	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
350	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3269	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
351	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3270	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
352	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3271	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
353	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3272	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
354	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3273	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
355	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3274	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
356	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3275	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
357	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3276	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
358	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3277	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
359	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3278	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
360	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3279	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
361	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3280	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
362	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3281	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
363	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3282	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
364	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3283	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
365	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3284	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
366	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3285	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
367	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3286	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
368	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3287	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
369	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3288	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
370	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3289	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
371	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3290	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
372	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3291	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
373	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3292	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
374	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3293	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
375	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3294	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
376	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3295	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
377	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3296	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
378	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3297	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
379	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3298	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
380	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3299	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
381	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3300	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
382	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3301	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
383	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3302	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
384	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3303	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
385	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3304	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
386	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3305	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
387	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3306	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
388	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3307	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
389	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3308	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
390	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3309	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
391	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3310	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
392	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3311	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
393	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3312	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
394	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3313	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
395	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3314	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
396	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3315	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
397	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3316	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
398	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3317	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
399	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3318	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
400	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3319	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
401	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3320	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
402	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3321	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
403	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3322	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
404	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3323	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
405	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3324	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
406	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3325	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
407	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3326	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
408	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3327	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
409	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3328	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
410	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3329	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
411	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3330	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
412	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3331	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
413	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3332	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
414	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3333	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
415	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3334	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
416	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3335	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
417	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3336	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
418	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3337	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
419	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3338	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
420	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3339	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
421	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3340	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
422	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3341	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
423	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3342	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
424	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3343	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
425	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3344	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
426	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3345	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
427	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3346	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
428	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3347	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
429	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3348	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
430	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3349	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
431	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3350	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
432	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3351	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
433	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3352	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
434	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3353	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
435	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3354	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
436	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3355	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
437	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3356	1	2 1/2	2 1/2

3. BALENPALEH VILLAGE.—cont.

Agriculture.—cont.

Data not given at date—18th April 1902 at 5 o'clock—

Survey and reference number.	Field.	Rate of assessment.	Total assessment.	Survey and reference number.	Field.	Rate of assessment.	Total assessment.
824	..	0 05	10 4	898-5	..	0 05	10 4
825	..	0 05	10 4	899-10	..	0 05	10 4
826	..	0 05	10 4	900-2	..	0 05	10 4
827	..	0 05	10 4	901-2	..	0 05	10 4
828-2	..	0 05	10 4	902-2	..	0 05	10 4
829-2	..	0 05	10 4	903-1	..	0 05	10 4
830	..	0 05	10 4	904-2	..	0 05	10 4
831	..	0 05	10 4	905-2	..	0 05	10 4
832	..	0 05	10 4	906-1	..	0 05	10 4
833	..	0 05	10 4	907-2	..	0 05	10 4
834	..	0 05	10 4	908-2	..	0 05	10 4
835	..	0 05	10 4	909-2	..	0 05	10 4
836	..	0 05	10 4	910-2	..	0 05	10 4
837	..	0 05	10 4	911-2	..	0 05	10 4
838	..	0 05	10 4	912-2	..	0 05	10 4
839	..	0 05	10 4	913-2	..	0 05	10 4
840	..	0 05	10 4	914-2	..	0 05	10 4
841	..	0 05	10 4	915-2	..	0 05	10 4
842	..	0 05	10 4	916-2	..	0 05	10 4
843	..	0 05	10 4	917-2	..	0 05	10 4
844	..	0 05	10 4	918-2	..	0 05	10 4
845	..	0 05	10 4	919-2	..	0 05	10 4
846	..	0 05	10 4	920-2	..	0 05	10 4
847	..	0 05	10 4	921-2	..	0 05	10 4
848	..	0 05	10 4	922-2	..	0 05	10 4
849	..	0 05	10 4	923-2	..	0 05	10 4
850	..	0 05	10 4	924-2	..	0 05	10 4
851	..	0 05	10 4	925-2	..	0 05	10 4
852	..	0 05	10 4	926-2	..	0 05	10 4
853	..	0 05	10 4	927-2	..	0 05	10 4
854	..	0 05	10 4	928-2	..	0 05	10 4
855	..	0 05	10 4	929-2	..	0 05	10 4
856	..	0 05	10 4	930-2	..	0 05	10 4
857	..	0 05	10 4	931-2	..	0 05	10 4
858	..	0 05	10 4	932-2	..	0 05	10 4
859	..	0 05	10 4	933-2	..	0 05	10 4
860	..	0 05	10 4	934-2	..	0 05	10 4
861	..	0 05	10 4	935-2	..	0 05	10 4
862	..	0 05	10 4	936-2	..	0 05	10 4
863	..	0 05	10 4	937-2	..	0 05	10 4
864	..	0 05	10 4	938-2	..	0 05	10 4
865	..	0 05	10 4	939-2	..	0 05	10 4
866	..	0 05	10 4	940-2	..	0 05	10 4
867	..	0 05	10 4	941-2	..	0 05	10 4
868	..	0 05	10 4	942-2	..	0 05	10 4
869	..	0 05	10 4	943-2	..	0 05	10 4
870	..	0 05	10 4	944-2	..	0 05	10 4
871	..	0 05	10 4	945-2	..	0 05	10 4
872	..	0 05	10 4	946-2	..	0 05	10 4
873	..	0 05	10 4	947-2	..	0 05	10 4
874	..	0 05	10 4	948-2	..	0 05	10 4
875	..	0 05	10 4	949-2	..	0 05	10 4
876	..	0 05	10 4	950-2	..	0 05	10 4
877	..	0 05	10 4	951-2	..	0 05	10 4
878	..	0 05	10 4	952-2	..	0 05	10 4
879	..	0 05	10 4	953-2	..	0 05	10 4
880	..	0 05	10 4	954-2	..	0 05	10 4
881	..	0 05	10 4	955-2	..	0 05	10 4
882	..	0 05	10 4	956-2	..	0 05	10 4
883	..	0 05	10 4	957-2	..	0 05	10 4
884	..	0 05	10 4	958-2	..	0 05	10 4
885	..	0 05	10 4	959-2	..	0 05	10 4
886	..	0 05	10 4	960-2	..	0 05	10 4
887	..	0 05	10 4	961-2	..	0 05	10 4
888	..	0 05	10 4	962-2	..	0 05	10 4
889	..	0 05	10 4	963-2	..	0 05	10 4
890	..	0 05	10 4	964-2	..	0 05	10 4
891	..	0 05	10 4	965-2	..	0 05	10 4
892	..	0 05	10 4	966-2	..	0 05	10 4
893	..	0 05	10 4	967-2	..	0 05	10 4
894	..	0 05	10 4	968-2	..	0 05	10 4
895	..	0 05	10 4	969-2	..	0 05	10 4
896	..	0 05	10 4	970-2	..	0 05	10 4
897	..	0 05	10 4	971-2	..	0 05	10 4
898	..	0 05	10 4	972-2	..	0 05	10 4
899	..	0 05	10 4	973-2	..	0 05	10 4
900	..	0 05	10 4	974-2	..	0 05	10 4
901	..	0 05	10 4	975-2	..	0 05	10 4
902	..	0 05	10 4	976-2	..	0 05	10 4
903	..	0 05	10 4	977-2	..	0 05	10 4
904	..	0 05	10 4	978-2	..	0 05	10 4
905	..	0 05	10 4	979-2	..	0 05	10 4
906	..	0 05	10 4	980-2	..	0 05	10 4
907	..	0 05	10 4	981-2	..	0 05	10 4
908	..	0 05	10 4	982-2	..	0 05	10 4
909	..	0 05	10 4	983-2	..	0 05	10 4
910	..	0 05	10 4	984-2	..	0 05	10 4
911	..	0 05	10 4	985-2	..	0 05	10 4
912	..	0 05	10 4	986-2	..	0 05	10 4
913	..	0 05	10 4	987-2	..	0 05	10 4
914	..	0 05	10 4	988-2	..	0 05	10 4
915	..	0 05	10 4	989-2	..	0 05	10 4
916	..	0 05	10 4	990-2	..	0 05	10 4
917	..	0 05	10 4	991-2	..	0 05	10 4
918	..	0 05	10 4	992-2	..	0 05	10 4
919	..	0 05	10 4	993-2	..	0 05	10 4
920	..	0 05	10 4	994-2	..	0 05	10 4
921	..	0 05	10 4	995-2	..	0 05	10 4
922	..	0 05	10 4	996-2	..	0 05	10 4
923	..	0 05	10 4	997-2	..	0 05	10 4
924	..	0 05	10 4	998-2	..	0 05	10 4
925	..	0 05	10 4	999-2	..	0 05	10 4
926	..	0 05	10 4	1000-2	..	0 05	10 4
927	..	0 05	10 4		..		
928	..	0 05	10 4		..		
929	..	0 05	10 4		..		
930	..	0 05	10 4		..		
931	..	0 05	10 4		..		
932	..	0 05	10 4		..		
933	..	0 05	10 4		..		
934	..	0 05	10 4		..		
935	..	0 05	10 4		..		
936	..	0 05	10 4		..		
937	..	0 05	10 4		..		
938	..	0 05	10 4		..		
939	..	0 05	10 4		..		
940	..	0 05	10 4		..		
941	..	0 05	10 4		..		
942	..	0 05	10 4		..		
943	..	0 05	10 4		..		
944	..	0 05	10 4		..		
945	..	0 05	10 4		..		
946	..	0 05	10 4		..		
947	..	0 05	10 4		..		
948	..	0 05	10 4		..		
949	..	0 05	10 4		..		
950	..	0 05	10 4		..		
951	..	0 05	10 4		..		
952	..	0 05	10 4		..		
953	..	0 05	10 4		..		
954	..	0 05	10 4		..		
955	..	0 05	10 4		..		
956	..	0 05	10 4		..		
957	..	0 05	10 4		..		
958	..	0 05	10 4		..		
959	..	0 05	10 4		..		
960	..	0 05	10 4		..		
961	..	0 05	10 4		..		
962	..	0 05	10 4		..		
963	..	0 05	10 4		..		
964	..	0 05	10 4		..		
965	..	0 05	10 4		..		
966	..	0 05	10 4		..		
967	..	0 05	10 4		..		
968	..	0 05	10 4		..		
969	..	0 05	10 4		..		
970	..	0 05	10 4		..		
971	..	0 05	10 4		..		
972	..	0 05	10 4		..		
973	..	0 05	10 4		..		
974	..	0 05	10 4		..		
975	..	0 05	10 4		..		
976	..	0 05	10 4		..		
977	..	0 05	10 4		..		
978	..	0 05	10 4		..		
979	..	0 05	10 4		..		
980	..	0 05	10 4		..		
981	..	0 05	10 4		..		
982	..	0 05	10 4		..		
983	..	0 05	10 4		..		
984	..	0 05	10 4		..		
985	..	0 05	10 4		..		
986	..	0 05	10 4		..		
987	..	0 05	10 4		..		
988	..	0 05	10 4		..		
989	..	0 05	10 4		..		
990	..	0 05	10 4		..		
991	..	0 05	10 4		..		
992	..	0 05	10 4		..		
993	..	0 05	10 4		..		
994	..	0 05	10 4		..		
995	..	0 05	10 4		..		
996	..	0 05	10 4		..		
997	..	0 05	10 4		..		
998	..	0 05	10 4		..		
999	..	0 05	10 4		..		
1000	..	0 05	10 4		..		

4. VEDWATERPALL VILLAGE.

Data not given at date—18th April 1902 at 5 o'clock—

TARAKA LOW LEVEL TANK.

1180-2	..	0 05	10 4	1240-2	..	0 05	10 4
1181	..	0 05	10 4	1241-2	..	0 05	10 4
1182	..	0 05	12 10				
1183	..	0 05	14 4			20 00	10 4
1184	..	0 05	16 10				

4. SUBSTANTIATION FILLS:

2007年12月15日 星期五

* Data are a group of sales—1959–1960, 1961–1962 at Medina.

[illegible]**TRIPATA, TUSA**

第1回	1	10:00	木	4	817	...	270	...	...
第2回	1	10:00	木	4	818	...	270	...	...
第3回	1	10:00	木	4	819	...	270	...	...
第4回	1	10:00	木	4	820	...	270	...	...
第5回	1	10:00	木	4	821	...	270	...	...
第6回	1	10:00	木	4	822	...	270	...	...
第7回	1	10:00	木	4	823	...	270	...	...
第8回	1	10:00	木	4	824	...	270	...	...
第9回	1	10:00	木	4	825	...	270	...	...
第10回	1	10:00	木	4	826	...	270	...	...
第11回	1	10:00	木	4	827	...	270	...	...
第12回	1	10:00	木	4	828	...	270	...	...
第13回	1	10:00	木	4	829	...	270	...	...
第14回	1	10:00	木	4	830	...	270	...	...
第15回	1	10:00	木	4	831	...	270	...	...
第16回	1	10:00	木	4	832	...	270	...	...
第17回	1	10:00	木	4	833	...	270	...	...
第18回	1	10:00	木	4	834	...	270	...	...
第19回	1	10:00	木	4	835	...	270	...	...
第20回	1	10:00	木	4	836	...	270	...	...
第21回	1	10:00	木	4	837	...	270	...	...
第22回	1	10:00	木	4	838	...	270	...	...
第23回	1	10:00	木	4	839	...	270	...	...
第24回	1	10:00	木	4	840	...	270	...	...
第25回	1	10:00	木	4	841	...	270	...	...
第26回	1	10:00	木	4	842	...	270	...	...
第27回	1	10:00	木	4	843	...	270	...	...
第28回	1	10:00	木	4	844	...	270	...	...
第29回	1	10:00	木	4	845	...	270	...	...
第30回	1	10:00	木	4	846	...	270	...	...
第31回	1	10:00	木	4	847	...	270	...	...
第32回	1	10:00	木	4	848	...	270	...	...
第33回	1	10:00	木	4	849	...	270	...	...
第34回	1	10:00	木	4	850	...	270	...	...
第35回	1	10:00	木	4	851	...	270	...	...
第36回	1	10:00	木	4	852	...	270	...	...
第37回	1	10:00	木	4	853	...	270	...	...
第38回	1	10:00	木	4	854	...	270	...	...
第39回	1	10:00	木	4	855	...	270	...	...
第40回	1	10:00	木	4	856	...	270	...	...
第41回	1	10:00	木	4	857	...	270	...	...
第42回	1	10:00	木	4	858	...	270	...	...
第43回	1	10:00	木	4	859	...	270	...	...
第44回	1	10:00	木	4	860	...	270	...	...
第45回	1	10:00	木	4	861	...	270	...	...
第46回	1	10:00	木	4	862	...	270	...	...
第47回	1	10:00	木	4	863	...	270	...	...
第48回	1	10:00	木	4	864	...	270	...	...
第49回	1	10:00	木	4	865	...	270	...	...
第50回	1	10:00	木	4	866	...	270	...	...
第51回	1	10:00	木	4	867	...	270	...	...
第52回	1	10:00	木	4	868	...	270	...	...
第53回	1	10:00	木	4	869	...	270	...	...
第54回	1	10:00	木	4	870	...	270	...	...
第55回	1	10:00	木	4	871	...	270	...	...
第56回	1	10:00	木	4	872	...	270	...	...
第57回	1	10:00	木	4	873	...	270	...	...
第58回	1	10:00	木	4	874	...	270	...	...
第59回	1	10:00	木	4	875	...	270	...	...
第60回	1	10:00	木	4	876	...	270	...	...
第61回	1	10:00	木	4	877	...	270	...	...
第62回	1	10:00	木	4	878	...	270	...	...
第63回	1	10:00	木	4	879	...	270	...	...
第64回	1	10:00	木	4	880	...	270	...	...
第65回	1	10:00	木	4	881	...	270	...	...
第66回	1	10:00	木	4	882	...	270	...	...
第67回	1	10:00	木	4	883	...	270	...	...
第68回	1	10:00	木	4	884	...	270	...	...
第69回	1	10:00	木	4	885	...	270	...	...
第70回	1	10:00	木	4	886	...	270	...	...
第71回	1	10:00	木	4	887	...	270	...	...
第72回	1	10:00	木	4	888	...	270	...	...
第73回	1	10:00	木	4	889	...	270	...	...
第74回	1	10:00	木	4	890	...	270	...	...
第75回	1	10:00	木	4	891	...	270	...	...
第76回	1	10:00	木	4	892	...	270	...	...
第77回	1	10:00	木	4	893	...	270	...	...
第78回	1	10:00	木	4	894	...	270	...	...
第79回	1	10:00	木	4	895	...	270	...	...
第80回	1	10:00	木	4	896	...	270	...	...
第81回	1	10:00	木	4	897	...	270	...	...
第82回	1	10:00	木	4	898	...	270	...	...
第83回	1	10:00	木	4	899	...	270	...	...
第84回	1	10:00	木	4	900	...	270	...	...
第85回	1	10:00	木	4	901	...	270	...	...
第86回	1	10:00	木	4	902	...	270	...	...
第87回	1	10:00	木	4	903	...	270	...	...
第88回	1	10:00	木	4	904	...	270	...	...
第89回	1	10:00	木	4	905	...	270	...	...
第90回	1	10:00	木	4	906	...	270	...	...
第91回	1	10:00	木	4	907	...	270	...	...
第92回	1	10:00	木	4	908	...	270	...	...
第93回	1	10:00	木	4	909	...	270	...	...
第94回	1	10:00	木	4	910	...	270	...	...
第95回	1	10:00	木	4	911	...	270	...	...
第96回	1	10:00	木	4	912	...	270	...	...
第97回	1	10:00	木	4	913	...	270	...	...
第98回	1	10:00	木	4	914	...	270	...	...
第99回	1	10:00	木	4	915	...	270	...	...
第100回	1	10:00	木	4	916	...	270	...	...
第101回	1	10:00	木	4	917	...	270	...	...
第102回	1	10:00	木	4	918	...	270	...	...
第103回	1	10:00	木	4	919	...	270	...	...
第104回	1	10:00	木	4	920	...	270	...	...
第105回	1	10:00	木	4	921	...	270	...	...
第106回	1	10:00	木	4	922	...	270	...	...
第107回	1	10:00	木	4	923	...	270	...	...
第108回	1	10:00	木	4	924	...	270	...	...
第109回	1	10:00	木	4	925	...	270	...	...
第110回	1	10:00	木	4	926	...	270	...	...
第111回	1	10:00	木	4	927	...	270	...	...
第112回	1	10:00	木	4	928	...	270	...	...
第113回	1	10:00	木	4	929	...	270	...	...
第114回	1	10:00	木	4	930	...	270	...	...
第115回	1	10:00	木	4	931	...	270	...	...
第116回	1	10:00	木	4	932	...	270	...	...
第117回	1	10:00	木	4	933	...	270	...	...
第118回	1	10:00	木	4	934	...	270	...	...
第119回	1	10:00	木	4	935	...	270	...	...
第120回	1	10:00	木	4	936	...	270	...	...
第121回	1	10:00	木	4	937	...	270	...	...
第122回	1	10:00	木	4	938	...	270	...	...
第123回	1	10:00	木	4	939	...	270	...	...
第124回	1	10:00	木	4	940	...	270	...	...
第125回	1	10:00	木	4	941	...	270	...	...
第126回	1	10:00	木	4	942	...	270	...	...
第127回	1	10:00	木	4	943	...	270	...	...
第128回	1	10:00	木	4	944	...	270	...	...
第129回	1	10:00	木	4	945	...	270	...	...
第130回	1	10:00	木	4	946	...	270	...	...
第131回	1	10:00	木	4	947	...	270	...	...
第132回	1	10:00	木	4	948	...	270	...	...
第133回	1	10:00	木	4	949	...	270	...	...
第134回	1	10:00	木	4	950	...	270	...	...
第135回	1	10:00	木	4	951	...	270	...	...
第136回	1	10:00	木	4	952	...	270	...	...
第137回	1	10:00	木	4	953	...	270	...	...
第138回	1	10:00	木	4	954	...	270	...	...
第139回	1	10:00	木	4	955	...	270	...	...
第140回	1	10:00	木	4	956	...	270	...	...
第141回	1	10:00	木	4	957	...	270	...	...
第142回	1	10:00	木	4	958	...	270	...	...
第143回	1	10:00	木	4	959	...	270	...	...
第144回	1	10:00	木	4	960	...	270	...	...
第145回	1	10:00	木	4	961	...	270	...	...
第146回	1	10:00	木	4	962	...	270	...	...
第147回	1	10:00	木	4	963	...	270	...	...
第148回	1	10:00	木	4	964	...	270	...	...
第149回	1	10:00	木	4	965	...	270	...	...
第150回	1	10:00	木	4	966	...	270	...	...
第151回	1	10:00	木	4	967	...	270	...	...
第152回	1	10:00	木	4	968	...	270	...	...
第153回	1	10:00	木	4	969	...	270	...	...
第154回	1	10:00	木	4	970	...	270	...	...
第155回	1	10:00	木	4	971	...	270	...	...
第156回	1	10:00	木	4	972	...	270	...	...
第157回	1	10:00	木	4	973	...	270	...	...
第158回	1	10:00	木	4	974	...	270	...	...
第159回	1	10:00	木	4	975	...	270	...	...
第160回	1	10:00	木	4	976	...	270	...	...
第161回	1	10:00	木	4	977	...	270	...	...
第162回	1	10:00	木	4	978	...	270	...	...
第163回	1	10:00	木	4	979	...	270	...	...
第164回	1	10:00	木	4	980	...	270	...	...
第165回	1	10:00	木	4	981	...	270	...	...
第166回	1	10:00	木	4	982	...	270	...	...
第167回	1	10:00	木	4	983	...	270	...	...
第168回	1	10:00	木	4	984	...	270	...	...
第169回	1	10:00	木	4	985	...	270	...	...
第170回	1	10:00	木	4	986	...	270	...	...
第171回	1	10:00	木	4	987	...	270	...	...
第17									

19. ECHOES VILLAGE

Abstract

Date and place of sale—1916, April 18th at Kofu

[illegible]

Malacca Aug 1 or 1919. Kuala Lumpur Dec 20/19. Fochong 1919. English, Malayalam, Sinh
 Puth 2 (4 p.), Tamil 2 (4 p.), As. 1-2 (4 p.).
 Malacca Aug 21 or 1919. Malacca Port Branchment Fochong 1919. English, Tamil, Sinh
 Puth 2 (4 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE
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LEGISLATION AND ORIGIN RELATING TO THE WAR. *Sixth Session* (continued up to 18th May 1918).
 Local Gov. Board. Rs. 1 (3 m.).
 PROCEEDINGS AT THE WAR COUNCILS HELD AT DELHI, 1915 TO 1918. *Fourth Session*.
 Paper cover. As. 4 (3 m.).

VACANCIES.

Appointments are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. Applicants should be of good social position and standing and be able to produce proof of good character. They must not be under 18 nor over 25 years of age, nor less than 5 feet 6 inches in height and 35 inches round the chest. Applicants are subject to the production of a medical certificate of physical fitness which is granted free of cost on the requisition of a District Superintendent of Police.

Note.—Candidates should have obtained without a completed B.S.E.C. or have the minimum educational qualification required under the Public Service Commission. Preference will be given to candidates with lower qualifications.

2. The promotion of local candidates to the grade of Sub-Inspector is restricted to a very small proportion and Sub-Inspectors of proved character, conduct and capacity are eligible for promotion to the rank of Inspector and also to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Provincial service on pay ranging from Rs. 210 to Rs. 300, absolutely rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 if there is change of station.

3. The pay of Sub-Inspector runs from Rs. 45 to Rs. 120 with an allowance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 2 per centum according to a house or a cycle is maintained. They are entitled to District halting and travelling allowance.

4. Selected candidates will undergo a year's training at the Footbal Police Training School, Varanasi, during which period they are granted an allowance of Rs. 25 per month in the case of Indians and Rs. 40 in the case of Europeans and Europeans to cover expenses. This period of service qualifies for pensions.

5. Applications should be made before the 15th June to the District Superintendent of Police of the district to which the applicant belongs. Permanent residents of Madras should present their applications to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and residents of Native States to the Superintendents of Police of the District districts nearest to them. Applications from these districts of moving to the Government Railway Police should be sent to the Superintendents of Government Railway Police at Madras and Trichinopoly. Forms of application are available in all District Police offices, and in the City Police when. Candidates should fill in the forms correctly and completely.

6. Candidates must satisfy the selecting officers that they are acquainted with the language or languages they profess to know.

7. Candidates will be required to appear before a committee on a date and at a place which will be communicated to them by the officers to whom they have presented their applications. Candidates summoned by the committee may also be required to appear before the Inspector-General.

Chief Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
 Madras, 25th March 1919.

J. T. W. EILSON,
 Asst. Inspector-General of Police.

Wanted applications for the post of Assistant in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Fochong district, Coast district, on a salary of Rs. 20-3-4, per mensem. The post is as present temporary for five years. The candidate should be qualified under the examination rules and also a date have passed the Accountants. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1919.

Madras, 25th March 1919.

G. A. D. STUART,
 Director of Agriculture.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a temporary house on Rs. 20-0-00 in the office of the Assistant Engineer, Madras district.

Madras, 25th March 1919.

A. W. ROBERTS,
 Executive Engineer, Madras district.

Apprentices are invited from candidates for Apprenticeships in the Government Workshops, Docks, and other institutions laid down in G.O. No. 480 W., dated 17th June 1917. Fine apprentices will be admitted this year and their certificates, etc., will be replaced as in the Government Code referred to.

Applicants should have (1) had a fair general education; (2) good physique; (3) good character and responsibility; (4) should be under 18 years of age; and good character should be substantiated with the application.

Preference will be given to those who have relatives serving in the department provided they are up to the mark in other respects.

Applicants should submit papers of certification of character and responsibility along with their applications.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 30th May 1918.

Despatched candidates should join on 1st June 1918.

Madras, 26th April 1918.

L. TENGATAMINNA AYYAR,
Off. Assistant Engineer, General
Road Works Division.

Apprentices are invited for the post of a temporary clerk at Rs. 23 per month, new recruit in this office and which is likely to last long. Those who have at least completed the Secondary school-leaving certificate course need apply. Applications should reach this office not later than the 27th instant.

Vellore, 26th April 1918.

P. V. MANICANATHAN,
Executive Engineer, T.A.S. Works, P. Works.

Apprentices are invited for the post of an assistant in the office of the Director of Fisheries. The post carries a salary of Rs. 23 per month and a post allowance of Rs. 2-8-2 per month. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 17th instant.

Madras, 16th April 1918.

J. MORNELL,
Assistant Fisheries.

Wanted temporary Typewriters for generating hand papers. The candidates must have passed the Typewriting Test, Higher grade, in Tamil. They will be engaged on piece-work and can also act as scribes between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 a month.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned in forms which can be had at the High Court Office of application.

High Court of Judicature,
Madras, 26th April 1918.

B. H. COUNTERNAY,
Registrar.

Applications are invited for employment as Overseers and Sub-Overseers.

1. Selected candidates will be issued a letter for a period six months after three months and may be issued after that period will not necessarily be discharged. Overseers and Sub-Overseers who have passed from a recognized College will be eligible, whether direct from College or temporarily out of employment, and also a small percentage of private candidates will be eligible for training as Sub-Overseers. Before commencing training the men will be required to pass a medical examination for fitness to serve overseas, to attend an Army Bill, and to undertake to serve overseas for a minimum period of two years.

2. The terms of employment will be as follows:—

(a) Pay in accordance with the undermentioned scale:—

	Duty holiday per month.	After training in India (per month).	When serving overseas (per month).
Overseers	200	120	225
Sub-overseers	150	80	120

(b) In addition to pay, retrospective allowance of Rs. 50 for Overseers and 35 for Sub-Overseers as travelling allowance in the scale applicable to the district and minority may be granted at the discretion of the Superintending Engineer of the Circle in which the training, etc., is undertaken.

(c) When serving overseas, one uniform, housing and food allowance during will be admissible to Overseers and Sub-Overseers and they will be eligible for promotion as follows:—

(1) In the case of Overseers up to a maximum of Rs. 120 plus 50 1/2 per cent when serving overseas;

(2) In the case of Sub-overseers up to a maximum of Rs. 150 plus 50 per cent when serving overseas.

(d) One month's leave home in India and for each 12 months' service overseas provided the employee is returning to full service.

(e) When a man is declared fit he may be required to proceed overseas within 30 days of receipt of notice, which 14 days may be spent on leave, if required.

4. Applications including age and good physique of the candidate should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Irrigation), Chennai, Madras.

Madras, 26th April 1918.

W. J. J. ROWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ATTORNEYS are invited from candidates with experience in the Judicial Department who have passed at least the Intermediate examination in Arts for the post of a sub-judge, clerk or PP. 35 in this court which will, shortly, become permanent.

District Court, Georgetown,
10th April 1918.

V. VENDEPAUL CHETTY,
District Judge.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 25th April 1918, I intend moving the High Court, Malacca, to reside as a *Vakil* thereof.

Puducherry, 28th March 1918.

G. SUNDARASA SASTRI.

On or after 15th July 1918, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a *Vakil* thereof.

Colicutam, 28th March 1918.

N. BANJATTAI.

On or after 15th July 1918, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a *Vakil* thereof.

Malacca, 10th April 1918.

F. KRISHNAN UNNI NAYAR.

On or after 15th July 1918, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a *Vakil* thereof.

Malacca, 2nd April 1918.

V. CHELAMAYITA.

NOTICES.

I (THIRU GOVINDA of Ancharikkal) among others, Chinnakkal Mal, North Malabar district, and commonly No. 160 of Kannur district), shall herewith be known as THIRU CHINNA GOVINDAN.

Malacca, 10th March 1918.

TURUTHI CHINNA GOVINDAN.

S. CHENNAI, my adopted son, shall herewith be known as V. CHENNAI.

Madras, 10th April 1918.

V. VENKATASWAMI NAYAKER.

On and from this day I have changed my name from "K. LAKSHMANASWAMI" and my business name will be consequently "K. LAKSHMANASWAMI & Sons," instead of "P. K. LAKSHMANA SWAMI & Sons."

Malacca, 10th April 1918.

P. K. LAKSHMANA SWAMI.

ESTATE OF MR. ARTHUR GEORGE HOMILLY (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of Arthur George Homilly deceased of the Public Works Department, George, Malacca, late of Southampton Addresses in the County of Surrey who died on or about the 15th day of October 1916, are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the Administrator of the Estate of the said Arthur George Homilly, deceased, on or before the 31st day of May 1918 at the undersigned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Arthur George Homilly, deceased, at any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Malacca,
2nd April 1918.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate.

ESTATE OF J. R. GORDON (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Malacca hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 28th March 1918 the estate of J. R. Gordon, deceased, late of Malacca, who died at Malacca on the 28th day of April 1918, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of Administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st June 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

ESTATE OF MISS ALICE AUGUSTA BROWN (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Malacca hereby gives notice that he is administering from 2nd April 1918 the estate of Miss Alice Augusta Brown, deceased, late of Malacca, who died at Malacca on the 28th day of April 1918, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of Administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st June 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

High Court, Malacca,
2nd April 1918.

C. E. GIDDER,
Administrator-General of Malacca.

Read also G.O. No. 10, 75, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 24th February 1919, confirming the proposal adopted by Resolution No. 324, dated the 31st January 1919.

Read a note by the Engineer-in-Charge, dated 12th March 1919, on the subject of the provision of funds for supplying the permanent custom-built boat-launches, at a cost of another four lakhs to be spread over three or four years.

Resolved that, in terms of a draft letter offered by the Chairman, a copy of the note be furnished to Government with an expression of the Port Trust Board's hope that early and favourable orders may emanate from the Government of India in regard to the Board's request for a loan, and that meanwhile Government may enable the account for the work in question to be dealt with on credit, instead of being voted yearly, by at once putting the Trust in funds by a special grant from Provincial Exchequer, to be repaid later if the loan is sanctioned.

Also resolved in agreement, under section 19 of the Port Trust Act, of the plan of the proposed work and of its estimate amounting to Rs. 4,48,000 for erection of Quartermen (see the Rs. 5,55,000 already sanctioned by G.O. No. 34, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 24th February 1919), and for erection of the fabric of the proposed expenditure to Capital under section 75.

401. The Chairman presented the final estimate and budget estimates of the Port Trust for 1918-19 and 1919-20, and it was resolved that the budget estimates as revised be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction as required by section 85 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act.

402. Resolved to pay Messrs. King and Partridge's bill for Rs. 17-6-0, dated 10th February 1919, for advice as to the form of warehouse lease, and that the Chairman submit the suggested new form of lease for consideration of the Board.

403. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 497, dated the 10th February 1919, giving privilege leave, "with further orders" to Mr. A. C. Waring, Mechanical Engineer. Read a note by the Chairman, dated 17th March 1919. Resolved that Mr. Waring be given privilege leave up to end of June 1919.

404. Resolved that Captain Ballou, R.N., R.R.M., made over charge of his duties as Deputy Port Conservator to Mr. H. Gordon, Senior Harbour Master on the afternoon of 10th March 1919, and that Mr. Gordon act as Deputy Conservator, with further orders.

405. Resolved that Mr. A. Radstone, Acting Third Harbour Master, availed himself on the afternoon of 24th March of the privilege granted to him by Board's Resolution No. 414, dated 2nd March 1919.

406. Resolved that the Free Period for the S.S. "Colombo" be extended, under the circumstances as explained by the Chairman, up to the close of the 31st March 1919.

407. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of February 1919 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years, was adopted to be recorded—

statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1919.

		1917			1918			1919		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour receipts—										
(1)	Dues on imports ..	22,371	0	10	14,835	0	9	24,724	14	0
(2)	Dues on exports ..	53,215	0	0	31,518	10	0	32,874	14	0
(3)	Transit dues, imports ..	15,027	0	0	6,255	0	0	14,032	0	0
(4)	Storage exports ..	1,169	11	0	6,324	1	0	34	18	0
(5)	Dues on change space ..	3,254	12	0	2,470	14	0	5,231	0	0
(6)	Harbour terminal charges ..	6,848	0	0	6,458	0	7	7,218	14	0
(7)	Passages ..	7,958	15	0	7,758	7	0	6,187	12	0
(8)	Portage, general ..	507	16	0	4,271	0	4	3,097	0	1
(9)	Dismantling ..	1,059	10	0	214	14	0	325	0	0
(10)	Dues of harbour wagons ..	33	12	0	1,083	0	0	616	0	0
II. Dues, fees and penalties—										
(1)	Dues on passengers ..	8,918	10	0	10,308	0	0	10,015	14	0
(2)	Dues on firms ..	1,069	0	0	1,057	0	0	1,518	0	0
(3)	Passenger tolls ..	—	—	—	2,856	14	10	—	—	—
(4)	Fees and penalties ..	—	—	—	163	10	0	146	0	0
(5)	Railway tolls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Dues—										
(1)	Water sold to boats ..	1,813	18	7	1,060	11	0	1,018	13	0
(2)	Do. to works ..	880	0	7	286	0	7	393	0	2
(3)	Sale of unclaimed goods ..	—	—	1 12 0	—	—	—	827	1	0
(4)	Wharf dues ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Contributions to revenue—										
(1)	From Port Dues ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2)	From Government ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Interest—										
(1)	Interest on investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Miscellaneous—										
(1)	Profit on investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2)	Over-revenue as Corporate Bodies Income Tax ..	374	0	0	240	0	0	618	15	0
VII. Dues in course adjustment ..										
		138	0	0	—	0	10 4	—	323	0 0
Total ..		85,748	0	10	1,20,671	5	0	1,20,870	0	0

month.	Receipts of 1914-15.			Receipts of 1915-16.			Receipts of 1916-17.			Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April ..	74,573	7	11	71,000	6	39	1,55,488	21	3	+ 46,915 3 6
May ..	48,758	4	33	4,25,618	5	6	1,51,428	7	10	+ 11,666 7 6
June ..	1,01,348	5	4	2,81,521	29	16	1,28,573	19	18	+ 26,981 2 0
July ..	84,564	21	3	81,136	15	4	1,75,280	0	7	+ 86,194 3 1
August ..	3,21,686	8	8	3,40,094	14	3	1,19,080	6	4	+ 21,698 2 2
September ..	3,29,327	18	0	3,16,068	4	29	1,19,549	19	2	+ 31,236 7 7
October ..	95,423	4	1	1,41,189	3	9	1,29,846	9	3	+ 33,748 10 6
November ..	1,18,189	11	8	1,78,518	25	8	1,48,763	16	2	+ 32,573 8 2
December ..	1,11,528	5	20	1,41,560	10	9	1,21,248	8	7	+ 29,879 10 6
January ..	1,29,550	8	8	1,78,907	0	4	1,31,224	14	1	+ 15,113 9 6
February ..	81,748	8	10	2,95,671	8	6	1,74,890	3	2	+ 45,338 10 6
Total ..	31,75,207	1 28		54,88,218	16 1		17,26,648	7 10		+ 5,89,535 8 6

438. Recd., subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 48 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for revision of transit dues in first half, according to No. 44-2-0.

439. The following statement of receipts was issued since the 15th March 1918 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of receipts by Customs and Regd.

Serial number.	Activity.		Name of work.	Receipt mentioned.	Balance at budget abstracted and available.	Charged to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Works.	Rs.			
			Revenue Works.				
440	Trust's Resolution No. 108.	15th March 1918.	Substitution of certain charges in the plan of the work done.	1,000	"	Expenditure not included in the plan.	"
			Madras Port Trust.				
			Rs.				
			Madras Harbour Trust.				
			Rs.				

441. Recd. G.O. No. 124, Finance, dated 13th March 1918, authorizing the Assistant General to transfer a sum of Rs. 5,000 from the Madras Port Trust to the Madras Harbour Fund within the current financial year.

442. Recd. G.O. No. 108, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 15th March 1918, exempting under section 27 (1) of the Madras Harbour Rules, 1902, S.S. "Gardien" vessel, so many tons from Madras to Bangalore from the operation of rule 7 (a) of the rules published with the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1124, dated 11th March 1915, laying down that upper deck of Madras Passenger vessels working under the two-ton rule should be wholly available for deck passengers.

443. Recd. G.O. No. 107, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 15th March 1918, sanctioning an outlay of Rs. 1,000 for constructing the Clayton apparatus barge in the port of Madras.

444. Recd. G.O. No. 50, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 16th March 1918, sanctioning the revision of transit dues according to No. 64-12-0 under Resolution No. 495, dated 26th March 1918.

445. Recd. G.O. No. 50, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 16th March 1918, sanctioning C. Venkappa Mudali as Tug Master on a salary of Rs. 60-12-0 per annum with Rs. 100 No. 107, dated 21st February 1918.

446. Disbursed the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for January 1918.

418. Securities and such held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust as the 22nd March 1912 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

					Government securities	Cash balances		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	2,00,000	13	2
Provision Fund Account	..	..	..	..	2,74,000	1,500	6	10
Trust Account	..	..	..	..	10,000	8,857	14	1
Public Works Board Charity Account	..	..	..	..	11,500	876	8	0
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	20,000	1,000	12	0
Public Works Board's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	4,007	1	0
Public Works Board's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	17,516	10	0
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	20,000	0	0
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	1,00,000	10	0
Capital Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	1,00,000	10	0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
10th April 1912.

F. E. E. SPRING,
Clerk.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY BUILDING.

FROM THE AIRCRAFT													
	Temperature at foot	Thermometer				Winds	Barometer	Rain	Clouds	Direction	Force	Remarks	
		Observed											
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	Direction.	Height.	Amount.	Height.	Direction.	Force.	Remarks.	
1st Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
2nd Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
3rd Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
5th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
6th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
7th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
8th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
9th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
10th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
11th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
12th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
13th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
14th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
15th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
16th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
17th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
18th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
19th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
20th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
21st Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
22nd Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
23rd Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
24th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
25th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
26th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
27th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
28th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
29th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
30th Dec.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the maximum of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current and day—down midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 240 inches, the average due for the same period being 175 inches.

JAMES ANSON,
Acting Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 14th April 1912.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 55.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1919.

[PART. 2 p.m.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH APRIL 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

DARJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Transplants 12-40; Gunda 4-40. Sowing of dalma paddy, raising of grassy second crop on wet lands and transplantation of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, grassy, paddy, sugarcane, sugi; cottons poor to fair. Pasture scarce in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grass-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects generally fair south, but south.

THIRUVARUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of paddy and transplantation of sugarcane in progress in parts. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, dalma, sugarcane, sugi, grassy, sugarcane; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally insufficient. Prospects uncertain.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient in four taluks and two divisions. Harvested 2-1 feet below normal. Supply adequate throughout; transplantation and weeding of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, sugi; cottons fair, grassy poor to fair; sugarcane, cottons and paddy, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and two divisions; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle indifferent. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally poor.

KINTA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Kinta 2-60 feet below normal. Mowing of dalma commenced. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, grassy, cotton, dalma and cottons; cottons fair. Pasture generally scarce; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

HUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Transplantation of second crop paddy under backward program in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton, sugi, cotton, sugi; cottons fair. Pasture scarce except in four taluks. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but not all growth disease prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects uncertain and discouraging.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Fields of water in Pampasandam not reported. Transplantation of dalma under well proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested second crop paddy, cotton, sugi; cottons fair to normal. Paddy all in two taluks and insufficient elsewhere; fodder generally available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but not all growth disease prevalent in parts of two taluks. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations ad. Standing crops good. Harvested dalma, cotton, sugi; cottons fair. Pasture getting scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SELLAM.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Planting; sowing of second crop paddy and transplantation of sugarcane and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton and sugarcane; cottons fair. Pasture scarce; fodder insufficient in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but not all growth disease prevalent in parts of two taluks. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding for total proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested dalma, cotton, sugi; cottons fair. Pasture getting scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, under water and rain, and translocation of sugarcane and seedling for paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops to be seen. Harvested ragi and paddy; cotton fair; cholan, but to fear sugarcane, cotton, wheat and turmeric; peas to fear; brinjars, mango and brinjars, none. Pastures none; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks and disease (suspected) in two others. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not quite discouraging.

CHUDAPUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, brinjars, cholan and groundnuts and seedling of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholan, groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane and brinjars; cotton fair. Pastures none; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SILLONUR.

Water supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nalluru and Tungun rivers. Supply at the Tungun source and the Kungil source adequate. Nalluru source inadequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholan and cotton; under water and in rain and seedling proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but cholan bad in one taluk. Harvested paddy, cotton, but to be feared; ragi, but to be feared; cholan and cotton, but to fear. Pastures sufficiently fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINCHESAPOT.

Water supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy in wet lands and cholan under water and translocation of ragi and seedling for paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations very backward in comparison with a normal year. Standing crops fair but paddy withering in parts of two taluks for want of water. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village and disease in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient but ragi insufficient in three taluks. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks—rice sufficient and ragi insufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing and sowing; sowing of paddy, groundnuts, ragi, cholan and groundnuts and translocation of ragi and paddy under water proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations very backward in comparison with a normal year. Standing crops fair but paddy withering in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, groundnuts, ragi, groundnuts and cholan; cotton not reported. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks and in parts of another. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four divisions. Ploughing; sowing of groundnut, cholan and sugarcane and seedling for normal crop paddy, ragi and cholan proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but good but withering in parts of one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, groundnuts, sugarcane, cholan, and groundnuts; cotton poor to normal. Pastures sufficient except in parts of three divisions; fodder mostly except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle fair to good but rinderpest prevails in parts of two divisions and one taluk. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects bad in the western half of the district and generally fair elsewhere.

NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cholan and groundnuts under water and seedling of paddy and ragi in wet lands under water proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnuts and sugarcane; cotton fair; ragi, cholan and cotton, poor. Pastures none; fodder available in limited quantities. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts. Prospects not bright.

SALER.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of second crop paddy, cholan and cotton and translocation of ragi under water proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cholan, mango and cotton; cotton poor to fair. Pastures none; fodder getting short. Condition of cattle generally fair, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects not reported.

CHINCHERIVUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. There is lack of water in the Chintur at Eelam. Ploughing; sowing of cholan and cotton in garden beds and of groundnuts and planting of betel in wet lands proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi and cholan; cotton poor to fair; paddy, cotton and cholan, poor to normal; betel, fair; tobacco, sugarcane, mango, brinjars and phenanth, fair to normal. Pastures mostly except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects normal.

TRICHEMPOLY.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of cholan and groundnuts and translocation of paddy under river channels and water proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholan, cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, sugarcane and tobacco; cotton fair to normal. Pastures sufficient except in parts of four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not reported.

TADIPATRI.

Water-supply deficient in parts. Highest water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Great Anicut 27 feet and 15 feet respectively. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholan and translocation of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Translocation late and slow, taking crops generally fair, but withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, none

and gingerly; cotton generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects not very encouraging in parts.

JUDGECOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of sugi and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops withering in parts. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture and except in parts, fodder scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects poor.

KADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks and one division. Paddy main seasonal stand. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cotton in second crop on wet lands; of cotton on dry lands under walls and transplantation of cotton and sugi in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cotton and sugi in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk; fodder available. Grain stocks insufficient in parts. Prospects fair.

KALAMBI.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton and gingerly under walls and transplantation of second crop paddy, cotton and sugi in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton, and sugi in parts. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

KANAKKUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. No flow over Brahmaputra subject. Droughts adequate. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and gingerly on wet lands in parts of one taluk and transplantation of second crop paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations in better season in one taluk. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

KALAMBI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KAMARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture plenty in some taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAFALORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Harvests good. Condition of cattle good. Public health satisfactory.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient; condition of cattle good.

THE NEIGEM.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and ploughing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Post ending 18th April 1919.—Rainfall light Gurgaon, Vinayakpur, Bhatnagar, Godanvi, Comhatore, Trichinopoly, Madras and Tanjore; all elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but withering in limited areas in Coimbatore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore and Madras. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; cotton sometimes fair, but poor in parts of nine districts. Late sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding under walls and tanks to a small extent. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in Nellore, Chingleput and the Nilgiris. Pasture sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices fairly steady. Prospects fair generally, but bad & uncertain in parts of Vinayakpur, Guntur, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem. A test work in Mangala Paragana (a) Zamindar (area) in Nellore.

Special report for Gurgaon.—Relief works twenty-one Gurgaon, above Udaya-giri in progress. Khonds and Pans mostly collected. People resorting freely to works. No marked foreign influx. Condition of people generally fair. Public health fair, though smallpox and cholera prevail in parts. Relief measures adequate. Distribution of cloths provided by private subscriptions. Sarcopines and numerous of rice being grazed and State loans advanced. Price of rice Gurgaon 4-4 annas, Udaya-giri not reported. Numbers (incomplete) on works 10,173; gratuitous relief 23,516; total 33,689. Harvested figures potatoes work on works 9,082; graduation relief, 21,082; total 30,164.

SEASON OF REVENUE
(B.A., Secy., L. Secy., & Asst.),
MADRAS, 15th April 1919.

F. NARAYANA MIRON,
Deputy Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH APRIL 1919.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (in 100 lbs) per Maund.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Bajla.			Millet.			Others.		
		18th.	Average of 10 days ending 12th.	18th.	Average of 10 days ending 12th.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.8	4.6	17.1	0.5	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thangayam	..	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	7.5	10.0	0.0	0.1
	Palani	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
Devanur	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Thangayam	..	0.2	..	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Palani	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
Cannore	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Palani	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
Central	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Palani	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
South	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Palani	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
West Coast	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Palani	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Devanur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Kannur	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0
	Thangayam	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	..	10.0	0.0

A = April; S = Safford.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1911-12.

† Average of 10 years.

(a) Revised figures.

MAHARAJA RAJESWAR AND PRINCIPLES BY THE UNIVERSITY, OCHINDRANGAL ROAD.



ഫോട്ട് സെന്റർ ജോജ് ഗൗസർ

III + 00 ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും സമഗ്രമായി

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

APRIL 15, 1929.

$$\text{range} \in \{1, \dots, \infty\}$$

മലിനീ: കോട്ടയം ജോയിന്റ് ജയിൽ

Grading: 0 points

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് - ആനുകൂല്യം

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഇത്തരം നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സർക്കാർ ആലോചിക്കും.

[illegible]

ACT No. 11 of 1919.
1919 443 2 - 14 10000 10000

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1917.

1917 ൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ ഹോസ്റ്റൽ താഴെ (അ-എ) കേൾക്കുന്നതാണ്.
ഇതിനു കേൾക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ൩൯ അംഗ്.

1917 ��� පැවැත් ඇවෑම සමඟ (ආප් වෛෂ්ණුඥා) ආදිකර ලබාදා වෛ
ෂ්ණුඥා ලාභප්‍රාප්තිකයන් ලැබීම; ආදි පාඨාලයක සිටින

doi:10.1017/S0007122614000044

1. 1919-20 ஆண்டு கல்வியியல் ஆய்வு (கல்வி மேம்பாட்டுத் துறை) ஆய்வு ஆண்டு மேல் பரந்த.

430

1911-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-

உலகம் முழுவதும் உள்ள
மக்கள் மத்திய கவனம்

3. 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് നിയമം (ആദ്യം 1918 ലെ പ്രസ്താവന) ആദ്യം 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് നിയമം 1919 ലെ (ആദ്യം പ്രസ്താവന) നിയമനാമകം ഇതിനാൽ ഉദ്ധരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഭാഗത്തിലാണ്.

എച്ച്. എസ്. ന്യൂട്ടൺ,
 ജെ. ഗവൺമെന്റ് മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് സെക്രട്ടറി,
 മിമ്പസ്റ്റർ ഓഫ് ഫോറീൻ അയയ്റസ്.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
 Acting Malayan Translator to Government

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിരക്കിനാൽ അധികം അധിക ചെലവായ കടമകൾ 1919 മാർച്ച് 12-ാം തീയതി ശമ്പൽക്കു കടമകൾ സർവ്വീസുകൾ കടം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന അതിനുശേഷം ഇതിന്റെ പ്രതിഫലം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നു :-

ACT No. III of 1919.
1919 ലെ 3 -ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE OPERATION OF THE MOTOR SPIRIT
(DUTIES) ACT, 1917.

1917 ലെ ദുരവസ്ഥ സ്പിരിറ്റ് (ഡ്യൂട്ടി) ആക്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ
വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുക.

1917 ലെ 2. 1917 ലെ ദുരവസ്ഥ സ്പിരിറ്റ് (ഡ്യൂട്ടി) ആക്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി; ഇതിന്റെ അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നു :-

1. 1917 ലെ ദുരവസ്ഥ സ്പിരിറ്റ് (ഡ്യൂട്ടി) ആക്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി; ഇതിന്റെ അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നു :-
2. 1917 ലെ ദുരവസ്ഥ സ്പിരിറ്റ് (ഡ്യൂട്ടി) ആക്ടിന്റെ 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) -ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾ "പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക" എന്ന വാക്ക് അതിൽ ചേർക്കുക "പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക" എന്ന വാക്ക് വേർതിരിക്കുക (3) -ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾ വിശദീകരിക്കുക ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

ഇപ്പോൾ, ഇതിന്റെ,
എന്ന നാമത്തിൽ വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി,
വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി.

(A true translation)

F. V. KURUVIA,
Solely Authorized Translator to Government.

പ്രസ്തുത അനൗദ്യോഗിക കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗങ്ങളായ എൻ. ജി. കെ. ഗോപാലനായരു വെല്ലുവിളിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പേ തന്നെ സർക്കാർ അനൗദ്യോഗിക കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗങ്ങളായി ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രമേയം പരിഗണിക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

அருள், அம், எழிலா,
 உலா அலகாசா கலகிசாசாசாசா,
 -பிசாசாசாசா அலகாசாசாசா

(A. Type transition)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Managing Director in Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1903

[PART. 14 even.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 4th day of February 1903	297
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 5th day of February 1903	310
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Friday, the 7th day of February 1903	411
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday, the 8th day of February 1903	415

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on the 10th day of February 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, Baron PARSONS of Lyth, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—Presiding.

The Hon'ble Sir ARUNDELL BAKER, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA Aiyangar, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.B.

The Hon'ble MURUGAIYAN ANNAMACHARI MURUGAIYAN SANKU Bahadur, Khas Bahadur, C.B., I.O., G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. DODDINGTON, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. GUNAWARDENA, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HARRIS.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. McIVER.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. LITTONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. MANDAYAKAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. MURPHY.

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur R. RAMASWAMI Aiyangar.

IV-3

(See *Advertiser* *Cordon*.)

[See FEBRUARY 1919,

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SIVAKAMA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. SIVAKA, C.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. YONGENTHUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. YERCO.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. B. WANG.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NARAYANA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble the Hon. G. VITTEKUNDIRA.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKAMARAJA RAO PANTHUR.

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. KANAKARANATHA RAO PANTHUR GILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANDURA RAO PANTHUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur A. SIVAKATAYALU RENGARAJA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. KANAKARANATHA.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAKARATHA RAO.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO ANANDAN.

The Hon'ble Sri RAO RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHESWARI SIVARA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble B. RAO RANGARAJA SETHUPATI SIVA MOUDIRANATHAN SETHUPATI AYYANGAR, Raja of Rameswari.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATHI RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMANATHA MUDALIYAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUTUBAN RAMAN KAVALARATHA MUPPAL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble TANDU HALLA SANKU RAOBADEE.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE FRASER, M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THURGOOD.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN BARRETT, M.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AULEY, D.D.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. HENDERSON.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur K. R. SIVAKAMARANGAMUTHU NAYAR GILL.

The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAO VENKATA KUMARA KANDURA RAOBADEE, Raja of Duddu.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. NORMAN EDWARD MARRINGTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD BOASMAN WOOD.

The Hon'ble Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG GIFFS CAMPBELL, C.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT GARDNER STOKES, C.S.E.

The Hon'ble Sri RAO RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHESWARI SIVARA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM HUTTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD LUTHERBURY.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN MURPHY.

The Hon'ble Dr. TARIYATA MARRIVAN NAYAR.

THE LATE MR. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED CROFT — "The painful duty again falls to my lot of having to bring before the Council the loss which it has sustained since our last meeting through the death of one of its members—I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, C.M.S. For who else saw Mr. Gillman with his short frame, his soldierly bearing, his quick response, could have foretold that we should so soon have had to deplore his loss. There is indeed reason to believe that he added his strength by his too great attention to the heavy duties of his office, and we know also that his final overwork was rendered inevitable by his determination to attend that he was ill or to take the necessary precautions. His life was indeed sacrificed to his sense of duty. It is not for me to order here to his service except as seen in this Chamber. Every one who knew him here recognized, I believe, his high qualities, his direction of purpose, his manly straight-forwardness, his earnestness desire to be fair. These qualities were noted in all. Those who knew him better, whether as friend or colleague, knew also that behind his abrupt speech and

5th FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Sir Alexander Cadogan; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Kanchappa Muppil Nayyar; the President*)

manner, they lay not merely a warm heart but a fine character, something singularly fresh, bright and ardent, a generous instinct, and an incapacity to resent any kind of adversity selfishly. Oh Mad we may say, with exultation

‘Whosoever stood long to light,
He never shall be shamed.’

“In Mr. Gillman we feel we have lost a comrade of rare temper and quality, and I believe that all members of this Council will join in deploring his loss. Your Excellency, I beg to move—

“That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of the Hon’ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., Member of Council, and of its deep sympathy with Mrs. Gillman in her affliction be placed on record and conveyed to her.”

The Hon’ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA IYER:—“My Lord, I beg to second this motion; and in doing so, myself and my colleagues the other associated Members associate ourselves fully with the sentiments to which the Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has given expression in moving this resolution. When Mr. Gillman was leaving this Council just before his departure to Simla, I asked him when he was coming back, and in his usual playful way he said ‘four or five months or perhaps never’. That unfortunately has come true. We very much sympathize with Mrs. Gillman and the members of his family in their great bereavement; this Presidency has lost an experienced official.”

The Hon’ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVASWARA MURTHY, NAYAR:—“I wish to associate myself with what has been said by the Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The Council, I am sure, will wish that their deep sense of loss should be conveyed to Mrs. Gillman and that this resolution should be printed in the Council Proceedings.”

The motion was agreed to.

ACT ASSSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General announced that the Koodalmantham Revenue Act, 1918, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th January 1919.

ACTS ASSSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the undermentioned Acts, which were passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 19th November 1918, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against them:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (i) The Koodalmantham Revenue Act, 1918 | 11th December 1918 |
| (ii) The Port Trust Amendment Act, 1918 | 19th December 1918. |

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

- (i) Regarding the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussulman marriages and divorces.

(1) From the President of a public meeting of Mussulmans held at Nellore, dated the 16th November 1918.

(2) From the Honorary Secretary to the Mallapragat Madras Aijamas, Madras, dated the 16th November 1918.

(3) From the Honorary Secretary to the South Indian Islamic League, Madras, dated the 16th November 1918.

(4) From Khan Sahib Sayid Dwyah Abd-ur-rehman Sahib Bahadur, President, Anjuman-e-Islami, Comalton, dated the 25th November 1918.

(5) From Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Honorary Secretary to the Aijamas, Madras, dated the 30th November 1918.

(6) From the Chairman of a Madras public meeting held in the Kapilade Madras, Madras, on the 2nd December 1918.

(7) From the Chairman of a Madras public meeting held in Lawley Hall, Mount Road, Madras, on the 18th November 1918.

(8) From Adam Daud Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, C.D.P., dated the 6th December 1918.

(9) From the Hon’ble Mir Asad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, dated the 10th December 1918.

(10) From Waiz Muhammad Shams-ul-ah Sahib, Chairman of a public meeting held at Ponnore on the 3rd December 1918.

(11) From the Honorary Secretary, Madras Educational Association, Nellore, dated the 14th December 1918.

(The President: *Mrs. Narasimha Ayyar*.) (31st FEBRUARY 1918.

- (12) From the Secretary, Young Men's Muslim Association, Tellicherry, dated the 15th December 1916.
 (13) From the Honorary Secretaries of the Mohammedan Educational Association of Southern India, dated the 21st December 1916.
 (14) From the Madras representative of the Red Mills, dated the 10th December 1916.
 (15) From the President of a meeting held at Nagapattanam on the 2nd January 1918.
 (16) From the General Secretary, Anjuman-E-Hinduri-E-Islam, Ambar, dated the 26th December 1916.
 (17) From the President of a meeting held at Cochin on the 5th January 1916.
 (18) From the President, 'Catholics Women Forum', Madras, dated January 1919.
 (19) From the President of a public meeting held at Cochin on the 10th January 1919.
 (20) From Sir Abd-ghafar Shah Sahib, s.a., Sub-Inspector, Inspector of Schools, Madras, dated the 10th January 1919.
 (21) From the President of a public meeting held in Kairakudy Mahomed at British Cochin on the 10th January 1919.
 (22) From Mir Mohammod Khatim-ullah Sahib, Zamindar, Palakkad, dated the 17th January 1919.
 (23) From the Honorary Secretary, People's Association, Poindland town, Vandalambadi, dated the 26th January 1919.

(ii) *Regarding the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1917.*

- (1) From the Chairman of a public meeting of the women of Mysipore held on the 14th December 1916.
 (2) From the Chairman, Madras Ladies' Association, dated the 16th January 1919.
 (3) From the Joint Manager, Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, dated the 23rd January 1919.

(iii) *Regarding the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Bill, 1918.*

From M.R.Ry. R. Krishna Ayyar, Asopal, Kappaguda Madam, Kattappaligumam Post via Ottappalca, dated the 23th December 1916.

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Now we proceed to the order of the day No. (5)."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, before order No. (5) is taken up I have a motion for adjournment to make. I move that the meeting be adjourned for 24 hours. The object of this motion is to draw attention to two crying evils and to give the Government time to consider or reconsider these problems as regards to these evils. The first evil is the loss of the last Madras administration report. The Government of Madras are making it and are responsible for its loss and contents. The last report has impacted not merely a highly personal element in the review of the political events of the year: it has gone further and depicted an attitude which looks adverse to various movements, such as the movement for the attainment of self-government within the Empire by Indians and the movement of labour in Madras in separate and and to better its material condition and prospects in the struggle with capital. There is unfortunately too much stress laid on the personality of one or some of the workers and the main cause of the movements and their significance are sought to be ignored or belittled. This would have the effect of making 'very narrow' before the Government to take the side opposite to them, e.g., those engaged in the labour movement—the extreme labourers especially—will take it that Government side with capital in this economic struggle."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I cannot accept that particular ground for the adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (continuing):—"Those endeavouring to promote the progress of self-government within the Empire for the people are apt to take the above directed against the movement in the first paragraph of the said administrative report as proof of Government's hostility to all such progress."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Will you proceed to the next point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My next point is that such delay will have the effect of increasing mutual bitterness, and tend distinctly to weaken the prestige and authority of Government."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman is not proceeding to his next point. I am unable to admit the motion and except the subject as a proper one for debate. I ask the Honourable Member to wait for my information the next point on which he wishes to make the motion for adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will your Excellency kindly listen to me? I am trying to convince the Council that my motion for adjournment is reasonable. I should not be awarded and I hope your Excellency will permit me to put forward my grounds. Would not your Excellency allow me a chance? I am prevented from mentioning my grounds to Honourable Members. Would your Excellency not allow me so much liberty?"

LIX FEBRUARY 1919.] (*The President: Mr. Narasimha Ayyar:*
Sir Alexander Gordon.)

His Excellency the President:—"I am nearly voting to the Council that the first ground mentioned by the Honourable Member is not sufficient for putting his motion in the Council. Would he kindly proceed now to the next ground?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask your Excellency whether it is open to you to assume that the rest of the Honourable Members would not accept that point as a sufficient ground for adjournment?"

His Excellency the President:—"I am bound to administer the rules, and in the first place I am bound to see whether the Honourable Gentlemen's grounds are within the rules. The first ground does not come within the rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Which is the rule in which your Excellency is referring?"

His Excellency the President:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to be good enough to follow my suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am quite willing so far as I can to follow your suggestion, but I want to know whether the liberty of any member of the house to put forward his various grounds—some of them may be good, some not—on support of the motion for adjournment, is to be curtailed by the decision of the then. What is this decision to mean?"

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member will hear my answer presently. The Council will be able to judge. I ask the Honourable Gentlemen to be good enough to proceed to the next point."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Does your Excellency rule out of order any ground not approved of by your Excellency? Your Excellency, is it to be assumed that the Council has rejected my first ground as unacceptable?"

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Gentlemen need not assume anything; let him be good enough to comply with my request to proceed to the next point as which he wishes to propose the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Though I protest against any curtailment of the seat, I proceed. I shall state my observations on the first point. I distinctly continue to obey any order which unconditionally curtails the liberty of a member."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I rise to a point of order. Rule 33 (3) of the Standing Rules says: 'No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President thinks fit to take the opinion of the General Assembly.' I think the opinion of the great majority of Honourable Members is that this action is a gross abuse of the rules of the house but at any rate the Honourable Member is now deliberately breaking the rules by disobeying your Excellency's ruling on a point of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"If your Excellency lays down a point of order I am bound to obey it, but your Excellency has given me only a suggestion and not a ruling on any point."

His Excellency the President:—"Will the Honourable Member kindly follow the suggestion which I have already made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am a dilettante; but I shall proceed. On a point of order, I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon, I am bound by the ruling of the Chair and I have no right to discuss it. I think there is no point of order. I proceed to the next point. This tendency and this effort are still more noticeable in the armed and I shall attempt to. That relates to a very important article largely circulated amongst the members of the Indian Civil Service as the reason of which they proceed to put forward these claims and privileges as inconsistent with the planning of the Indian people is a position to control policy and to issue orders in pursuance of such policy to members of the service. This has been widely understood as a declaration of violent opposition to the policy announced on the 27th August but the fact that one-half of the Government is recruited from that service has allied to the vague fears of the people, and there are not wanting men who secretly assume and assert that there is no knowing if Government are not behind the circles."

His Excellency the President (interrupting):—"The Honourable Gentlemen is not following my suggestion. He must either follow my suggestion and proceed to the second point, or I must ask him to resume his seat."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What I am mentioning is the second point. The first is that paragraph in the Administration Report, and the second point is the director of the Indian Civil Service. I dare say the Government are aware of that circle."

His Excellency the President:—"Will the Honourable Gentlemen give me the circles?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have got only one egg. In that direction, they proceed to put forward these claims and privileges as inconsistent with the planning of the Indian people is a position to control policy and to issue orders in pursuance of such policy to members of the service."

His Excellency the President:—"Neither of these grounds is in my opinion sufficient to justify such a motion and I am unable to accept the motion of the Honourable Gentlemen."

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT; THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1919-1920.

[**5TH FEBRUARY 1919.**] *(The President; Mr. Narasimha Appa; Sir Alexander Cadogan; Mr. H. Ramaswami Rao.)*

the rules of debate. I must invite the Council to endeavour to support me in this motion. I am very sorry I feel obliged as the outcome of my duty to say that this is not a motion which should be put."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" May I have information for my benefit. Under what rule is this ruled out?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I have already stated the grounds on which I have given my ruling."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" That does not come within any rule. Is your Excellency making a new rule?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" If the Honourable Gentleman wishes to know the rule which will govern my ruling, I will read the rule 14. "The President may disallow any resolution as part of a resolution without giving any reason, therefore other than that in his opinion, it cannot be moved consistently with the public interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" That is the Financial Rules. We are now under the general business rules."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The same thing is in the Business Rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I move the motion under rule 4 of the Business Rules and not under the Financial Rules. We have not begun the Financial Statement as yet. There is no such provision in the Business Rules."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I will endeavour to find it out (after referring to the book). The Honourable Gentleman will find it on page 101, rule 7. "The President may disallow any resolution as part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that, in his opinion, it cannot be moved consistently with public interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" That relates to resolutions and not to motions for adjournment. This is not a resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I am unable to continue the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency will give me ruling. I protest against the ruling which is highly improper and I wish to mark my protest against it by leaving the hall. At least this morning, I wish to keep out of the hall as a mark of protest."

The Honourable Member then left the Council Chamber.

THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1919-1920.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN, M.C., then presented the Amended Draft Financial Statement for 1919-1920 and in doing so he said :—" I beg now to present the Amended Draft Financial Statement. In doing so, I do not propose to detain the Council by any speech, as such remarks as I have to make are contained in the memorandum prefixed to the Financial Statement and which formed forms part of it. There is only just one matter which I wish to mention, and that relates to some inquiries which have been through the Chief Secretary from some Honourable Members, asking for information regarding the Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR, whom I do not see present this morning, has sent a long list of requests for information and the Hon'ble Mr. RAMASWAMI RAO has sent a short list for information. Certain ideas in these lists, though relating to matters of general interest, have nothing whatever to do with the Draft Financial Statement; and as before, an endeavour will be made to make it clear to Honourable Members that, when they ask for further information in connection with the Draft Financial Statement, their request must relate to items in the Draft Financial Statement. This meeting is merely a business meeting for dealing with the figures in the Draft Budget, and not a meeting for general requests for information, or for asking whether papers will be laid on the table. I only mention that to remove some possible misunderstanding in future. With these words, your Excellency I present the statement and I proceed to introduce heads, 1 & 2. Land Revenue.

1. & 2. Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN introduced this head and in doing so, said :—" Under this head, a certain number of inquiries have been received which I might perhaps give answer. The Hon'ble Mr. RAMASWAMI RAO has asked for information as to the scale of rates of assessments which have been recently sanctioned to subordinate districts Rs. 50 and under. He also asks village officers and village servants have been left out. The answer to that is that the scale of assessments is shown in G. O. No. 16, Mysore, dated the 7th January 1919, which has been laid on the Council's table; and therefore it is unnecessary for me to give details of the exact assessments. Copies of it may be applied to any member who might want them."

The Hon'ble DYERU SANKAR M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—" At that time, I did not know of the order."

(*Mr. Alexander Graham, the President; (5th February 1919.*
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir **AMRANATHA CHASTWELL** :—As regards the question for including village officers, that is a matter which is going to be dealt with in resolution No. 2 and we shall then be able to discuss it fully.

The Hon'ble Mr. **RAMESHAJI ACHARYA** and the Hon'ble Mr. **Rameshchandra Rao** both asked for information regarding the entry of Rs. 2,500 on page 31 of the Civil Budget Estimates for the creation of a leave reserve in North Arcot district. **Honourable Members** will see that this is coming up as a resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. **Krishna Rao** and we shall come to that in due course.

The Hon'ble Mr. **Rameshchandra Rao** asks whether Mr. **Tellukhan's** proposals for the selection of work in the Government and in the Collector's offices have reached the Government. Though it is not a matter connected with the Finance Department, I may say for the information of the Honourable Member that we have not yet received Mr. **Tellukhan's** report.

The Hon'ble Mr. **Rameshaji Acharya** has various questions. He asks what are the items included in the provision of Rs. 500 lakhs for 'other items' shown in Appendix A & A of the Civil Budget Estimates. The chief items included under this heading are several proceeds of court, receipts from courts, receipts from sale of such lands, charges on establishments (including, amongst other things, land revenue of Madras, Government and back-past accounts). No details of the amounts are available, nor could they be obtained without a reference to Collectors. He wants to know the details of the charges under each establishment on page 22. The court establishment and other receipts arise out of an arrangement under which the Government take over all the courts produced in the *Amalukhi Islands* attached to the district of South Kanara at fixed rates and supply the islands with such services as extra, also at a fixed rate. The costs thus received from the islands are sent on behalf of Government and the receipts are included under the head 'other items' which are shown in the detailed account No. 14 on page 22 of the Civil Budget Estimates. The administration of the establishment is in the hands of the Collector of South Kanara and the charges form a proper debit to district administration in accordance with the principle laid down in article 105 of the Civil Account Code. No separate budget estimate of the proceeds is available.

Then the Honourable Member asks what are the temporary establishments referred to under the Survey Department (Geographical) employed on. The answer is that in this the temporary establishment is employed in preparing triplicate manuscript copies of field sheets, carrying topographical details of revenue maps in manuscript form, final examination of maps and other survey maps, other departmental work including publications and supply of sheets for the Survey of India, and generally in supplementing the sanctioned permanent establishment.

Another member on which the Hon'ble Mr. **Rameshaji Acharya** asks information is as regards the duties performed by what is shown in the budget estimate as 'mine establishment' for which a sum of Rs. 5,114 is provided. This establishment is employed in the Nellore district in checking arrangements of men and examining the accounts at the mines with the work is done with a view to the payment of royalty. There are between 20 and 100 mines worked about the Nellore district and the establishment which is shown on page 26 has been in existence for some years, but has hitherto been included under the major head 'Forests'. In 1906-07, the Head of Revenue, on the initiative of the Assistant-Governor, recommended that the classification of the receipts and charges on account of mica mining in the Nellore district which had hitherto been shown under 'Forests' should be transferred to 'Land Revenue' on the ground that the mine was situated in such fertile forest as jungle lands. This suggestion has been done and an assignment has been obtained from the Government of India to provide the loss of revenue involved by the change from the undivided to the divided head, and the details will be found mentioned in the Financial Statement. The establishment is now for the first time separately shown under the head 'Land Revenue', but it is the old establishment and no new charge is involved thereby. There, I think, are matters on which I was asked to give special information under this head. I now beg to introduce it."

His Excellency the **President** :—In the ordinary course, we will take the resolutions."

RESOLUTION RE LEAVE RESERVE FOR THE REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. **KANAKA RAU** :—I beg to move :—

"I, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the lump provision of Rs. 2,500 made under 3A. LAND REVENUE for the creation of a leave reserve for the revenue establishments in the North Arcot district be omitted."

"Your Excellency, as appears from the Amended Draft Financial Statement, this lump provision has been made for the creation of a leave reserve as an experimental measure, for the revenue establishments in the North Arcot district. So far as the principle of the creation of leave reserve is concerned, it is a principle which has been accepted and a principle which deserves consideration. Notwithstanding the provision of article 137 of the Civil Service Regulations that leave of absence cannot be granted as a matter of right and that the Government may refuse or restrict leave, this principle is desirable and necessary that officers in service should have all possible facilities for obtaining leave and that necessary arrangements should be made for this purpose. As far as the principle of the creation of leave

5th February 1919.]

(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

service is exposed, subject to certain limitations and safeguards, it is a principle which has been recognised and accepted, and if I take objection to the insertion of this provision in the Financial Statement, it is because of the insufficiency of the proposals which have now been placed before the Council. It would be interesting to notice that so far as this proposal at least is concerned, in the case of the provincial civil service, executive side, there has been provision for a leave reserve to the extent of 14 per cent though it has not been found necessary to have any leave reserve on the judicial side. It would throw considerable light on this question, if I read some of the answers given before the Public Services Commission with reference to this important problem. I shall first refer to the General answers given by Sir Ralph Buxton, though the answers are confined to the judicial service. He said at page 18—

"The number of permanent and temporary officers in the service is determined by the number of such appointments, and the number of officers acting or vacancies is fixed with reference to the number of acting vacancies existing from time to time. It is satisfactory.

"No alteration is required, except perhaps on the side by which all temporary appointments are placed in the lowest grade.

"In particular, is the leave reserve adequate, and the system on which it is graded suitable? There is no leave reserve. Selected candidates are always eager to act as a temporary officer. No alteration is required."

"It may be suggested that in spite of the judicial service, and that these remarks would more properly apply to that branch of the service, because they have got the executive and other vacancies. I will now read to the Council the answers given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gidder before the Public Services Commission. In his written answer he says in regard to this—

"Q. Is, in particular, the leave reserve adequate, and the system on which it is graded suitable?

"A. Executive service.—The leave reserve for the Deputy Collector Service, viz., 14 per cent on the sanctioned strength, was sanctioned and introduced only in 1914, and it is therefore too soon to say it will prove adequate, but as it was based on the actual leave reserves in several years (1908 to 1909) it will probably suffice.

"Judicial service.—There is no leave reserve in the judicial branch of the Provincial Service, and none is required, as sub-judges are usually selected from the ranks of district magistrates while leave vacancies among the latter are usually filled by selection from the bar or by promotion from the clerical staff."

"That is what is stated in the written answer. A question arose in the course of further examination by the Commission as to whether in the case of tribunals any distinction was to be made. I will now refer the Council to the question put by Mr. Sly and the answer given by Sir Alexander Gidder in regard to that question. I am reading from page 125—

"Q. You have stated that the tribunals' grade must be recruited by promotion from the lower ranks of the service, whilst for the more important and more responsible work of deputy collectors you have admitted 50 per cent of the posts by competition. Is there any reason why the tribunals and the deputy collectors should not be recruited by competition, in which they would get training just as good as that of the deputy collector and on the same basis?

"A. There are two main reasons; one is that you would tremendously diminish the opportunities of the other ranks service below the tribunals and the Deputy Collectors and thereby of course prejudice that service, and the other is that you get in it, and the other reason is that you would not get men with the same expert knowledge of the revenue system that you get from men who have actually served as revenue inspectors and begun at the bottom.

"Q. The second objection applies equally to your scheme for deputy collectors?

"A. Not quite, because the tribunals have more detailed duties connected with the revenue administration."

"I thought it best to refer to these answers, because they have considerable bearing upon this question. So far as the provision of Rs. 2,500 is concerned, it is not quite clear from the information furnished in the Financial Statement whether it is intended for tribunals or deputy collectors or for the deputy collectors already in service or other officers of this description. I am objecting to this lump provision, because it merely states that it is an experimental measure it is intended for the revenue establishment in North-West district. So far as the question of principle is concerned, there is absolutely no difficulty in endorsing the principle. If the scheme has already been formulated, it is best that we know what the scheme is; it is best that we know for which officers this leave reserve is intended and to what extent there should be this arrangement. I do not think that when we start the experiment, we can stop there. It is a question which must eventually affect the whole service. Is it not therefore desirable that we have before us a fairly accurate idea of the whole scheme including the cost of the scheme, before we give our assent to the sanction of this lump provision of Rs. 2,500. It is stated that it is a lump sum of Rs. 2,500; but there is a sort of ambiguity about it. If the scheme is ready, it is necessary that we should know what it is and what the scheme is likely to cost, before we give our sanction to this sum of Rs. 2,500. If the scheme is not ready and has yet to be formulated, I would venture to suggest that we can wait till the scheme is ready and that there would be no difficulty in the Government finding funds to give effect to the scheme.

"That I would ask what is the necessity for inserting this provision when it is not known for what officers it is intended, in what extent it would apply and how many prohibitions would be required. It is only on that ground that I object to this provision. It is more on account of

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Alexander Curlew; [Mr. Prasadiah 1919.
the President; Mr. Venkataswami Sastri.]

went of information in the Financial Statement that I want. If there is no provision for the direct payment of salaries, we would like to know whether there should be a leave money; and if there is leave money, whether it would go off the payment of men in the lower grade. In the absence of such information, I think the Honorable Member would enlighten us whether there is a scheme which will enable us to consider whether it can be tried. If the scheme is not ready, the Government want, as they will not find any difficulty in providing the funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"I am sorry that the Financial Statement did not give more detailed information. I overlooked the point, because I knew what the figure related to. The proposal relates only to clerks on Rs. 35 and under, that is at the bottom of the scale. The question which the Government had to consider was whether some device could not be found to do away with the acting clerk in the taluk office who is generally a source of much inconvenience and is very unsatisfactory. There are great difficulties about the salaries and appointment of acting clerks for acting vacancies on Rs. 35. It involves 'holding', which I dare say some Honorable Members are aware of—holders of leave and leave arrangements. Instead of that, it is proposed to try in the North Arcot district, the other plan of employing a sufficient number of men permanently on the establishment who will be available for acting in leave arrangements, so that you will not have any one acting for years on end, as there was when I was Collector. There was then a B.A. acting for five years on Rs. 35. That is a most miserable position, disintegrating to the man and most unsatisfactory to Government. We cannot get good service when a man has not got certainty of tenure. To do away with that, we propose to try this plan of increasing the number of clerks between Rs. 33 and Rs. 35; so that when a man goes on leave, a permanent man will be available to act for him. This may involve a certain amount of expenditure, but it is difficult to figure how many will be needed. It is estimated that in this district it will cost Rs. 2,500 and it is therefore proposed that it would cost three-fourths of a lakh for the whole Presidency. But there will be a saving in acting allowance if we get acting men from the permanent establishment; and therefore I do not think the expenditure will be too heavy. If the Honorable Member who moved the resolution would like that, I would be glad to lay on the table of this Council the Government Order on the subject, with Board's Proceedings dated the 17th July 1918, which give full details of the establishment and the man proposed. The Honorable Member does not object to the principle and I hope this explanation will remove any uncertainty as to its application."

His Excellency the President:—"May I take it that you are satisfied?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have still some difficulty in the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew no doubt indicated that it is intended to apply to clerks on Rs. 35 and below. I wish to know whether the proposal really confined up to Rs. 35 or is eventually proposed to be extended."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The next question that will arise will be whether any calculation has been made as to what amount would be required or what percentage of clerks should be transferred and on what grade?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"I will lay that on the table if the Honorable Member wishes to have it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE DEDUCTION FROM PROVISION FOR TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT UNDER LAND REVENUE, SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move is an old one and runs as follows:—

"II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of one lakh of rupees be deducted from S-B LAND REVENUE—Survey and Settlement out of the temporary establishment."

"This is an old resolution which has been occupying the attention of the Council for the last so many years, that is, the reduction of the charges of survey. In March last this question was discussed and various reports were presented by the Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Ayyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangiah Acharyar and the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew on behalf of Government stated that he would be most willing to agree with the Members in reducing the expenditure, but he found it impossible to follow that course, because on taking action and cancelling the Members of the Board of Revenue and the Settlement officers he found it difficult to reduce the expenditure. That was in March 1918. Six months after in the Administration Report on Survey and Settlement, passed on the 17th September 1918, I find the Government saying that 'the Government know that there has been a decrease in the cost of the outdoling staff in settlement parties in the year under review and the possibility of further reduction is engaging the attention of Government.' I propose to lay

8th FEBRUARY 1913] (*Mr. Fankhoush Raju ; Sir Alexander Gordon.*)

Now for the attention which the Government have been paying has materialised in the present proposals. It is not in the Administrative Report for 1917-18 that in that year the expenditure on settlement parties was Rs. 3,56,000; the present proposal is Rs. 4,39,000. This department is not adding its expenditure, but on the other hand it is increasing the expenditure by 70 per cent. We must also consider that this expenditure on survey and settlement is actually, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon stated, uncommensurate expenditure and therefore nobody is anxious to spend a penny more than what is absolutely necessary. / But the question is whether the whole system is absolutely necessary at all. We have nearly completed by 1917-18 about seven-tenths districts and in 1918-19 some more will be done and the rest would be completed in the year 1919-20 excepting some few islands which will be left for 1920-21. What I find great difficulty in understanding is, when the survey and settlement operations began at first, they were not less to the Government, and when we are taking the re-settlement operations, naturally we would expect that the cost of the original settlement and original survey would have been more than that of the recovery and the resettlement; but we find an increase in the cost of recovery and resettlement of more than cost per cent or nearly 200 per cent in the later years.

"Just to give you an idea as to what it cost the Government in previous years, I may be permitted to mention, that there was no survey and settlement parties in the matter of settling the movement. When we go to the years 1884-85, and also 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-1890, during the years 1884-85 and 1887-88, we spent over Rs. 8 lakhs; in 1888-89, we spent Rs. 4 lakhs; in 1889-1890, Rs. 5 lakhs. When we come to 1891-1892—this was including both survey and settlement—they spent only Rs. 6-74 lakhs; they said that year that the increase was due to want of trained surveyors. Since then we have had enough of trained surveyors to attend to the business. In 1891-1892 the expenditure was Rs. 7-20 lakhs and in 1892-1893 Rs. 8-97 lakhs, that is, an increase of one lakh. This provision included a fifth survey party and strengthening the survey establishment."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Honorable Member, but I beg to submit that the debate to-day on this item is to deal with the figure in the Financial Statement and not with the policy of the Government in regard to survey parties. The Honorable Member has moved a resolution that a decision may order the temporary establishment should be removed and his speech should be devoted to that point. It is useless to raise a debate on the general point, as they legitimately do so at the budget meeting; but it is not relevant to the resolution on the agenda. Having given notice of a resolution for the reduction of only one lakh, he cannot discuss other points."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. FANKHOUSH RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I quite appreciate the observation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon. I do not propose to discuss the general question. That is not my intention. I wanted a resolution in the expenditure and I wanted to suggest how a reduction should be made, and on giving reasons therefore I stated that they employed five settlement parties and they incurred large expenditure. I say that by decreasing expenditure they can reduce it. That is the main point I am placing before the Council. I am not discussing the settlement policy at all. That is a matter which we can discuss later on as and when it occurs. I am only stating that during these years a much smaller sum was found sufficient in employing all the five settlement parties and our my request is whether we should not have more economy in the matter of expenditure instead of increasing it. As I have mentioned, in the present proposal there is an increase of Rs. 2-40 lakhs. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon also asked why I should not discuss more directly about the temporary establishment. Some with reference to that, at page 67 of the Civil Budget Estimate, we notice that in the year 1917-18 Rs. 92,000 was found sufficient for the temporary establishment. This year they want Rs. 1-83 lakhs. Therefore, there is an increase in the temporary establishment and a general increase also."

"What was pointed out and emphasised of on the last occasion was this, how many villages were there and what was the extent of the ground to be covered by the settlement parties in order to find out whether there was any necessity for the employment of an additional party and for the increased expenditure. Now, from the budget figure I find that there were six survey parties. My humble submission is that we can get on with five parties. We have only three districts and we can get on with five parties for 1920-21. As I stated at the previous discussion, in Vengalpet there are only three taluks. So far as the Nilgiris is concerned, no special officer will cover the purpose. In order to reduce the expenditure, my first suggestion is we must not be merely satisfied by receiving advice from those who are working; we must also consult others. They must not be the sole arbiters to decide the question whether the whole expenditure is necessary or whether the same establishment should be continued. Naturally every department wants facilities to get on with its work more easily and wants more clerks and more provision to be employed. We see that it was stated in the year 1914-15 that 2,600 villages could be managed by five settlement parties. When we have only 429 villages in the year 1915-16, ought we not to be satisfied with the same five survey parties, instead of expending a larger sum on an additional party? I do not propose to introduce here the point which was raised last time, but I expect the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon stated last time that after 1920 there cannot be possibly any resettlement. Therefore, I wish to know whether this would be discontinued afterwards. As it was stated last time that the survey party would be disbanded, I want to know whether this would be continued for the year 1920 or whether it will be continued."

(Mr. Frédispaul Roy; Sir Alexander Cadogan; [SEN FEBRUARY 1919.
 (The President; Mr. Sadasiva Rao.)

for subsequent years also. Therefore I suggest that every possible precaution may be taken for reducing the expenditures and therefore I move for the reduction of one lakh under survey and settlement out of the temporary establishment."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :—" Your Excellency, the Honorable Member has not told us exactly from which item the amount should be taken off, whether from survey or settlement."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" Settlement."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :—" I thought the Honorable Member was referring to the survey parties and the survey parties."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" I meant settlement parties."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :—" I did not therefore quite grasp what the Honorable Member was saying at, because most of his remarks were with reference to survey parties, and the remarks I made with reference to the proposal of reducing the number of parties at some future date. As regards the settlement, the question, so far as I understood it, is this : A certain proportion of the establishment in the party is temporary. In such party a certain proportion is temporary. Practically the result of taking away one lakh from the settlement temporary establishment would be that you would have to reduce the number of parties. If we are going to reduce the temporary establishment, we should reduce the number of parties. We come back to the question whether or not it is possible to reduce the settlement parties. This seems to be an indirect means of reducing the number of settlement parties. These parties have been employed with reference to the date when settlement becomes due. These are settlements which fall due at fixed dates, and there are several settlements which fall due either next year or shortly after that. In order to carry on the settlement operations, parties are necessary for the purpose of these settlements. Unless the Honorable Member proposes to abandon the policy of settlement and to extend the settlement period as something of that sort, it is necessary to have parties to carry on the settlement work which has been accepted, because it would cripple one or other of the parties. I do not know whether I can go very much farther than this. The temporary establishment provided in the budget for 1919-20 is as follows : Rs. 21,600 in Tanjore, Rs. 57,320 in South Arcot, Rs. 4,010 in Bellary, Rs. 42,000 for Madras, Rs. 18,300 for Vengalpet and Rs. 9,900 for Wynad. The Madras settlement is nearly finished; it has been introduced. South Arcot is nearly finished and is being introduced. The Bellary settlement is in its initial stages; the Vengalpet settlement is definitely in its second stage. The Tanjore settlement will not come on till 1922. I am not quite certain of the exact area in which these parties are engaged, some in completing the settlements that have been already started at, such as South Arcot and Madras, or preparing for settlements, as in Bellary, Vengalpet and Tanjore, which are in immediate prospect. It will be impossible to reduce any one of these parties. It is also impossible to reduce the temporary establishment in these parties unless you create a permanent establishment to take their place. That explains I hope why the Honorable Member's proposal cannot be accepted."

His Excellency the President :—" Does the Honorable Gentleman wish to have votes taken?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" Even after hearing the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan, I am not able to understand why the proposal for reducing the expenditures contained in the Government Order of September 1918 was not adopted by, because they stated there that the further reduction of the cost was engaging the attention of the Government. Why was the expenditure increased instead of being reduced? I suggested the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan to explain how, when they were asked in September 1918 of the reduction of expenditure for that year and of the possibility of further reduction in the next year, there should be an increase in the expenditures instead of a reduction."

His Excellency the President :—" May I put the motion to the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ADDITIONAL PROVISION UNDER S-C. LAND RECORDS FOR PAYMENT OF WAR ALLOWANCES TO KARMANS, VETTES AND UGRASUS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. SADASIVA RAU :—" I beg to move—"

" III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 be made under S-C. LAND RECORDS for the payment of war allowances to karmans, vettes and ugrasus and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B."

" In recommending this resolution for the acceptance of this Council, it is not necessary for me to refer at any length to the conditions which persuaded the Government to grant temporary allowances to their lower paid subordinates to meet the existing high prices of all necessities.

5TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Sridhar Das; Sir Alexander Gurney; Mr. Rangabalarajar)

It is enough to say that the grant has been wisely appropriated, and it will, in a fair sense, relieve the difficulties of many poor Government servants. These allowances were originally made to all public servants with the exception of the village service establishments and members of the executive police staff. The explanatory memorandum in the Draft Financial Statement applied to the Honorable Members was: "It was later on found necessary to effect a more substantial measure of relief to subordinates whose salaries did not exceed Rs. 25 and the Government were pleased to enhance the rate of allowances and to authorize a revised scale with effect from 1st January 1915. The scope of this scheme has also been extended to members of the executive police staff including police khaskas who were hitherto excluded." The point which I wish to urge on the Government and on the Council is that, as will be seen, the only class excluded were from the benefit of this scheme are the village establishments and there is no good or valid reason to exclude them. It will be seen that a large majority of these servants draw only Rs. 8 a month. A servant's work has increased considerably in recent years and the nature of the work requires a man with a fairly high qualification. He is expected to keep all the village accounts, survey and prepare sketches of plots and rights and report on all revenue matters, besides having to attend an *amrit* session and look on the side of public servants. Considering the class of work to be done, I do not think there is any class of public servants so undervalued and so overworked as the servants of the village. He performs the records and the duties on which all the functions of the District offices and the Government are based. He is frequently summoned to take headquarters and detained for days where he has to pay for to five rupees a meal at the least. The village houses are the only public servants who are treated decently with the police ryots and subordinates in their every day services, and in the capacity of doing a lot of official work for the Government. It is only right and reasonable that he should be given a fair living wage. As it is, he has no incentive in his pay and no hope of bettering his pay and prospects. No wonder that under the circumstances, several of these men are found to be receiving bribes, taking sides, preparing incorrect records and trying to augment their income by improper means at the expense of the ryots of the village. The result is that their work has to be most closely supervised and added to the routine work and anxiety of the higher officers.

The other class of public servants who should not be excluded are the *utis* and *uputs*. Most of them are drawing a pay of Rs. 4 per annum. These also are often called away from their villages to superintend the taluk office staff. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by a statement of the grievances of this class, but shall mention briefly for representation that their grievances are the grievances of the poor ryots. These public servants have lands and are compelled to live on the people. It is not a desirable state of things. They are paid less than the ordinary unskilled laborers who earn six rupees in the villages and I feel no doubt in my mind that the lot of the class of public servants referred to in the resolution should be improved in the public interest as they are more deserving of consideration than several other classes now admitted to the allowances. After all, the allowances I ask for are temporary and I can conceive of no reason why these poor subordinates should be excluded from the scope of this benefit. I therefore hope that the Government will accept the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gurney:—The Hon'ble Member, the question as regards village servants was considered as long ago as 1905 and it was then decided that compensation for decrease of food should not be given to village servants, because they stood in a different position from that of other officers of Government. In the first place, they have, many of them, lands of their own, not perhaps all, but many of them have lands. And so far as they have lands, and are able to raise their food supplies, they do not suffer from a rise in the price of grain, rather they gain by it. They are not in fact whole-time servants entirely limited to their salary. They have other sources of income, and that is what I think it was that the Government have adhered to the position that they should not be included in the scope of this scheme. We all know that the pay of these servants is low and that it has not been increased on account of the great rise in prices, and we recognize a certain amount of hardship which is involved in their case. But I will ask the Council whether they would be prepared to face the expenditure which would be involved in such a proposal as to give them a war allowance. I will tell the Council that even to give them Rs. 5-6-0 each per annum would cost Rs. 50 lakhs, which would swallow all possible progress in all other directions. Suppose 50 lakhs of increasing expenditure would stop all our progress. Much as we should like to give them more, I am afraid we cannot afford it. The Hon'ble Member asked me in the resolution would you then nothing more than 4 annas each. In these circumstances, I cannot recommend the acceptance of this resolution, much as I should like to do something more.

The Hon'ble Sir Sridhar V. Ramo Anandaram:—Your Excellency, the subject is one of very great importance. I quite realize the financial difficulty facing us in solving this problem; but at the same time to keep three people on this low pay is an enormous mistake. It tempts them to all sorts of corruption. It is quite true that the village servants have got lands, but according to my experience of the southern districts, I do not think the servants as a whole own lands; I think most of them do not own lands. As regards the *utis* and other petty incomes, they do have not lands from which they can live and to get paid. Therefore that argument that these people can live on their own lands as village servants, but not in *huzars*, is not

(Mr. Freya Acherter; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; [See FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Alexander Carlew; Mr. Siva Rao.]

and other petty establishment. The argument suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew, namely, that they have their own lands and get their own grain, would not apply to the case of cloth, which again is a necessity to the poor people. The value of cloth has gone up by leaps and bounds and therefore looking at it from that point of view, they are in need of relief.

"As regards the effect of the conditions which the Government and the village municipality get from the numerous officers having the collection of land revenue, the revenue department, the forest department, the police department, the revenue department, the medical department, of every department, who have to pass through these parts have to labour upon this establishment and their time is well taken up with Government work. It is a well-known fact, Of course the revenue officers are not able to take steps to put this down with a high hand; they wish at it, because their pay is low. If we increase their pay, there will be more honest work and there will be less of favouring the poor people.

"Again, as regards the contention that they are not full-time labourers, I think it is again a valid one, having regard to the numerous duties which they have to perform. They have work not only in connection with the collection of land revenue, but they have to attend as officers who have to pass through these parts almost every day; the officers of the salt department, the forest department, the police department, the revenue department, the medical department, of every department, who have to pass through these parts have to labour upon this establishment and their time is well taken up with Government work. It is not correct to suppose that they are not full-time labourers. I do not think they have time to attend to their own private affairs, if they do their work properly. I therefore think a good case can be made out and the Government will have to consider this problem with greater care and show more sympathetic consideration towards these petty village officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew in his closing remarks referred this Council that something might be done to improve the lot of village officers, though he did not give any indication as to the direction or manner in which it might be done."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARLEW:—I expressed simply a pious wish or hope."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—If it is only a wish, I hope that it will not be merely uttered with the expression of a wish but will do something substantial. I have been trying to find out whether a reasonable increase of their emoluments would involve an expenditure of as much as Rs. 50 lakhs, which he has suggested to this Council as the possible amount which will have to be provided. I would request the Council to draw a distinction between the case of barakans and the case of petty and village officers which has been placed before this Council, because if we consider the case of all three officers together and if we consider the old history of their service and the possibility of their getting emoluments, it is likely that by this consideration, all of them will be benefited. It is therefore better that we take account of the village officials like the petty officers from the barakans themselves. It cannot be denied for a moment that when it is possible to make adequate provision for all other Government servants in the matter of this new allowance, some further progress can be effected in the matter of affording reasonable additional remuneration to these officers. In the Financial Statement presented to-day it has been possible to insert a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs under the head "police" for additional provision for enhancing the war allowance. May I ask if in the case of village officers, the same provision cannot be made? I would not involve myself in the question of one lakh which has been suggested. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wanted to place before this Council the grievances of these village officers and wanted to point out the importance seriously of making some provision to give them some war allowance, as in the case of other officers, but that he himself thought that one lakh is quite sufficient to do justice to all these village servants. So far as the petty officers are concerned, they are about 35,000 and add, most of them get about Rs. 4 per mensem and in the case of persons who have been for generations getting Rs. 4 or even less, an additional remuneration of one rupee or a rupee and a half would be considered substantial. If their pay is increased by one rupee, it would come to about three or four lakhs so far as they are concerned. In the case of barakans, a different scale might be adopted. Therefore a provision of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 lakhs can be made for the purpose of war allowance to village servants as it has been possible to make in the case of police officers. I believe something will be done to improve their condition.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew looks at this question, I have no doubt, from the same standpoint as every one of us. He also feels that the lot of these village servants is very miserable. When he did not find it possible to make a provision, he could only express a pious hope that their lot should be improved. But in this year when we have taken permission to impose a surcharge of Rs. 75 lakhs, the question is whether it is not possible to do something to relieve their misery. From the discussion in the last few years it is clear that over and over again their grievances were brought to notice, but that owing to the huge expenditure involved the Government were not able to do anything for them. Sometimes we felt the force of their objections and found ourselves unable to pass their motion. But now, we can make an attempt to do something, the war being over, and the circumstances being favourable."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—Your Excellency, I strongly sympathize with the Honorable Member of this resolution. I have been trying for a long time to do something to ameliorate the condition of these village officers. More than once, I tried to bring up resolutions in regard to the increase of their salary and about the grant of bonus and travelling allowance

[SEN FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

to them; but in those days when there were war conditions, there was a stringency of finance, and I felt myself that in those circumstances, I should not press the matter. But now at least when the stringency of the war finance is no more, the unfortunate lot of those village officers especially the taluk, the sirdars and the taluquas, may be favourably considered. It is understood that they are overworked and it is also understood that they fill a most responsible office.

"The grounds urged against the grant of better and travelling allowances, against all allowances of that kind, and against an increment in the salary do not hold good. One ground is that they are not white-collar servants and the other ground is that they hold lands. As pointed out by Mr. Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the taluk and the taluquas and most of the servants do not own any lands. As the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gurney mentioned, the only difficulty is one of finance, how to find the money to satisfy the needs of these numerous village officers. Some solution must be found and something done to provide for the grant of an allowance to the taluk, the sirdars and the revenue taluquas. I do not know why the Hon'ble Member has not included the revenue taluquas who he has included police taluquas. There are two classes of taluquas, the police taluquas and the revenue taluquas. The revenue taluquas deserve consideration at the hands of Government. If the Government are not prepared to extend the benefit to the karnams and headmen, it may be extended to the taluk, the taluquas and the sirdars at least."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—Your Excellency, I think there has been a little want of accuracy in the matter of the statements that have been made in connection with this proposition. The proposition requires that an lakh of rupees be provided for payment of war allowance to karnams, taluks, etc. Previously it is not raising the other question of a permanent increase of salary. Again the question of Rs. 50 lakhs suggested. I am not able to follow either. The police taluquas as per the memorandum at page 18 of the Financial Statement have been brought under this head and are to be granted this allowance. Their number and the amount appears at page 187 of the Civil Budget Estimate which shows that about 20,000 servants of that class will be represented as per the proposals already made, and the Rs. 37 lakhs already provided include the payment to these taluquas. But a distribution is made, the servants coming under the three parts 25, 40 and 45 of the Civil Budget Estimate, drawing lower pay are sought to be excluded. We find on page 59 karnams, assistant karnams and village constables, all coming to about 32,000 people. On page 19, we find village amthas, village officers and managers and taluks, together making up about 40,000 people. On page 40 also we have got similar other people and their number comes in at about 15,000. I find that the total number of these servants that will have to be helped like this will come to about 84,000. We have already made a provision for about 25,000 of these people and we are keeping out the 59,000 or 84,000 people that I refer to. I say if these people are brought under this list, we will not have to make any extraordinary allowance. Even if it is to be Rs. 2, the expenditure will be only about Rs. 14 lakhs per annum. What we have been doing is, we have been adding to our list up till now in the hope that when times permit, they might be utilized for the purpose which we have been fighting for; but owing to the possibility of our Province, about Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 40 lakhs out of the Rs. 20 lakhs is to be drawn upon towards the payment of war allowances. Nobody doubts it, because everybody feels that these low-paid poor people deserve help, and the Government have felt that the police taluquas come under that class of poor people who have to be helped. We have got these taluquas too. They are the relatives of the taluks. We find the police side is opposed to the revenue side. We find 84,000 of these people. You will find that in every village there are a few people who work under the taluk that get the extra remuneration of war allowance, while the rest of the poor people will be left without a similar allowance. My Lord, it looks strange. It is not a matter of giving permanent help. It is a question of giving war allowance. I do not think it would look very proper for the Government to help an set of officers working under the same category while the other set of officers is left without help. We all know within the due in prison, and all of us absolutely agree with the Government in giving this allowance to the poor people. I do not see why this class of people should be kept out of this war allowance. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Reddy has not exactly calculated the amount and therefore put it as one lakh. That would give one rupee each to the 65,000 people I refer to. The remaining 84,000 people are already paid as per the proceedings of the Government. It would not be proper to give less to these people than what is given to the taluquas who are working under the police officers. It would be very proper to give these people as much as is given to these taluquas and it would work out to about 21 lakhs, if we give them Rs. 3, Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per annum. If 37 lakhs are with the consent of the Council and the Government be drawn for the purpose of paying war allowance only to a very small percentage, say 10% of the population of this Province or even less there is no reason why the non-persons' money to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs should not be drawn for the purpose of helping a similar class of officers. It cannot be contended that all karnams own lands. For the matter of that, it may be contended that people drawing Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 in various departments of Government own a lot of property. I have no doubt that very many men of rich people are working in the Revenue Department drawing less than Rs. 50. The argument that the village headmen and karnams could not be given any allowance on the ground that they own land would not apply, because the war allowance in the case of clerks in the various departments applies to all people rich or poor. If you only this statement amongst people who draw Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 more than half the people would own a large amount of landed property and would be getting a war allowance. That is not the criterion.

(*Mr. Rama Aggarwal; Mr. Ramnath Acharya; [SIR FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Davidson; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]*

Twelve, my Lord, it would not be considered as proper to make a distinction, and draw differences when it is a question of one set of officers as opposed to another, especially when the Government find it necessary to extend this benefit to village taluqars. Really the Government will not be committing themselves to much expenditure by keeping these people. They will be absolutely free from taxes; otherwise they will be considered unjust. We have already another Bill for consideration in respect of the hereditary rights of village officers. In these circumstances, my Lord, it would not be proper that the war allowance should not be allowed to them. They are working very hard in maintaining correct accounts of the Revenue Department. I request the Government will on their way to make a provision for these people also."

The Hon'ble Sir Balabhai V. K. RAMACHANDRA AGGARWAL:—"Your Excellency I find on previous days fewer allowance for taluqars. I would like to know what the Honorable Member finds that?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"It is on page 5 of the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDREW:—"The resolution relates to Rs. 1 lakh, for payment of war allowance to taluqars, taluqas, agents and not to taluqas or headmen or village officials. Objections have been expressed by several Honorable Members who are in favour of limiting it to village servants, the taluqas, the taluqas and so on. Of course, these village servants are not prohibited from having employment under others; they are not prohibited, at the time of enlistment from adding to their income by doing work under any other employer. But the Government quite recognize that the rule is going to be somewhat inconveniently put, especially in those who have not got land and who have not got time to carry on other occupations. We have that in some parts of the Presidency, Kurnool and Kistna, there has been considerable difficulty with the village servants. We have had in some cases to increase their pay. Conditions vary all over the Presidency and the pressure is greater in some places than in others. The question which the Council has to put before themselves is: in this so urgent a matter that they are prepared to extend the expenditure in other directions? I submit those figures which some hon'ble members have been lately supplied: As far as I can see, there are 65,000 village servants; and to give them Rs. 3 per annum, each would cost something over Rs. 2 lakhs. Really the bill is very large indeed. To give Rs. 5-6-7 per annum, which is the maximum which has been given to anybody, would cost Rs. 31 lakhs. If the Honorable Member wants to do it, let him take the amount mentioned in the resolution and let him express that Rs. 20 lakhs should be struck off from some other head. There is no use in saying for me 1 lakh. I do not think it is a very practical suggestion. I do not know how we can find it in the meeting or correct year Rs. 2 lakhs such as we would like to do it. The only suggestion I may throw out is that we might ask the Board of Revenue whether they can, by taking some special action, in regard to the darkest rules, assist village servants to obtain land under these rules. I do not say it will be very far, but it seems the only resource unless the Council want to take Rs. 3 lakhs from some other head. We must take it from the balance. We have already got permission to take Rs. 15 lakhs from that source. This will have to be cut off from some other head. But I cannot recommend this somewhat radical step. The only thing I can recommend is, it is really a case deserving sympathy and we shall find some means to meet urgent cases. I am quite ready to ask the Board; I do not know if it will lead to much. Otherwise, the resolution is untenable. In other words I am afraid that for the present we must try to go on as we are. It is really a question of much price. The Board get the people to accept the expenditure. I am ready to make a reference to the Board of Revenue if the Honorable Member is prepared to accept that as a small intimation. We shall consult the Board on the whole subject."

The Hon'ble Sir Balabhai M. RAMACHANDRA AGGARWAL:—"May I say a word? The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has suggested that there may be difficulties in adjusting the budget with reference to the Rs. 5 lakhs which will be the cost if we give Rs. 1 per annum to each of these low-paid servants. Perhaps it may be possible to deal with this subject from the item of Rs. 11 lakhs for retirement contingencies under 32 Miscellaneous. Therefore there is a reserve in the hands of the Government which if it is not used for any other purpose may be devoted to the purpose. There seem to be two or three resolutions which suggest a withdrawal of the expenditure. One of them is with reference to the Hyderabad hospital. If that resolution is accepted, or if the taking out of it is paid for a year, I do not think it is a matter for Council consideration—we may be able to provide the money. My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew suggested assignments of land. We are only working backwards. We begin with the enfranchisement of the village service lands and we are going back to some extent to adapt the principle of giving back the lands."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDREW (interrupting):—"Not as income."

The Hon'ble Sir Balabhai M. RAMACHANDRA AGGARWAL:—"At any rate, to secure to them the advantage of having a piece of land which they can cultivate. This question of giving them some allowance is one who deserves the sympathetic consideration of the Government. I trust it will be possible to find the necessary money. I do not know whether the war allowance will entirely on the Hyderabad Government. If it is so, it is better to undertake a revision of the salary of the village servants. For the present the subject has been dealing up with regard to the class of village servants after another, and the second category is now 50 lakhs

5TH FEBRUARY 1918.] (Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaramaiah
Mallapur; Mr. President; Mr. Sankar Reddy;
Mr. Alexander Gordon; Mr. Rajagopala Acharya;
Mr. Duraisami)

because the subject has been put off for too long. Let us take one class of villages, namely other smaller ones; let us provide for the taluqas, the mirasdar, and then the karnams, mungis, and village headmen. Anyway we recognise the difficulty of finding money. When so many public servants get some kind of help in these critical times, it is not right that those people should be forgotten."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMAIAH, MUDALIAR:—"Your Excellency, I quite sympathise with the object of the resolution, and I am sorry that the Government have been unable to take any practical steps in the direction of improving the condition of these people. I should think, as the Hon'ble Mr. H. Ramachandra Rao has put it, that the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon for the assignment of land is really a step backward, and I wish to send a note of warning that such a step should not be taken in the best interests of the public at large."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There does not seem to be much difference between the views of Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramaiah and of the Government. It is not practicable without consideration to take so large a sum as Rs. 8 lakhs here and there distribute it among any class. It is not that we are opposed to the method of distributing the money which comes from that to people who are just as poor as those whom we wish to help. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon has proposed, on behalf of the Government, is the Hon'ble Mr. Sankar Reddy who moved this resolution, having in view the very varied conditions of the Presidency and of the different districts—I do not think any of us is familiar with all the conditions in each district in this Presidency—the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon has offered, on behalf of the Government, that the Board of Revenue would be asked to consider the whole matter. I think myself that it is a very generous effort to assist the Hon'ble Mr. Sankar Reddy. I am aware that the Government are not less moved by a sense of sympathy with the difficulties of these people than himself. I really think there is no exaggeration in that offer made by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon. It will certainly advance the matter and it will enable the Government to have a clear view of the matter. I would suggest that it is a good method of meeting the difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SANKAR REDDY:—"I wish to suggest that possibly when all the resolutions are disposed of, we would be in a position to see whether the Government are sure about Rs. 8 lakhs for the purpose of giving some special allowance, whether it is one rupee or two rupees to taluqas and village headmen. I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

I. Refunds and Drawbacks.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I introduce 'Refunds and Drawbacks'. I do not think it requires any remarks."

6. Stamp, V. & T. Excise, 10. Income-tax.

The Hon'ble DEWAN BHADUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I beg to introduce the heads, 'Stamp, Motor and Income-tax'."

IX. & 11. Forests.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DURASAMI:—"I beg to introduce the head 'Forests'. In introducing that head, I have to make apology to one or two inquiries for information. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramaiah Rao Pantulu has asked for particulars of the provision made in the budget for the improvement of the water supply in mountain forests. I have received from the Board of Revenue, which gets copies of the detailed district budgets, that a specific provision to an amount of Rs. 5,164 has been made for 15 out of 23 old forest divisions. There are no details given in the budgets of the other divisions; the Board presume—I have no doubt, rightly—that the provision for that purpose is included under the general head 'other works'. The Board roughly estimate that there may be a provision of Rs. 15,000 or so, but that is only a guess."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya comments on the fall in the net surplus and states that this requires full explanation. The best explanation I can give of the large fall in the anticipated surplus is to refer to the published Forest Administration Reports for the two years ending 30th June 1915 and 30th June 1917. They do not cover exactly the same period as the statement in the budget, but they correspond roughly to it. These reports which have been laid on the Editors' Table explain the excessive increase in these two years of Rs. 6.64 lakhs and Rs. 6.37 lakhs, or Rs. 13.01 lakhs in all under the head of 'surplus'. These two years were abnormal. I propose to read from the relevant paragraphs of the Board's summary, which is contained in paragraph 32 of its Proceedings printed in the Government Order of the 10th January 1915 which was laid on the Editors' Table. Referring to the financial results of the year that paragraph says:—

"The gross revenue was Rs. 47.79 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 27.84 lakhs, leaving a net surplus of 19.95 lakhs, the highest yet on record. The surplus was distributed over all the circles and was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 6.64 lakhs. This result is partly

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) (5th FEBRUARY 1915.)

due to rigid economy and the postponement of necessary expenditure owing to the war and also to an increase in the revenue from manglewood, to the issue of *Corn Acacia* and *Cordia* seeds which had not been sold for five years and also to the sale of reserved forests which had been given up. The expenditure on "A. Conservancy and Works" increased from Rs. 19-55 lakhs to Rs. 11-69 lakhs and that on "B. Establishments" by Rs. 54 lakhs. As soon as favourable conditions return, a much larger expenditure will be necessary under both these heads.

"That is the explanation of the abnormal surplus in 1915-17. The following passage taken from the report of the next year which was laid on the 23rd of Feb. a few weeks ago with a Government Order dated the 31st December 1918 explains the large surplus in that year; paragraph 22 of the Board's summary says:—

"The financial results of the year are noteworthy. The gross revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 34-34 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 6-37 lakhs over last year. This increase was chiefly due to the high price of mangle, the sale of land from the Nilambur plantations, the manipulation of lay for the survey, the sale of forests no longer considered worth preserving in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts, and the high prices realized for burning bark."

"The expenditure under "A. Conservancy and Works" increased from Rs. 11-69 lakhs to Rs. 13-24 lakhs and that under "B. Establishments" rose by Rs. 10-91 and the total expenditure under both the heads amounted to Rs. 24-15 lakhs. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 20-27 lakhs, compared with Rs. 19-95 lakhs of the last year. This surplus is the highest yet recorded but represents an unhealthy state of things, as all but the most urgently necessary expenditure was postponed. A good many efforts are shown as military duty, and that the efficiency of the department and the development of the forests has been retarded. This is an inevitable result of the war. Receipts have also been abnormally high, owing to the sale of forests and the great rise in the value of manglewood and other produce. After the war, an increase in expenditure and a temporary decrease in revenue must be anticipated as a considerable capital outlay will be necessary to develop the forests."

"I need only add that the surplus in the budget for 1915-20 of Rs. 12-11 lakhs is in excess of the average of the five years ending with 1914-15 by Rs. 2-14 lakhs, notwithstanding the substantial additional expenditure explained in paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement, which includes special items of salary and deferred necessary development (to the amount of 9-50 lakhs as detailed in paragraph 25), an advance of officers returning from military service and on war allowances, as also a provision of 1-25 lakhs for the partial reorganization of the controlling staff and subordinate establishments in accordance with unexecuted schemes; the introduction of the scheme in one case has been hitherto deferred owing to financial stringency; the other scheme we have definitely put before the higher authorities, and we hope it will be found possible to introduce it during the coming year. That completes all I have to say."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My Lord, I should like to make an inquiry. The budget under forests provides for the pay of the Chief Conservator for nine months in the coming year. I should like to know whether it is proposed to reduce the number of members of the Board from 4 to 3—because I find on page 71, provision is made in the coming year for the continuation of all the members of the Board of Revenue—so whether it is proposed to employ a Chief Conservator in addition to the Forest Member of the Board?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"That is a question as to which a final decision has not been arrived at."

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR IMPROVING THE WATER-SUPPLY IN RESERVED FORESTS.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao then moved the following resolution:—

"IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be provided in the budget estimate for 1915-20 under XI for the improvement of the water-supplies in reserved forests and that a corresponding reduction be made under 43. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the resolution standing in my name refers to the question of water-supply in reserved forests. It is agreed in the matter, I moved a resolution in this Council in 1914 and I quoted at length the report of the Forest Committee which recommended greater expenditure on the conservation of water-supply in reserved forests. It was pointed out by that Committee:—

"At the time when most of the present grazing areas were reserved, it was definitely laid down that one of the chief reasons for reserving of land was the necessity for improving as well as for protecting the grazing grounds. But so far as the Committee has been able to discover in the last twenty years practically nothing has been done in the way of improving them. The Committee would therefore strongly recommend that a considerable sum should be spent especially on the extension of grazing facilities and the improvement of village grazing grounds, especially in the way of improving water-supply."

"This was in 1914. Since then, I brought this subject up again in the notice of the Government by way of interpellation and resolution, and it was stated in no last year, some

San Francisco 1919.] (Mr. M. Ramachandran Rao; Mr. Davidson;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Sargamangana Rao;
Mr. Marjoribanks.)

time of the end of last year, that a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent on the improvement of water-supplies here in 1914. From the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson today I am very glad to note that during the coming year Rs. 20,000 is proposed to be spent for the improvement of water-supplies. The object of this resolution is to provide for continuous attention to the improvement of water-supply which is absolutely necessary in the interests of the numerous small owners who send their cattle for grazing. When I suggested that Rs. 50,000 must be provided for, I had no definite way that in the coming year some amount of expenditure was to be allowed for the purpose I had in view. I trust that the Board of Revenue and the Government will be able to increase the amount and provide as much as possible for the improvement of the water-supply in future. I do not wish to press the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DATTAJI :—“ I understand the resolution is withdrawn. I need only say that in the final paragraph of the Forest Administrative Report to which I referred particular attention was drawn to the estimate in November in connection with the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Nannabai Aggar on this subject.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER II. FOREST.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar was as follows :—

“ V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the estimate of expenditure under II. FOREST be reduced by 1.25 lakhs which represents the additions proposed in paragraph 27 of the Financial Statement.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR :—“ Having heard the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson I do not propose to move this resolution.”

The resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR OPENING A FOREST SCHOOL IN THE AGENCY TRACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SETHUPATHI RAO :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I have to move runs as follows :—

“ VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be added under IX. FOREST to open a Forest school in the Agency tracts and a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.”

“ I confess this resolution is not very happily worded. I do not mean that a forest school should be opened in the Agency tracts. I would have it for the Agency tracts, but in the vicinity of Agency tracts. I am not very particular with regard to the locality; but I am particular that a forest school should be opened somewhere in the Northern Circars. I see from page 59 of the Civil Budget Estimate that a provision has been made for stipends for magistrates and deputy magistrates deputed to the Forest Training College and also provision for a Forestry training school. I would suggest that this school may be opened somewhere in the Northern Circars somewhere in Khamrup or somewhere in the Ganjam district which possesses a lot of forests. It would be very difficult for men who live in these parts to go all the way to Chhatrapur to learn the elementary principles. I do not say that a College should be opened all at once; but a school might be opened now so that men might be trained as foresters, forest guards and forest magistrates. And for this, I think that these persons need not go all the way to the Chhatrapur college. If we have educated subordinates, certainly the forests would improve and as it is a productive agency, in course of time, we will realize considerable income. I have no doubt that what is spent on this school will be recovered in the shape of return from forests. I therefore recommend this resolution for the consideration of Government and the Government to provide, if not Rs. 25,000, at least Rs. 5,000, for a training school in the Northern Circars.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Your Excellency, the Honourable Member's suggestion is to have a school, as I understand it, for the training of foresters and forest guards somewhere in the Circars. As a matter of fact, there has already been every year in the northern district. Up to the year before last it was held in Khamrup; last year, it was held in Ganjam and in the current year also it is proposed to hold it in Ganjam. This school is for the training of foresters and forest guards and lasts for six months and as far as the Board is aware, as far as we have been able to ascertain from the Government, there has been no case of any application which has been received and has been refused. So in the circumstances, I do not quite understand what is the want that the Honourable Member wishes to fill.”

(Mr. Surpranarayana Rao; Mr. Hanjankhah; the President; (5th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Rajagopal Acharya; Mr. Baneraja Acharya.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUTTERMAYERS K.C.—“Your Excellency, I would include rangers also in addition to forests and forest guards. I would like to have permanent schools instead of a transient school, one at Gangan, one at Vinayagam and one at Kurnool.”

The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MANNINGHAM—“As regards the suggestion to include rangers, I would suggest that the course of training for rangers is of a very much more advanced description than that required for forests and forest guards. We could not undertake to give the training required by an officer of a ranger's position except at a college. A school would be quite inappropriate for the training of a ranger.”

“As regards the alternative suggestion made to multiply vernacular schools, it is really a matter of demand. We find that one school is quite sufficient and it would be waste of time of the instructors and of money to have schools in several districts in the same work. In the year before last, there were no mandals at all, so that one school is quite sufficient to serve the existing demands. I may say that it will not only about Rs. 2,535.”

His Excellency the President.—“Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to press the resolution?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUTTERMAYERS K.C.—“I do not press the resolution. I hope that the Government would be pleased to do something for the Agency lands.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

X. & 12. Registration.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMANUJA ACHARJAN.—“I introduce the head” Registration.”

RESOLUTION RE ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE REVISION OF PAY OF SUB-REGISTRARS

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. E. RAMANUJA ACHARJAN.—“I beg to move resolution No VII. It runs as follows:—

“VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 22,500 be added under 12.B. Registration—District Charges—for revision of pay of Sub-Registrars in the first three grades and that the same amount be deducted from 22. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—Reserve provision at the disposal of Government—5 lakhs.”

“I now find that the figure, Rs. 5 lakhs, has been raised to 9 lakhs. I find from the Civil Budget Estimates that the number of sub-registrars in the first grade is 24, in the second 36 and in the third 115. There is a large number in the third grade and a correspondingly smaller number in the first two grades and the result is that many sub-registrars are unable to rise to the first or the second grade. They either die or retire. I therefore propose that the total number of appointments, 175, be re-distributed thus: first grade 24, second grade 60, third grade 91. I submitted that this revision would increase the annual cost by Rs. 24,800, and I ask this Council to add this amount under Registration and take that figure from the sum provided for Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges, which is at the disposal of the Government.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMANUJA ACHARJAN.—“Your Excellency, I quite admit that we have to re-organize the cadre of sub-registrars. But the reason why I object to committing the Council just now to these details proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Baneraja Acharya is this: in connection with the Public Service Commission's recommendation, we had a communication from the Government of India, dealing mainly with district registrars. We have accepted that reference and we have proposed a substantial improvement in the position, prospects, salaries, etc., of the district registrars. That has gone up to the Government of India and, under the rules, we have to wait 300 days before we bring it into operation. A scheme about sub-registrars has also come up from the Inspector-General, and it is lying idle for the other thing to be disposed of, because it is more convenient; because the maximum pay of the sub-registrars has to be fixed with reference to the maximum pay of the district registrars. The Public Service Commission recommended a minimum pay of Rs. 350 but we have put it at a somewhat higher figure. We have to re-organize our sub-registrars and knowing how the district registrars will stand. I may assure the Honourable Member that an avoidable delay will take place in the matter. As soon as the other thing is ready to be put into operation, we will take this matter into consideration. I hope to effect a revision which will be beneficial to the officers who are concerned, and the money needed for it, if brought into operation in the next financial year, cannot be much and will be found by re-appropriation; but the full scheme will come into operation only the year after that.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. E. RAMANUJA ACHARJAN.—“Your Excellency, I accept the amendment. As the matter is under consideration, and will not be lost sight of, I withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

5th February 1919.] (Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. Davidson;
Mr. Ramnagar Acharyar; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)

XII. & 13. Interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. AGARWALA GASTON:—"I introduce the head 'Interest'. Neither the revenue nor the expenditure is open to discussion. Nothing is to be said about it."

14. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. AGARWALA GASTON:—"I introduce the head 'General Administration'. On this, there is an enquiry by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramnagar Acharyar regarding the provision made on page 26 for an Additional Secretary, an Under Secretary and a Deputy Collector. As regards the work these officers have to do, I would first draw the Hon'ble Member's attention to the paper presented which was sent last June. That memorandum stated that they would be employed as work connected with the war (principally), and the main subjects connected with war were Secretariat and Publicity Board, Indian Defence Force Board, Military Transport, dealing with the enemy and by handle foreign and ship-building. In addition to these matters, which were directly connected with the war, the new department also dealt and still deals with the question of priority certificates and ship supplies and matters connected with the economic condition of the Presidency, prices, wages, trade, mining and industry. From the committee and the committee of management, the Revenue (Special) Department has taken over certain additional subjects connected with the industrial development of the Presidency, namely, Agriculture, Co-operation and Fisheries. It also deals with forests as has been mentioned in paragraph 20 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. It is stated there that it has not been possible to abolish the Secretariat, because there is still much work to be done connected with development, which is up of secret services and so on. Meanwhile, the question of converting it into a development Secretariat dealing with the branches of administration connected with the development of Industries, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests and other resources of the Presidency is under consideration, and an definite decision has been arrived at. The provision is made in para 21 to maintain it."

15-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYTON:—"I introduce the head '15-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law'. There are two or three inquiries to be answered. The first is from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramnagar Acharyar who asks with reference to the lump provision of Rs. 82,000 appearing at the foot of page 77 of the Civil Budget Estimate. He asks what is the number of Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs to be made permanent, what is the proposed, and when this will be effected. The answer is that the number is still under consideration with the higher authorities. All I can say is that the Local Government have proposed to make permanent 25 of the temporary courts now existing, namely, 11 sub-courts and 14 district munsifs' courts. With regard to the question of regarding the proposed distribution—

Sub-Judges—		District Munsifs—	
First grade	5	First grade	24
Second grade	2	Second grade	33
Third grade	15	Third grade	55
		Fourth grade	25

Whether these additions and schemes of regarding will be sanctioned by the higher authorities, I cannot say. Until that sanction is received no change can be effected."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJENDRA V. K. RAMANATHA AGARWALA:—"I had some figures like these, and the amount comes up to Rs. 41,000, but the provision will give Rs. 82,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYTON:—"I do not know how the Honorable Gentleman's figure was arrived at. But Rs. 82,000 is the actual count."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJENDRA V. K. RAMANATHA AGARWALA:—"Does it include establishment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYTON:—"The sum of Rs. 82,000 was arrived at after a detailed examination by the Finance Department. This was the estimate of the detailed examination of the proposals in the event of the scheme being sanctioned. I am quite ready to discuss the matter with the Honorable Member in detail afterwards."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJENDRA T. RAMA AGARWALA:—"May I supplement that question, by another? Whether the question of increasing the pay of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs is also under consideration?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYTON:—"I do not think any increase of pay was proposed in this scheme. It is merely a re-distribution of the grades."

The next inquiry is by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramnagar Acharyar who asks for particulars and details of the lump provision shown at the end of paragraph 59 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. The first is Rs. 20 lakh under the sub-provision for additional permanent establishment. This does not represent any new scheme; but it is a customary entry which you will find in various budgets. The object, I think, is to make provision for services in establishment which the High Court may, from time to time, find to be necessary during the year. The Honorable Member is probably aware that the High Court has statutory power

(Mr. Derisius; Mr. Teshatgah Raju; (SUN FEBRUARY 1919,
Mr. Rajya Acharyar.)

to effect such reduction subject to the confirmation of the Government. We generally accept the proposals of the High Court in this matter as they are carefully worked out in the light of accustomed requirements. But there must be no loss in the budget to cover such expenditure arising in the course of the year.

"The second lump provision referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao is Rs. 42 lakh which has been assigned to something with the scheme of making permanent additional Sub-Judges and District Magistrates and regarding. This Rs. 25,000 is intended to meet the cost of the scheme for six months and not for the whole year. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon rightly reminds me that the redistribution affects all grades and incidentally improves the pay of men now in the lower grades.

"These include the third provision Rs. 78 lakh for a reduction of the pay of judicial establishment in municipal courts. This is part of a large scheme which has been sanctioned recently by the Secretary of State. It has not been possible yet to work out the actual details of distribution under the various heads of the budget. It may, however, interest Honorable Members of this Council if I say that the principal items in the scheme were as follows:—Firstly, an increase in the pay of District Judges of District Courts from Rs. 150 to Rs. 160,000—Rs. 100,000; secondly, the division into two grades in equal numbers on Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively of the posts of head clerks in District Magistrate Courts instead of the existing grades on Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 in which the posts are unequally distributed; and thirdly the regrading of clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem and less in District Courts, Sub-Courts and District Magistrate Courts."

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR A UNIFORM RETAINING FEE FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT PLEADERS.

• The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMA RAU :—I beg to move :

"VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 15,360 be added to the expenditure head 18-Ab Law officers for providing the uniform retaining fee of Rs. 500 to the 25 municipal Government pleaders and the corresponding reduction be made under 45, CIVIL WORKS."

"Your Excellency, my suggestion in this resolution is that all municipal Government pleaders should be paid Rs. 100 as retaining fee instead of Rs. 10, 25, 50 and 50 also. Generally I am averse to increase of expenditure on any account, but as there is no much levying distribution on account of increased allowances, I do not see any reason why some provision should not be made for the payment of these fees. The Government pleader in the municipal in civil cases is not paid according to the provisions law, and in criminal cases the public prosecutors—some of these are both public prosecutors and Government pleaders—are paid Rs. 25 a day, whereas in Bengal they are paid Rs. 50 a day. The present retaining fee was introduced years back, and some revision is now required and no additional reasons are necessary for the Government to take an interest in the matter. I would suggest that if the Government agrees to it, it not immediately, some time hence they would see their way to increase their remuneration and give a uniform fee to all and not Rs. 10 to one, Rs. 25 to another, Rs. 50 to another and so on."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENANT :—Your Excellency, this is a very small matter. The proposal is not a new one; in fact, I think it has been twice raised in this Council or suggested by sub-committees, once in September 1913 and once in September 1914. On both those occasions the Government declined to take action on the ground that there was no reason to suppose that the existing scale of fees failed to attract the best men. The Honorable Member says it was a long time ago that the scale was fixed and a revision is now required. That would be a sound argument if it were so, as I believe it is, still the fact is that the scale does attract the best men. There is plenty of competition for the posts of Government pleaders, and it must be remembered that the retaining fee is not remuneration for work actually done. The object is to secure for Government the best talent upon the terms of the best local talent available. I believe that object is served. Incidentally the holder of the post, who, he it may be, is remunerated in fees for work actually done besides materially in status and prestige and thus receive, I have no doubt, an indirect addition to his private practice. It is really a question of supply and demand, and I do not think it is incumbent on the Government to consider the question of an enhancement in the scale, which as far as we know is sufficient, to attract to other industries, to bring the best men forward as competitors for the post of Government pleader. I think, Sir, there is no alternative but to approve this resolution on the ground that there is no proved need for the enhancement of the scale."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMA RAU :—Your Excellency, I am not sure that the Government are opposing this resolution. I would rather be for the abolition of any retaining fee in the shape of salary. By paying a retaining fee, the Government seek to get a hold on the professional who is often the leader of the bar. Let there be no fee at all; let him be paid by the cases. I am not at all for this proposition. I would rather slash the whole retaining fee."

SUN FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatesh Raja; Mr. Davidson;
Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESH RAJA :—“ Your Excellency, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar that instead of having for our public service as able men, the posts might be abolished; but the Government want to continue them from attending political meetings and taking part in them. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson says that this is a matter of supply and demand. At any rate, for the expense of that policy, I don't mind if my proposition is rejected; because if supply and demand is to be the rule and public services are to be had at the market rate, if we can secure the best men and we can get the most efficient men at a lesser cost, the whole administration may be worked at 50 per cent less cost. If that is the policy to be adopted with regard to the Indian Civil Service, I shall be quite happy to withdraw the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—“ I am afraid I cannot follow the Honourable Member in regard to the question of demand and supply into the realm of the services generally. As to admit the validity of the ground for the rejection of this resolution, he may surely drop it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

XVI. B. & P. R. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—“ I beg to introduce the head ‘Law and Justice—Jails.’ There is one inquiry under this head received from a frontier source, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar. It relates to the head ‘dietary charges’ at page 21 of the Civil Budget Estimate. He quotes the entry of Rs. 5 lakhs and he mentions the number of prisoners as 12,000 and then proceeds to calculate the diet cost per head as Rs. 41-5-6 per annum or about Rs. 21 per annum. He asks if this figure is correct. I do not question the Honourable Member's arithmetical. The Finance Department says his figure is correct and I have no doubt it is so. If he will refer to the second edition of the budget, he will see that the whole statement has been raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 5½ lakhs. What we actually ascertained with is the initial entry. That is based upon the average daily population or the average cost of diet in the three years 1915 to 1917. The additional half a lakh is made on account of the added figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Jails. I suppose the idea underlying the inquiry is that the provision under diet is much below what would meet the cost of the supply of a reasonable diet.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—“ Yes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—“ If so, I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the diet charges given in successive financial statements and also the comparative figure for a long series of years. In 1917 the average annual cost for all classes of prisoners was Rs. 83, a figure which is below Rs. 80.”

XVII. & 20. Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—“ I introduce the head ‘Police.’ There are no questions under that head.”

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESH RAJA moved the following resolution :—

“ IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs be reduced from the expenditure head 20. POLICE by economising the service charges.”

In doing so, he said :—“ Your Excellency, my resolution for the reduction of police charges is one of those resolutions for retarding progress, because we find an enormous increase in the expenditure on police from time to time. In order to bring it progressively to the notice of the Government and to show our dissatisfaction with the piling up of this expenditure on police from year to year and to show that it requires some help, I was obliged to move this resolution that a sum of 10 lakhs be reduced from the police expenditure by bringing it to the old figure of 1917-18. In 1917-18 Rs. 117 lakhs was the amount spent and in the present year Rs. 156 lakhs, out of which about 135 lakhs is intended to cover war allowances. We know that this department is indispensable to secure the peace of the country, and as Lord Asquith has stated in this Council as President that we must increase the expenditure on education, because education means moral advantage, we have to safeguard the Police department because it looks after the watch and ward of the people. We know they are working, I do not know that they are working. We are that there has been an increase of 500 per cent during the last 18 or 17 years. I see quite figures, but I am afraid the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Duff might get up and say ‘we do not want to discuss what was spent sometime back.’ I want only to place the amount actually spent some time back and what is spent now to show the utter disparity of expenditure at this moment, and to show whether the Government cannot agree with us and reduce the expenditure. With that object, I shall quote the figures and not with the object of discussing the general policy of police administration.”

(Mr. Venkatesh Raju, Mr. Davidson.)

[5th FEBRUARY 1919.]

"In 1895-96 we were satisfied with 45 lakhs. In the next year, 1896-97, it went up by 1 lakh, that is we spent 46 lakhs.

"In 1897-98, the latter year, we spent Rs. 45-95 lakhs.

"In 1898-99, we spent Rs. 61-42 lakhs.

Because these were the police re-organisation, therefore we increased expenditure from 50 lakhs to 62 lakhs. That is where we were in the year 1901-02. At that time, when they wanted to introduce the police re-organisation, they said about Rs. 57½ lakhs would, not only meet administrative charges but also constitutional charges. The present figure is Rs. 122 lakhs. Thirty-seven lakhs were proposed to be introduced on account of the police re-organisation, of which 12½ lakhs was granted by the Government of India. We want very a hint to the immediate expenditure. It is true that during this period there was a increase of expenditure under education which is absolutely essential. Whatever amount is spent on education is so much good to the country and the people. But the amount spent on police must be regarded not as a benefit to the people as suggested in the present financial statement, because it is stated we are taking so much money from year to year and piling up balances, we ought not to hand them over for the future, but we must give back a portion of it for the benefit of the people from whom it is received. But as a matter of fact, the amount now given is not going benefit to the people. It is only for the benefit of a fractional number of persons in this country who are given allowance by spending about Rs. 2½ lakhs. We are taking money from 45 millions of people, but only 450,000 people are benefited. My suggestion is there must be a special inquiry and also some provision made by the Government as to how far we are justified in this expenditure. Are we going to spend the money, because from Rs. 60 lakhs, we have come up to Rs. 122 lakhs? Next year out of this amount, probably Rs. 12½ lakhs might be dropped, but are we going to spend at the rate of Rs. 122 lakhs and go on increasing it without any limit? It increases expenditure and it will never benefit the people and it is not essential to spend so much. My suggestion therefore is that some method should be adopted to reduce the expenditure to a proper figure instead of piling up so much amount."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DARTMOUTH:—"I find it rather difficult to follow the Honourable Member into the sphere of general criticism of this expenditure on the Police Department. I thought that we might perhaps have some specific suggestion for economy under particular heads, but I do not think he has put forward any. In one sense, his resolution raises a definite issue within the meaning of Rule 13 (4), because he does not for a clear cutting off of ten lakhs from the Police budget. But for practical purposes the issue is anything but definite. He really asks the Government to carry out a moving inquiry for the purpose of effecting economy under all the different service heads of the budget. The Council will, I think, agree with me that this is not the proper time for embarking on any such inquiry. We are dealing with the figures of the budget, which have to go up for sanction almost at once. We have to provide for the establishment of a department, the organization of which has grown up year by year and must be carried on, unless and until after full inquiry scope for reform is provided to him. No such proof could possibly be obtained within the short interval of time when this budget has to go up for sanction to the Government of India. All I can say is that for a good while past, particularly during the absence of the Financial Department by my Hon'ble's colleague Sir Alexander Cadogan, it has been the sound practice to support the proposals forwarded to the Police Department to the most rigid scrutiny. Both Mr. Gillman and I have found it a matter of extreme difficulty to persuade the Finance Department to help us to carry out improvements in the Police Department which we thought very necessary. There has been no lack of scrutiny in regard to the proposals for increased expenditure on this department. If this ten lakhs, which the Honourable Member asks us to strike off from the budget were eliminated, it could possibly come only from the single head of the province of Rs. 12½ lakhs for war allowances. The Council will agree with me that it would be advisable to subject the lower-paid subdivisions of the Police Department to facilities of that description while other departments are allowed to draw a war allowance. If you eliminate that loss of Rs. 12½ lakhs, the Honourable Member's proposal is tantamount to a reduction of expenditure under other heads from Rs. 122 lakhs to Rs. 112 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate of Rs. 125 lakhs, all of which has been allocated to charges actually being incurred from day to day. Surely it is not a practical proposition to strike off or to set down running charges to the important police department by Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs regardless of consideration as to what particular head the cut should be made. I do not think, Sir, that any general review of possible economies, at this stage, would result in practical advantage. The Government have no alternative but to oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesh Raju's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESH RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I could have easily pointed out that all these additional appointments might be dropped and a reduction should be made. I did not want to press for the abolition of, for instance, the additional Commissioners in Madras for any other appointment. I wanted to avoid a detailed discussion, because I wanted to give a blank sheet for the Government to find some means of economizing the expenditure. I expected the Government to state whether we were to proceed at this rate for ever; because something as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson says, that we are spending away pie, the question is whether it is useful or absolutely necessary and there are no returns in this way for ever. Every year we are increasing the expenditure by Rs. 5 or Rs. 3 lakhs and this money is not out of the income from land revenue. Are we to take the revenue we are raising for meeting

San Francisco 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatasah Raju ; Mr. President ;
Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar ; Mr. Lallabhai ;
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

the increased expenditure under Police? I know it is very difficult to control expenditure at one stroke. If we are open to an understanding that we should not go beyond a certain figure, and if otherwise a part is a reduction of expenditure, I will be satisfied. Otherwise, the people would be complaining that we unnecessarily have increased the amount on police which serves no useful purpose for the amount we spend on it. I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"I may perhaps be allowed to point out to the Honourable Gentlemen that I share the fault with him in this matter, because the resolution of the character he has proposed in his speech is not appropriate for this meeting at all. If I had been able to gather from the meeting of the gentlemen that he wished to propose a general discussion on the question of the expenditure on police, I should have been obliged to rule the motion out of order on the ground that it would be more appropriate to another meeting and not this meeting which is merely a meeting for the settlement of the Finance in the Budget. Probably, it will be convenient for this Council now to adjourn for luncheon. Before I do so, may I ask them to give a little thought as to their probable convenience in regard to the course of business. I will ask them before we adjourn what is the best course in regard to our business. It is a pretty heavy agenda, and we have before us two Bills, the Forest Pests Bill and the Madras Corporation Bill. It is just a question as to how we should regulate our sitting. I will ask them whether we shall not sit on Saturday or should go on on Sunday. If we finish I do not know how long the resolutions will take. After that, we propose to take up the Bill, first the Forest Pests Bill which will not take more than two or three hours, and then the Madras Corporation Bill which may take three days or even more. The Council will now adjourn for luncheon till quarter to three."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-45 p.m.

XVIII. & 25. Ports and Pilotsage.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Narasimha Acharyar:—"I introduce the head 'Ports and Pilotsage'."

XIX. & 22. Education.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. G. Ramaswami:—"I beg to introduce the head 'Education' The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Acharyar has asked for additional information [he tells him a statement of applications from all the local bodies for provincial grants for educational purposes. This statement could not be prepared in the time at our disposal. He asks what are the circumstances under which the various Colleges of Palghat is to be taken over by the Government. The college is to be taken over by Government at the expense of the Government council, as they say it is not within their limited means to meet the huge expenditure for effectively maintaining a college and a high school out of municipal funds."

"He asks for the progress made in the publication of the Tamil Lexicon and what further expenditure may be expected from Provincial funds. The progress made has been reported in G.O. No. 4, Eluru (Educational), dated the 2nd January 1919. So far as the expenditure of Provincial funds is concerned, one lakh was originally sanctioned by Government and the payment of that has been spread over the intervening period between 1912 and the present time and Rs. 21,500 remains to be paid. Rs. 22,000 is included in the budget for 1919-20; the balance will be required in 1920-21 and no further expenditure is likely to be required from Provincial funds."

RESOLUTION AS PROVISION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"The Hon'ble, I have the honour to move—

"X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 28,400 be provided for the appointment of eleven additional assistant inspectors of schools of Provincial Educational Service and that a corresponding reduction be made under 42. CIVIL WORKS—Civil Buildings."

"It will be seen from the details in the Civil Budget Estimates that there are fourteen assistant inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service, one in the first grade on Rs. 400, one in the second grade on Rs. 300, six in the third grade on Rs. 250 and six in the last grade on Rs. 200. There are eleven other sub-assistant inspectors working as assistant inspectors in the various districts of the Presidency, though in this detailed statement that fact is not expressly stated. We find under the head of Inspection Inspectors assistant inspectors eleven. The resolution suggests that there should be eleven additional assistant inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service which will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 59,000. The effect of it will also be that the eleven sub-assistant inspectors who are doing work as assistant inspectors will be relieved of this duty and they will be available for inspection."

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Litchfield; the President.) [JAN. FEBRUARY 1919.]

work. I drew the attention of the Council by means of an interpolation at the meeting held in August last to the necessity of maintaining the distinction between the two classes of assistant inspectors which has been maintained since the reorganisation in 1909. I drew the attention of the Council to the fact that while they are performing the same duties it is quite desirable that the other assistant inspectors should also be in the Provincial Educational Service with the status indicated to that position instead of in the subordinate service. I am aware that there has been a huge scheme for reorganising the inspecting agency, both male and female, under the consideration of the Government for several years, but that it has not been possible to give definite shape to it or give it any definite shape all these years. This question of the reorganising agency is referred to in the quinquennial report ending 1916-17 and this is what is stated in the report of the Director of Public Instruction: "With the continuous expansion of education, considerable stress is laid on the present exceptional circumstances, and with the more rapid diffusion of education which the restoration of peace and of more normal financial conditions will bring, a further strengthening of both the male and the female inspecting agency will become imperative. The numerical increase in schools alone is a serious consideration. The multiplication of schools must, if the schools are to do good work, be accompanied by adequate provision for their supervision. There are, however, other considerations. Not only is the quantity of education increasing but also the complexity of the problems which it presents. The quality and suitability of the education imparted have to be considered. Further over the existing and the additional staff which will be necessary careful control and guidance will be required; but even so it is the Grade Inspectors have not time enough to study thoroughly the problems of elementary education in urban and rural areas and to control and guide their subordinates. Most of their time is devoted to the inspection of secondary and training schools and to other work, and they are unable, with all the will in the world, sufficiently to keep in touch with other educational activities and tendencies and to co-operate with other departments. Such being the circumstances of the case proposals were in 1914 and 1915 submitted to Government for the reorganisation respectively of the male and the female inspecting agencies." Later on at the meeting in August last it was stated in reply to a question put by me that proposals for the female inspecting agency were under consideration but not in respect of the male inspecting agency.

"It will be found, so far as this question of supervision is concerned, it is a question regarding which there is no dispute whatever. The number of elementary schools has been increasing with great rapidity, and even at the end of 1916-17 it was found that there were nine inspectors who had within their jurisdiction 360 secondary schools and 54 training schools and there were 23 assistant inspectors who had jurisdiction over 408 secondary schools along with 54 training and 23,267 elementary schools. I am placing before the Council this problem as far as the supervision of elementary schools is concerned. This number went further when we come to last year. The number of elementary schools has increased in that year with the result that the number of elementary schools for males at the end of 1918 was 24,815 and for girls 1,785. It will be found from the Amended Draft Financial Statement that the Government have been able to make additional provision for the expansion of elementary education and to allot about Rs. 4 lakhs for this purpose and that a scheme has been sanctioned whereby about 1,000 more elementary schools are to be opened both in rural and urban areas. It is, therefore, high time that adequate arrangements should be made, pending final orders upon the reorganisation scheme which may take some time for sanction, for the effective supervision of elementary schools.

"It will be stated 'there are sub-assistant inspectors who are doing work as assistant inspectors; why do you unnecessarily ask for additional assistant inspectors for that purpose?' It will be considered that sub-assistant inspectors are in direct charge of various circles and are expected to exercise supervision; and if Assistant Inspectors are to exercise proper supervision it is necessary that their status should be improved and that they should be placed in the Provincial Educational Service and should be persons belonging to the order of sub-assistant inspectors. Though I am not in possession of full information as to the details of the scheme which is in contemplation for improving the inspecting agency, at the meeting held in August last I wished to know whether the Government would publish the scheme; but I got a reply that the Government were not prepared to do so. The Government have been making some changes pending final orders on the reorganisation scheme. I would suggest that without prejudice to the final conclusions this small scheme may be effected, by improving the status of assistant inspectors and making them supervise these largely increasing elementary schools efficiently and satisfactorily. With these words I commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. L. Srinivasulu:—"Your Excellency, as is well known, the future arrangements for the inspecting agency and their status are well under consideration, and nothing can be said at this stage as to what will be the future opinions of the inspecting agency, its cadres and the grading of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. The Hon'ble Member of this resolution has adduced arguments which in the main lead to show that it is of imperative urgency to improve the inspecting agency, but that is a point that does not come on the next resolution."

The Hon'ble the President:—"If I may supplement what the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has said, the real truth is that we cannot move in this matter until we have the orders of the Government of India on the major scheme. That is the real truth, and

SUN FEBRUARY 1919.]

(The President; Mr. M. Ramachandran Rao;
Mr. Krishna Rao, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao;
Mr. Lallabhatla.)

technically it might really be possible to shelve discussion on this point because it is intimately bound up with the major scheme. For myself I think it is better to allow it to lie over without prejudice. We are really forced to that position."

The Hon'ble Director M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"My Lord, I see that the seven resolutions dealt with the establishment of four Inspectors of Schools. May I know from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction whether that portion of the establishment proposed for next year is not bound up with the major scheme which is now before the Government of India? The budget does provide for an increase of the Inspectors of a different kind. What my Honourable Friend really proposes is to increase the assistant inspectors, and it seems to me the argument applies equally to A."

His Excellency the Governor:—"It is true, but we must not press it too far. Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to divide the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"No."

His Excellency the Governor:—"There is an unwillingness to consider the matter but really we cannot undertake to do so at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR FOUR ADDITIONAL CIRCLE INSPECTORS FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"The resolution that I beg to move runs thus:—"

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 40,000 allotted towards expenditure for additional four Circle Inspectors under 22-B, be deducted and the sum added to the unallotted expenditure."

"I write your Excellency's attention to page 10¹ of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. I submit that under 22-B, 'Inspector' in the budget for the year 1919-20 for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Schools Rs. 12 lakh is provided; for the addition of four Inspectors' salaries Rs. 22 lakh; and for the appointment of twelve additional sub-assistant inspectors Rs. 24 lakh, making a total of Rs. 58 lakh. This is a new expenditure which is introduced for the first time in the present budget. I respectfully submit that the budget shows that a large increase has been anticipated in the number of elementary schools and certainly a large amount of inspection is wanted. But there is no emergency now for adding four Circle Inspectors at a cost of Rs. 22 lakh. In all these matters we must see that the subordinate agency is strengthened, and we must see that elementary schools are properly inspected. It is only after the subordinate establishment is well strengthened that we ought well look to the superior agency. The superior agency and the higher schools can take care of themselves, and I do not think such a detailed expenditure is necessary in the case of these schools. I think the proposal can very well wait till next year, and I appeal to the Government that this amount may not be spent this year, because the scheme is under consideration, for I write on page 4 of the Director's report that 'the subordinate agency was slowly strengthened as a temporary measure pending the issue of orders on the scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency which is now under the consideration of the Government.' The emergency agency is about to be strengthened and I have no doubt that the whole scheme will be placed before the Council, and the Council will then be in a position to submit their views on the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has told us, that the Government were asked whether they would be pleased to place the scheme on the table and the Government were not in a position to do so. Unless the scheme is placed before us, we are not in a position to see how the whole thing will work. I therefore move that this provision be deleted from the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LUTHERSALL:—"Your Excellency, I wish just to raise a technical point at the start, which is that the resolution is for the deletion of the provision of Rs. 40,000 made for four additional Circle Inspectors while in a matter of fact only Rs. 22,000 is allotted."

His Excellency the Governor:—"That is a correction which the Council should have in mind."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I receive the resolution is not happily worded. It was intended to apply to the whole of Rs. 40,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LUTHERSALL:—"This is a matter of accuracy. It is well known that the work of the Inspector is in the main inspecting secondary schools and supervising and organising the work of education in the whole of his districts. The Inspectors are overworked. The Honourable Member of the previous notice has already read a statement to this effect from the corresponding report of 1916-17. That is a very well known fact in favour of the provision which has been made in the budget. The Hon'ble Member of this resolution seems to have this deleted because he considers the inspection of elementary schools to be more important. I very much regret, Sir, if that is the argument it ought to go towards the strengthening

(Mr. Liffshaber; Mr. Sarganovitch; Mr. [See February 1919.
to President; Mr. Tugb. House.]

of the order of Sub Assistant Inspectors who have the majority of actual inspecting work to do in these schools. So far as the Circle Inspectors show an increase, we have had the present number for a good many years and it is absolutely necessary to have an increase. We have had an increase of 40 per cent in the strength of population of secondary schools since 1913. We have had an increase whenever in the number of Inspectors. I need not detain the Council to emphasize the argument that the Department is fully convinced of the urgent need of the appointment of additional Circle Inspectors. That is the prime need of the Department. It is very undesirable to have this provision delayed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Srinivasan Rao:—" Your Excellency, the resolution No. X provides for the appointment of 15 additional Assistant Inspectors. This resolution also for the duration of the provision for four additional Inspectors. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Liffshaber that the number of Circle Inspectors has remained the same for several years and therefore the number has to be increased. He says that the inspection agency has to be increased. But under provision No. X we are going to have 15 additional Inspectors of schools who can inspect the schools. I cannot understand why we should have four additional Inspectors. I think the two are inconsistent. If we are going to have one, the second can be deleted. If the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution is accepted and 15 additional Assistant Inspectors are appointed, it is still more necessary that my resolution should be accepted by the Government. I do not think that we must have Circle Inspectors and additional Assistant Inspectors. When we have the whole scheme before us, we can consider how many Circle Inspectors and additional Assistant Inspectors we may have. But till the scheme has materialized, I think this expenditure may be omitted altogether."

His Excellency the Governor:—" I am reluctant to add anything to what the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has said, because he has said everything that can be said. It is not practicable for us to go back and discuss resolution No. X. As a matter of fact resolution No. X involves not only the addition of additional Assistant Inspectors but the reorganization of the whole grade. In that sense it may be differentiated from the resolution we are now discussing. The point is simply this. The Department is spending a certain amount upon secondary education and we are not getting the full value of that money without the inspecting agency. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out that since 1913, I think he said, 42 per cent has been added to the number of people in the secondary schools. If the Department is to get full value for the money spent on educating these students, really it is in the opinion of the Department essential that there should be for the time being at least an addition to the staff of the inspecting agency, and I cannot do otherwise than advise the Council to accept this provision. In the current year only 17 secondary schools and 49 model schools have been opened. At present the Inspectors are overworked. If we are to get the full value of the money the Department cannot do better than advise the appointment of these Inspectors. Does the Honourable Member press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Srinivasan Rao:—" No."

His Excellency the Governor:—" The Honourable Member will realize that this is a perfectly genuine and moderate demand that the department has made."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE GRANTS-IN-AID TO THE VANIAMBADEI MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Yousuf Hussain Saheb Bahadur:—" I beg to move—

"XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 15,048 for the College for Muhammadans, Madras (Temporary), under the head 26-C, be omitted and that an additional provision of Rs. 15,000 be made under the head 22-G, EDUCATION—Grants-in-aid—Teaching grant to Colleges—General, to be paid to the Vaniambaidei Muhammadan Educational Society for establishing Islamia College in connection with its Madras Islamia."

"The Government College for Muhammadans for which Rs. 15,048 are provided in the Financial Statement has commenced existence in modest and mysterious manner. In the Financial Statement that we discussed in this Council in March last a lump sum of 25 thousand was provided for the improvement of Muhammadan education including grants to a Muhammadan College. The amount of money to the Vaniambaidei College for which His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000."

It is a different between a Muslim College and a College for Muhammadans. One is a universal institution managed and maintained by the Muhammadan Government in which students are trained as Islamic laws under Muslim influences in Muslim surroundings and laws, Islam (traditional) theology and Muslim history form part of the curriculum of the studies. Government sympathized with the movement for the founding of the Muslim College and we are grateful to Mr. Finca, who, I am glad, has been brought recently, for the valuable help he gave in the initial stage of the scheme. Unfortunately discussion arose in the emerging body of the Islamia High School at Vaniambaidei in connection with which the college was to be

SEN FEBRUARY 1918.]

(Mr. Vapab Hainen.)

established. The obvious course for the Government to adopt in such a juncture was to try to bring about reconciliation between the two warring elements in the managing body. There have been instances of more serious quarrels at Alghet and Lakson in the outgoing bodies of the Finnish College, but Government always intervened as peace-makers and effected harmony. I had previously offered to your Excellency to take similar action. Your Excellency was at once then prepared to act on this report and with a view to give your Excellency free hand to arrange matters satisfactorily I even offered to resign the secretarship of the Finnish College Board. This is what I wrote to your Excellency on the 18th June 1917:—

“Allow me to thank you most kindly for the warm interest you have shown in the establishment of the Finnish College at Vaasipuu and the kind efforts you are making for a satisfactory settlement of the differences that have unfortunately arisen. I beg to repeat what I have already told your Excellency that should my resignation of office as Secretary to the Board of the Management be in any way useful in bringing about an amicable arrangement that will remove the phasing of the institution, as a stronger and more stable body and secure the hearty cooperation and financial support of all the parties concerned, I shall, indeed, be quite willing to tender it to the Board at its very first meeting. I will do this most cheerfully, as the one thing I was longing for all these years in the establishment of a college for the advancement of education among my compatriots. For the careful thought and consideration you have bestowed on this subject and the generous and sympathetic assistance in which my proposals dealt with it, will I am sure result in bringing the college into existence under more happy auspices than would have been the case otherwise.”

“But your Excellency, for reasons best known to yourself, did not take any steps to carry out your original intention. In reply to Mr. Stora's letter of the 21st June I wrote to him on the 24th as follows:—

“I am surprised that His Excellency the Governor has thought it fit to change the attitude he had taken in the matter of the Finnish College. When I in a letter told him at Oulu on the 18th instant, I understood distinctly that he had resolved to help the movement with a view to have the Finnish College established at Vaasipuu in July next and to make it the best equipped and most efficient institution possible. He told me that the Government would do its best to give the college the support of its power should be required in the way he would naturally desire it. He assured me that the Government would help the Finnish College with funds and place on the board of management additional shareholders who would help in making the institution the best of the kind. His Excellency at the same time said that something might be done to reconcile the other party who was opposing the arrangement. I offered to resign the secretarship in order that His Excellency's scheme of reconciliation might be carried out. His Excellency also told me that he would send for the three leaders of the Finnish party and tell them that the Government was resolved to help the Finnish College and ask them to set aside all personal considerations in the same spirit as the Government was good enough to observe, I was prepared to do. His Excellency as well as myself felt sure that this scheme was bound to succeed and I proceeded to carry out my part of it. I had informed His Excellency at the same interview that with your approval I had made all the necessary arrangements for starting the Finnish College early next month, and His Excellency did not think there would be any need for describing them. I gave His Excellency on the 18th instant when he came to Helsinki my undertaking in writing. His Excellency again expressed his intention of helping the Finnish party at an early date with a view to bring about the compromise. Since then I am not aware of any new developments that have led the Government to change their attitude. If His Excellency had acted on his original proposal and had seen the Finnish party I am sure the object in view would have been achieved. Without any attempt in that direction it cannot be said that there is no prospect of any immediate resolution of harmony. If the Government do not think that they can grapple with the situation they may leave it to the Board to meet it as best as possible. The Board is bound to carry out the purpose for which it has been constituted. If, however, the Government think that they have not had sufficient time to arrive at a definite resolution as to their attitude towards the Finnish College, its establishment may be postponed for a year, although all arrangements have been made for the accommodation for the college, clearance of the buildings of the students, necessary furniture has been made and a good staff can be appointed from among the numerous applications already received. Applications from students are also pouring in in response to the notice I had sent to all the eligible students of the year.”

“At the particular request of Mr. Stora the Finnish College Board in its meeting held on the 2nd July 1917 resolved that, in view of the fact that the arrangements for opening the college were very far from completion the Board is of opinion that the opening of the college be postponed till July 1918 and that meantime all necessary steps for carrying this object be taken.”

“Very soon after this your Excellency made up your mind that Finland would be a better place for this college than Vaasipuu. Your Excellency called to a dozen Members of a few local notice to the Government House on the 19th of July 1917 and got your Excellency's presidential resolution subscribed to by the majority of those present. Two or three members followed to which the Government acquiesced, with the desire of the Finnish community to have a college of its own but at the same time made the Government understand that the Government have decided that any financial aid which they are able to promise to the advancement of this branch of education should be given towards the establishment of a college in Helsinki.”

(Mr. Yaqub Haqqani.)

[First February 1919.]

* After having indicated this article (in such revised suitable terms) as in the notice of the college the Government ought to have left the matter to the University College Board to do the needful. Your Excellency did not allow the President or the Secretary of the Board to consult with His Exalted Highness the Nizam but insisted on the correspondence yourself. We are quite in the dark as to what passed between the two Governments and what decision was eventually arrived at. His Exalted Highness the Nizam in respect of the monthly grant of Rs. 1,000. We can only surmise that he has refused to transfer to a college in Madras what he had previously granted to the community at Hyderabad in appreciation of its services to the great work it had already done there. I referred to this question in the budget meeting of last April, but His Exalted Highness was not in a position then to tell me definitely what would be the effect of the University College scheme, and yet within two months the Government from the idea suggested to open the college in connection with the Madras College in a most prophetic manner. I repeat what I had written to Mr. Haqqani in the letter I have quoted above—

"These plans are also in the fact of the Government and it is possible only by frustrating the scheme of the University College which has not been successful without a good deal of consideration it will do great harm to the community—harm, which cannot be counterbalanced by any scheme for advancing Mohammedan education which Government may see fit to launch on their own responsibility."

"The scheme the Government have started can never prove to be as useful to the community as the original college founded and maintained by Mohammedans is bound to be. I say this for the following reasons:—

- "(1) No satisfactory arrangement can be made in a Government College for the compulsory teaching of Koran, Hadis, Theology, Islamic History, etc.;
- "(2) Religious discipline and Islamic observances and attributes cannot be enforced;
- "(3) Islamic culture cannot be imparted in an institution with the help of the staff which is not sympathetic to a Muslim management; and
- "(4) Healthy traditions cannot be built up and public interest and enthusiasm cannot be created about an institution in the features of which the community is not clearly and honestly interested."

* It will be a waste of money for Government to equip and maintain a college in an efficient and up-to-date condition for Mohammedans in the town of Madras where the Government Presidency College is close at hand to serve the same purpose. There can never be any special feature in the United High College to attract Muslim students to it in preference to the Presidency College or for the matter of that to the Christian College. On the other hand a new difficulty is created for the Mohammedans by the establishment of this college and that is that Mohammedans will not be admitted to the other colleges of Madras and they have to be content with the second or third rate teaching of the United High College.

* Another disadvantage is that Mohammedan students are denied the benefit of healthy competition with the bright Hindu fellow students. In the school stage of education we cannot help having separate schools and classes for Mohammedans on account of the prejudice but on such difficulty exists in the upper secondary and college stage. Hindu boys are fairly admitted in the higher forms of the Vidyasabhai Islamic School and it was intended to admit Hindu students in the proposed college too.

* I therefore beg to urge upon the Government to give this matter their careful consideration while there is yet time to correct the steps they have hitherto taken. The college has not yet been allotted to the University and can be given up in favour of a better and more acceptable scheme. If the Government persist in maintaining the college they will block the way for another Muslim college to come into existence. In the first place considering the small number of Muslim students two Mohammedan colleges will be too many and the University will not allow a superfluous institution to be established in competition with the Government College. Large amount of money and labour has been spent in making the Madras Islamic Vidyasabhai the centre of Muslim learning and culture in this Presidency and great hopes were entertained about its becoming one day the Aligarh of the south. The active sympathy and confident support of the great Muslim Prince His Exalted Highness the Nizam was relied on in its behalf with that end in view. The Government, though at present will maintain a sort of your Excellency's Government has just a check. I hope only a temporary check, on the original purpose of that institution. I appeal to your Excellency once more to remove this embargo that has been placed on our one solitary national institution in this Presidency and give it a chance to develop on the lines its founders have thoughtfully laid down for it. I understood that the managing body of the Vidyasabhai Madras has decided that first to wait a few years to the value of a second-grade college. In this resolution I beg of your Excellency to transfer the school earmarked for the United High College to Vidyasabhai as a provision for the Islamic College to be established there in connection with the Madras High School. It will serve the interest and the enthusiasm of the community check and encourage them to further educational activities to attain the new goal the Government will be placing before it. It may also be possible for the community to regain the sympathy and patronage of His Exalted Highness the Nizam by making their own efforts towards self-governance. Jinnah, Jinnah and Government help those who help themselves. We want your Excellency to help us in our attempt at self-help in the matter of education and not to kill this spirit in us by setting up to do for us what we are prepared to do for ourselves. The Muslim community had got at expectations from the Government under your Excellency had hoped towards Muslim education in general and the Vidyasabhai Madras in particular ever

5th FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Mr. Yaqub Hossain; Mr. Lallabekkar;
Mr. Saemudra Ayyar; the President, Mr. Anwar-ul-Ha.*)

since your visit to that institution at my personal invitation. Let not your Excellency's error in this Presidency and in us, set which are made a death-bell of the cherished hopes and aspirations of the community in the matter of their projected national college.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LALLABEKKAR:—“ Your Excellency, the college for Mohammedans in Madras was opened to meet a recognised public demand for a college for Mohammedans, a demand which was expressed loudly throughout the whole Presidency. The resolution that has been now proposed is to close down this existing college, and to pass over the funds allotted for its maintenance to an educational society which has as yet not started a college. So far as the University and so far as the department of education are concerned, no scheme has been discussed for starting a new college so far as the Mohammedans in a state of efficiency. I do not enter into the arguments of the Honourable Member of this institution regarding the site on which this college for Mohammedans, which is all that he thinks is needed to meet the present requirement of the University, should be; but I think it would be a strategic step if the college that has already begun were now to be closed. It is a college for Mohammedans to meet the demand of the Mohammedans. It is not intended to compel all Mohammedans to go to it. That is not the intention of the Government. Mohammedans will be free to attend any other college as they have been accustomed hitherto. But there is a certain section of the community which desires a college for Mohammedans pure and simple, and the Government have met that demand, and the existing provision in the budget is merely for the continued maintenance of the college.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYAN AYYAR:—“ May I ask for information as to whether the proposed application in this resolution is correct? Evidently a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the college at Madras seems to imply that Rs. 15,000 or some other grant that will be required for the development of the Vaidyanthi Mohammedan educational institution would not be forthcoming. Is there any basis for the idea that if the Vaidyanthi Educational Society should make an application for starting certain classes and the department should consider that there is no objection to their being started the money would not be forthcoming from the grant provided already?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“ I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Lallabekkar can say whether there is any application.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LALLABEKKAR:—“ There is no application. It is rather to make budget provision until an application is made.”

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MAHARAJA ANAND-UDYOT SARKIS:—“ With your Excellency's permission I should like to say a few words in my individual capacity as a member of the House. I am not prepared to make any lengthy speech in reply to the long written speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain, but I am bound to say that much, that the whole Mohammedan community is very grateful to your Excellency for establishing a college for them in Madras. The question as to the location of the college was very carefully considered by your Excellency and in fact conference the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain was also present. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Haque was very strong in the point that Madras was the best centre for the Mohammedan college. The local Mohammedans were extremely grateful though to your Excellency for the location of the college in Madras. It is unnecessary for me to narrate the details which induced your Excellency to establish it in the town of Madras in preference to any other place in the Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain has reported the details history connected with the Vaidyanthi on account of the unauthorised and unconsidered action of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain, your Excellency's Government or your Excellency would please to reconcile the two parties. As far as I could see, it was impossible for the Government or anybody else to bring about any reconciliation at Vaidyanthi. Even as matters stand now, I think that it is not possible to bring about a reconciliation there. This very morning the leading Mohammedans of Vaidyanthi, came to me and begged me to speak against the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain. It was no doubt unfortunate that the Vaidyanthi people did not attempt to reconcile their intended college with the British Highways the Bureau. Yet, I consider was foolishly made, but for all that the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain has to thank himself in great deal. I do not explain why the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain has thought it fit to pull the Government College in Madras's temporary case as to say that no grant should be made to it. That is a college which has some few students in a matter of fact. It is progressing and is appreciated by the Mohammedan public. The idea of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain running back again to the name of the Islamic College which he gave as much as he could himself against it passes my comprehension. I do not know what changes have taken place since then. All that I have to say is that the Mohammedans among the Mohammedans of Vaidyanthi are now about the same as they were when the college of Madras was opened thereby the rather ill-thought of action of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain, who had no business to go to Hyderabad and to disturb the authorities there to give a certain amount to the college without consulting those who were responsible for all the financial assistance that was provided to go to the Islamic Madras at Vaidyanthi or to the proposed Madras College. It was most unfortunate that the action of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain was so reckless. It was for all that suitable the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain was responsible. If he had only consulted the donors and the Mohammedans of Vaidyanthi before he withdrew his help to Hyderabad, I do

(Mr. Arind-lla; Mr. Yaqub Hossain)

[See Paragraph 1919.]

not think all these trouble would ever have seen the light of day. However, as matters stood, the Moslems of Southern India are most grateful to your Excellency for having established a college for them in Madras. As to all these ideas of a National college and matters connected with it I think it is premature now to discuss them. The college has been started, and I am sure as it is going on it will develop and the future government will do for its development all that may be in their power. If objections are started, the moment the college is started, that will be prejudicial to the interests of the college.

"I am taking this opportunity on behalf of the Moslems of Southern India for all that your Excellency has been pleased to do to advance the cause of Moslems. Several lower secondary schools have been established throughout the Presidency. Moslem boys have been sent to England with the help of the Government and now the Government college in Madras is an accomplished fact. Everything is progressing in the right direction, and I hope that the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain will not be accepted.

"One thing which the Moslems of Vengaloor requested me to do is to enquire from the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain what his hopes of the Rs 25,000 which His Excellency the Nizam gave for the College at Vengaloor. They want to know the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hossain is content about the advancement of the situation of Moslems, that vast amount, in case it made in his case, may be made over to the Government College in Madras."

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hossain Sami Bahadur:—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Littlejohn has said that this college was brought into existence in response to the demand for a Mohammedan college. The demand was for a private Mohammedan college. That demand was recognized by the Government and in the two years commencing that I have quoted, it was stated that the Government sympathized with the demand of the Mohammedans, and whatever help they could give towards that college would be given by the Government if it was established in Madras. That itself shows that the College was to be a private college and that the demand was for a private college. The Government recognized the demand for a private college. There was no demand that the Government should establish a college. When the Government have established this college, they have done it on their own responsibility without any demand for it, at any rate it is not in response to that demand to which the press comments are referred.

"Then it was said that there was no other college started, and as far as the University was concerned there was no scheme for any other college. It is unfortunate that Sir J. H. Stone is not here. Mr. Littlejohn enquired from him later and he does not know the past history. But your Excellency knows there were two schemes before your Excellency. There was the scheme of the Islamic College and the scheme of the Ummah College and the Government chose to support the Ummah College scheme. That scheme was supported till April last. The Government corresponded with His Highness the Nizam with a view to towards the grant of Rs. 1,500 from the college in Vengaloor to the college in Madras. That itself shows that all along it was a private college that the Government wanted to help. Of course, the Government at the same time tried to bring it under their own control for reasons known to themselves. In those days there was very much in the air about students taking part in politics, and the Government perhaps felt that if the college remained in the hands of persons who took interest in politics the students might be led astray, and if the college were located in Madras it would be under better control and under the direct eye of the Government. Whatever reason it was, it was a private college which the Government wanted to bring under their own control, and there was never any question of their starting a Government college. Because that grant of the Nizam was withdrawn, it was thought that Government had gone too far to reach. There were two schemes. The Islamic College they discouraged and they encouraged the Ummah College. Now that the Nizam's grant to the Ummah College was withdrawn the Government started a college in Madras without consulting the community. That college was started when the Government were on the hills. All of a sudden the college was started, and it cannot be said that it was a considered action on the part of the Government. In my speech I have characterized that action as hasty and ill-considered. At the same time I have given your Excellency's Government credit for good intentions. They intended that our education should prosper, and I have myself in my speech expressed the grief of the community for that.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Littlejohn has said that they have started a college but they do not compel students to go there. Complaints can be brought about indirectly. One student went to the Principal of the Madras Christian College and was told that this year he would not admit Mohammedan students because it would be unfair to the Mohammedan college. Two weeks ago students were brought over from the Presidency College against their will. The Presidency College refuses to admit students who take up subjects which are provided for in the Ummah High College. If that is not corruption, I do not know what corruption means. What are the distinguishing features between the Ummah High College and the Presidency College? Both are Government colleges, and only secular education is arranged for and then leaving to attend Mohammedan students in the new college simply because it is called a Mohammedan college. If there were a Mohammedan college under the control of Mohammedans with Mr. Justice Abdul Wahab as president, there would have been great enthusiasm throughout the country and many people would have come forward and subscribed several thousands of rupees. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Wahab got promises and expected to receive about two lakhs. All this money is put to our education. The Government would not act as it is paying that money to the Government college. In case of the press commentators the Government

FOR FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Yusuf Hissam.)

have stated that Mohammedians would show their generosity in order to enable the first stage to be taken. Was it for the purpose of the Government college that Mohammedians' generosity was asked for and not for a private college?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din chose to say something on this subject. His position in this Council is very peculiar. He is an official and he often speaks on behalf of the Government, but somewhere or other when some Mohammedians question comes up, he takes up his individual capacity and begins to speak on behalf of the community as if he represented them collectively in this Council or anywhere else. His chosen is very things which are not in keeping with the true facts of the matter. For example he now tells me that a body of Vaisiyahis Mohammedians asked him to oppose this resolution. The Mohammedians who went to him must be really most foolish people when they asked him to oppose the very thing that I was going to do for the sake of Vaisiyahis Mohammedians. They have got Rs. 75,000 for a college. The other day they negotiated for the purchase of a building in order that the scheme might be started for the college. Last year they wanted to start an Islamic college and they opposed the proposal to start the college here. I am trying to make it possible for the Islamic college to be started there. If the Government college becomes permanent, this Islamic college would not be started because two colleges would not be allowed. I am helping these very Mohammedians of Vaisiyahis who want this college to be started. If this resolution is thrown out and this college becomes permanent, the very object of the Mohammedians who went to the Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din will be thwarted. From the Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din's statement as the representative of these Mohammedians and tells us that he opposes the resolution on their behalf. They may as well say, 'have we been such a friend.'

"Then he says dissensions exist still in Vaisiyahis. It takes two people to make a quarrel. In Vaisiyahis dissensions existed because there were two parties. One party has sided—what party who had to do with the Islamic college. I have not taken any part in Vaisiyahis affairs for the last one year and a half nor my friend Mr. Kibson who was associated with me in this matter. He has not gone there for two years. The dissensions do not exist now, because there are no two parties. How dissensions can exist now, how passes my comprehension. If there are any Mohammedians there who do not like me personally, that does not mean that there are dissensions about the college or school there. That he says it is impossible even today to reconcile those two parties. No reconciliation is necessary as there are no two parties existing.

"Then he continues on of going into the ancient history about the Chinese college. Let he himself go into it. I went into the history as far as it related to this matter, as far as it helped this resolution. But he goes into that ancient history and raises up the question about the names of the Highness the Nizam being given to that college. That is a different matter altogether. It does not arise at all out of this resolution. Whether I went there with or without the permission of the people is a different matter. I do not want to go into it. It will suffice to say that many officials of the Government helped me in that scheme. It was that scheme which His Highness the Nizam accepted on the recommendation of some friends of the Mohammedians community, and it was only lately when other people who passed as friends came in, the trouble began. When I saw the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carter last time at Calcutta about this matter, I said that the Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din was interfering in this matter and if he continued to do so he would spoil the whole thing. I feel now that the scheme has been frustrated on account of the kindly interest that the Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din took in the matter of Vaisiyahis. That was not his concern and he ought not to have interfered in it. What he did is consistent with it has been responsible for the mischief that has arisen. Your Excellency you will recognize from the tone of my speech that I was very anxious to say against. I appealed to Your Excellency in the most pleasing manner I could command that I wanted everything that was concerned to be kept up. I did not want any hint to be introduced into the discussion. As I have said, we are grateful to Your Excellency for all that you have done for the community in the matter of our education. I want Your Excellency's error not to end without that beautiful work that Your Excellency has undertaken to do in connection with this coming to fruition. Unfortunately something has occurred to upset the area tree of that educational scheme. This college, I sincerely believe—the Government college—is not so very necessary for the promotion of my community's education as a college maintained by Mohammedians. When the decision that Your Excellency arrived at about the location of that college was made to, it is true that some people behind that decision with pleasure and in the Mohammedan press it was ordered, because the Government college was in view and all the Mohammedians college which the Government have started. If the Hon'ble Mr. Litchfield had said that if the other scheme of Vaisiyahis started at a later date and it was represented to the Government that they wanted the Islamic college to come into existence, then the Government would reconsider the matter and would not stand in the way of the Islamic college coming into existence, I would have felt satisfied. There is no doubt that in my resolution there is a hidden flaw, that is to say, a gem cannot be given to a college that does not exist. But the Government college is a temporary one. I did not use the word 'temporary', but I quoted the language of the Chief Minister of Calcutta. That word 'temporary' was not my word. The Hon'ble Mr. Am-ul-din thought I called it temporary and he wanted to make words over it. That is not my word. It is stated here and it is temporary so long as it is maintained. I understood that an application has now been made for its extension. All that I want is not to get that college affiliated, but to continue to teach the students they have taken in and allow them to appear as private students according to the regulations of the

(Mr. Tegal Bawa; Mr. Pithanday; the President; [ONE FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Raja Arangan].)

Certainly, and yet you probably you must according to the matter and recollect the Mohammedan community and the Government should be satisfied that has done so much for the education of Malayan people. If Your Excellency recollects during meeting the community that they prefer the college to be maintained by the Government and not by Mohammedans in the Mohammedan society, it was Your Excellency's Government may come to that decision and on that subject the Government and the Mohammedan community may act. But before they do that, the college should not be effected and should not become a permanent institution. Now it becomes a permanent institution, the Educational Society will have to give up all their agencies and all the college must that they have concerning their institution. They will have to depend on the Government and it will become a school in its character. It will have to depend on the Government for the whole President, and the students who go there from all over the Province will come to go there because they will find that this school will remain only a school and will never become a college. I appeal to Your Excellency once more not to destroy the scheme of a national college for Mohammedans that they have taken nearly twenty years to build up.

One word more, Your Excellency: Reference was made to the 25,000 rupees grant which the Government the Nizam has already paid for the Umassia college. That amount was paid for the building and equipment of the proposed Umassia college and the monthly grant of Rs. 5,000 was promised to be paid when the college came into existence. That amount is invested as a deposit in the Madras Bank as recorded by the Umassia College Board, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim is the President and the Director of Public Instruction is also a member. Sir A. H. Bawa was a party to that arrangement. With reference to that there was a letter from Mr. Glassey, the Finance Assistant Minister of Hyderabad, saying that that amount is to be paid to the Board of the college that is to come into existence in Madras. That itself shows at any rate that Mr. Glassey is not aware that there is no such board and as such college as he has in view. This college is a different thing. Last time the board resolved that the whole of the Highness the Nizam should be authorized as to the disposal of as Rs. 25,000 rupees, and as soon as they are received, that amount will be disposed of as the Highness directs. At the same time the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim at the last meeting appealed to Mr. Bawa and said that "when the Government are going to spend so much money on the college why should they take Rs. 25,000 also, let this 25,000 rupees go towards the scholarship fund for Mohammedan students." And he said if that amount was left with him he would be able to get some more money and create good scholarship fund. From what I have received a letter from Mr. Bawa asking me to hand over the Rs. 25,000 with interest. I appeal to Your Excellency's Government not to give for the payment of that small money that has been left out of the generosity of the Nizam, to the Government college. It may be utilized more suitably in the other way."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. Perrett-Dewar:—"May I also to a question of fact? I do not propose to enter into the discussion because I presume it is closed. But the Hon'ble Mr. Tegal Bawa has made one statement which it seems to me requires explanation. He said that the President of the Christian College refused to admit Mohammedan students because they should be sent to the Mohammedan college. I think he must be under some misapprehension because there are a number of Mohammedan students in the Junior Intermediate class admitted by the Christian College. I simply mention it because on one statement made in this Council should go forth without contradiction it would cause misapprehension."

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN SAJJAD BEHAR:—"I saw Dr. Skinner at his house. I took him to school and I asked him to admit him into the college. He said—why not I take him into the Mohammedan college and why should he come to the Christian College? And he told me what I reported in my speech, that because that college was opened he thought it was fair that those students should go there. The fact that there are some students in the Junior class of the Christian College does not show that all those who sought admission got admitted. There are some subjects which are not taught in the Mohammedan college; perhaps in those subjects they may have been admitted; and this boy that I took had taken a subject which was taught in the Mohammedan college, and still Dr. Skinner was good enough to admit him as a special case in the Christian College."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman pose the resolution?"

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN SAJJAD BEHAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble LAL BEHAR T. DAS, Advocate:—"I wish to know whether the Government have definitely committed themselves to any policy with reference to the Educational Society."

His Excellency the Governor:—"What does the Honourable Gentleman mean?"

The Hon'ble LAL BEHAR T. DAS, Advocate:—"Whether they are prepared to encourage that society in case they open a college?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Government cannot answer hypothetical questions of that kind. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has stated all the facts, and we will now take the decision."

The resolution was put and lost.

IN FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Rama Appayya; Mr. Littlehales;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

**RESOLUTION AS GRANT TO THE MADURA MUNICIPALITY FOR PROVIDING
SITES AND BUILDINGS FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAJA AGASTHIAH :—"The resolution which stands in my name reads thus:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 25,218 be provided for the acquisition of sites for municipal schools and for the construction of buildings for the same to be granted to the Madura Municipality and that the same be met from the provision for school buildings or by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

"This refers to the correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Madura Municipality in respect of the number of primary schools that they wish to start there and propose to extend in course of time. The amount that I refer to covers the acquisition of sites for four schools and buildings for six schools. The municipality maintains about 17 schools, some for girls and some for boys, some for Panchangams and some for Mohammedans. The Government have been communicated with by the municipality and in that communication they give exactly what they propose to do with a view to introduce schools in the various parts of the town in that town may have the chance of attending school with the view of getting all the school-going population into three schools for primary education. The scheme has been submitted to the Government and a printed memorandum also. They propose to open 40 schools. They do not propose to ask the Government to help them in constructing. The present proposal is to acquire four more buildings for four more schools and to put up buildings for six more primary schools. If the acquisition of sites is put off, the price of land in Madura increases steadily, and unless they are acquired as early as possible, the price may become much more prohibitive. As it is they cost a fairly large sum. In these circumstances my request is that this small fraction of the total scheme they have before them may be considered, especially in a year of this kind when about Rs. 2 lakhs of expenditure has been added under the head of grants for buildings. It includes buildings for secondary schools also. The portion relating to elementary education will be about Rs. 4 lakhs. I beg to submit that I do not want that the scheme of the other municipalities and other boards should not be considered; but I contend that this municipality which has not a scheme before itself and proposes to expend money for the maintenance of these schools as it be given five encouraging grant as well being it under the category of Nigger municipalities in the Presidency. It is second only to Madras. If compulsory education is introduced in any place next to Madras, it will be in Madura. As I said they have spread it over a number of years and the grants can be given in small bits. They have proposed plans and estimates, and I understand in respect of two of them they have been approved by the Sanitary Engineer also, and two others are modified on the plan of the Government school which has been approved by the Government and has also been constructed. In these circumstances I hope that the Government may view the proposal with favour and help the municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHALES :—"Your Excellency, the crux of this matter rests on the fact that although the additional budget is large relatively to other budgets, yet the funds are limited, and the needs of the Madura Municipality will have to be considered with reference to the needs of other local bodies. I may mention that in the years 1917 and 1918 schemes for building elementary schools to the amount of Rs. 49,000 out of a total of just a little over Rs. 1,44,000 for the whole Presidency were awarded to the Madura Municipality. That indicates that the needs of the municipality have not been neglected or ignored by the Government in the past. There is no fear that they will be ignored in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAJA AGASTHIAH :—"I do not want to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION AS PROVISION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT NELLUR.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move:—

"XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be provided under 22. EDUCATION for the establishment of a secondary school for girls at Nellur and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS—(Civil Buildings)."

"I do not think it is necessary for me to say much in support of this resolution, so long as it is admitted that with the greater advance made in the Presidency in the matter of female education it is necessary to make adequate provision for imparting a secondary education to the sons of girls. It will be found that steady progress has been made and at the end of 1917-18 we find the number of schools for non-European girls increased by 153; but while while institutions showed an advance of 171, private schools decreased by 15. The total strength of these institutions increased by 1,360. It is high time that every district in the Presidency is

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao ; the President ; [ONE FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Lottikar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

provided at least with one secondary school for girls. If I have brought this specific proposal with regard to one district in particular, it is necessary for me to point out that with the general spread of funds all round and with the interest which is being shown in that matter, though the progress is not so rapid as we could wish, it is necessary to make arrangements for opening secondary schools in every district. I have specifically brought up the case of the Nellore district because I know that during the last four or five years representatives have been made for the establishment of secondary schools for girls, and that the district has shown sufficient advance in the matter of female education. We find that at the end of 1917-18 the number of public institutions, non-European schools, elementary schools in the district were 28, 9, and 33 in the three groups and the number of elementary schools in each group about 1,500. That is fairly good progress though there is scope for much better progress in that direction. It will certainly improve the quality of education if arrangements are made for opening a secondary school. I am sure that the object is one with which the Government are in sympathy. I only regret that a provision should be made in the next budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" I have got a similar resolution. I may be allowed to say a word."

His Excellency the President :—" Yes."

The resolution which stood is the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was as follows :—

"XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 may be provided for in the budget for opening a secondary school for girls in the Ceded districts and that a corresponding reduction may be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" Your Excellency, mine is a similar resolution to open a secondary school for girls in the Ceded districts. I am aware, Your Excellency, that the Government have got the best interests of female education at heart. Even in the current year they allotted a lump sum of Rs. 55,000 for the development of female education in the Presidency, out of which a fair proportion must go towards starting four secondary schools for girls. For some reason or other none were started in the current year. The location of these schools seems to have been settled—some at Mangalore, one at Calicut and one at Mangalore. In the next year's budget only Rs. 14,000 has been provided for the opening of three schools and in the lump statement it is stated that 555 lakhs has been allotted for female education. I do not see why the French school should have been dropped in the coming year. I only wish that it should be taken up. It is time enough that one should be located in the Ceded districts. As to the precise place, it may be opened at Bellary or preferably at Anantapur. This request was made last year and even in the present year I made the request. If for any reason it is not found possible to start a secondary school all at once, I strongly appeal to Your Excellency's Government to start a middle school in the Ceded districts. A small beginning may be made. Surely there is need for four or five secondary schools for girls in this Presidency. For these reasons I submitted this resolution for the acceptance of the Council. Probably the scheme is under consideration for opening one secondary school at each district headquarters."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Lottikar :—" Your Excellency, there is no need to provide additional funds in the budget for this purpose. We have a scheme which the Honourable Member of this Council already knew and the scheme includes all these places: Nellore and also the three Ceded district centres which they have mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar :—" Is it all at district centres?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Lottikar :—" It includes one school in Karaul, one in Bellary and one in Anantapur, which are Ceded districts. The question that we have to take up systematically is where the demand for these schools is greatest and where the need shows itself most. That is a matter in which our inspecting officers must be consulted. All I can say is that the scheme exists and no budget provision is needed. We have all that is needed and the situation will be paid to the needs of the places mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" I beg to withdraw this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—" I also withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President both the Honourable Members withdrew their resolutions.

RESOLUTION AS TO INCREASE OF PAY TO THE TEACHERS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" Your Excellency, my next resolution stands thus :—

"XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 2 lakhs may be provided for in the budget under the head of 22. EDUCATION for raising the pay of the teachers in the secondary schools in the Presidency and that a corresponding reduction may be made under the head of 45. CIVIL WORKS."

(*Mr. Litchfield; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Sanyal*) [22nd FEBRUARY 1933.]

experience. The question of revising the existing provision in the Code has been just referred back to the Director of Public Instruction in a Government Order of the 25th January, and I shall have to examine the question of alterations in the Code which is bound to include such a question as the one raised here, and it is possible that something may be found possible to add some teachers who are really in need of an increased scale of salary. But nothing can be proposed except that the matter will be investigated. In view of the fact that the question is just about to be re-considered, I do not suppose the Honorable Member will wish to press his resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I wish to say a few words in reply. It is certainly true that most of these secondary institutions are managed privately, but the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has said that if they are prepared to raise the salary, let them do so and the Government will be ready to pay half the cost. But even that half the cost the managers cannot afford to bear. It is just the same question which is shown in the case of dispensaries started in rural areas. How many local bodies have taken advantage of it? Only very few. Because they are not able to bear even half the cost. The result is even if the question is shown, they take very little advantage. As I said, we have been doing in Bombay some good work for the purpose of private schools. We have been giving grants, such as grants, equipment grants. Let there be some grant for private schools for the purpose of enabling them to raise the salaries of teachers. In the case of school's under public management, the local bodies should be liberally helped in this matter. I do not think there was one of the motions referred to in the Government Order of the 25th January. I have to refer to it here as in another connection. I do not think this is one of the matters that are discussed in that Government Order. Another the Director of Public Instruction agrees to or agrees not to the hope that this matter will be sympathetically considered, and that is all that I wish should be done. I have then free to further wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI SANYAL moved the following resolution:—

"**XVII.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,35,150, i.e., 25 per cent of the present school and college fees revenue shown in XIX a, b, c, d, be deducted and that the provision under 45-B, CIVIL WORKS be reduced by the same amount."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, my proposal in this resolution is to reduce the existing scale of fees in Government colleges and other institutions, technical and professional, by 25 per cent. I need not dilate upon now in this Council upon the necessity of reducing the fees. That question I have raised and discussed therebefore. I know perfectly well the attitude of Government; they say that the institutions should be made self-supporting and therefore no encouragement should be given by reducing school fees. That it was pointed out that the spread of education stopped at a point of the high scale of fees levied in the institutions. We are not considering what steps we have to take with reference to the reduction of fees in other than Government institutions, because if we agree to reduce the fees in Government institutions, it is very easy to secure a reduction in other institutions belonging to private bodies. But the question is whether it is desirable to maintain the fees at this high rate or whether it is desirable to reduce it. I have calculated that by the reduction the Government might lose Rs. 1,35 lakhs which is a small sum as compared with the amount which is provided for being spent on education. This will afford additional facilities for a large number of students. The high sum of fees is counterbalanced in other institutions by providing scholarships to a great number of poor students whose means are limited and who are unable to continue their study, but for non-scholarships. But in these institutions we have not got even that advantage of having scholarships to keep pace with the demand of poor students who are unable to study but have not got the means of obtaining collegiate education. If the Government think it is necessary to raise the standard of fees to prevent boys who are otherwise unable to cope with the study for higher education because higher education is a luxury which could be afforded only by those who are rich, who have the means to secure that education—if that is the policy, then we differ from that policy. We cannot discuss now that question. If you want to keep the fees at a high figure in order to see that persons who are unable to cope with it do not burden themselves with higher education and such of those poor people as have got the ability and the means to procure it in the lower classes are not to be given encouragement—if that is the policy I respectfully submit that is not the correct policy, because we must secure the widest spread of education to the largest number of people; it is not for us to say whether the districts should go and take advantage of higher education. It is a fact known to everyone of the council that most of the people are unable to continue higher grades of study on account of the high fees and also on account of the cost of going to a distant place because they have no institutions in the locality where they have their parents. As different recommendations are wanted, I have made this important definite recommendation that one-fourth of the existing fees may be reduced to give help to the poor students."

5th February 1919.]

(Mr. Littlehales; Mr. Venkataswami Siva; Mr. Narayana Appa; the President; Mr. Subrama Bhar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. LAKSHMANAIAH:—“This resolution, I submit, extremely vague in its application. The Council is asked by Government to find a sum of Rs. 1,35 lakhs, that is, 25 per cent of the present school and college fees income, to be deducted. The suggestion is evident to any one who understands the situation here we are in, to reduce the fees by Rs. 1,35 lakhs. In the resolution to take place on a uniform scale throughout or is the reduction to take place partly in one division and partly in another, 50 per cent in one division and 30 per cent decrease in another?”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI SIVA:—“I said an all-round reduction.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. LAKSHMANAIAH:—“I do not think the resolution can be discussed. The policy of reduction of fees has been thoroughly thrashed out in the Council and on the present occasion we are only concerned with the disposition of the available funds and we cannot discuss with any value or with any benefit such the reduction of fees when the policy of reduction of fees has not been accepted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI SIVA:—“May I know what is meant by the reference to the fact that the policy of reduction of fees has been accepted?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. LAKSHMANAIAH:—“Now I explain? I merely want to say that the Honorable Member of the resolution had already spoken on a previous occasion and made his suggestion at a previous meeting at which it was not accepted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI SIVA:—“I do not know if I was actually present at that meeting and, I believe, it would not be wise also at this meeting to come to the conclusion that a reduction of fees is desirable, leaving the present circumstances into consideration. The whole question is whether we should have a reduction of fees. The Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales thinks that the discussion was so recent that it is unnecessary to raise it again. I will, however, say this, that the matter is one which is worthy of consideration by the Honorable Members of this Council, because we have repeatedly heard complaints that education is made exceedingly costly and if any little effort can be made by the reduction of 25 per cent or by some other method, it is worth while making it. Therefore there is something to be said in favour of the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI SIVA:—“Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction says he does not agree, and the Government do not propose to decide from the policy now adopted. Still I press for a division on this resolution, because the principle we wish that there should be a wider spread of education at less cost to the student. I have suggested there should be a 25 per cent reduction in the school fees; when the present fee is Rs. 100, it must be reduced to Rs. 75. Government can decide mode has to be suggested. I have suggested this, not that I am unmindful of this percentage. I will pray Your Excellency that a division may be taken.”

His Excellency the President:—“If I might say so, though I have attended this resolution, the Honorable Gentleman would be better advised to bring it forward on another occasion. As regards the general principle of the reduction of fees, the difficulty which the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has mentioned is a real one. We are now dealing with the figures in this particular budget, and unless we have a plan according to which we could reduce the fees, no reduction of fees can be made in this budget. It is a practical difficulty to which the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is quite correct in drawing attention. The resolution is general in its terms. I am not quite sure whether I have not gone too far in introducing it in the order paper. In this matter of the financial discussion we must have definite proposals. Apparently the Honorable Member brought this forward on a previous occasion, and we have discussed it on the present occasion, but in a later period he will have a chance of bringing it forward when the general principle of the reduction of fees to be carried out may be brought forward and then the Government can set to work on a plan or decide to wait out a solution. That will that can be said on the present occasion.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI SIVA:—“I do not press it, Your Excellency, though I do not withdraw.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION ON ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR BOARD SECONDARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SIVA:—“I beg to move—

“XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an additional provision of Rs. 26,000 be made under 26-B. EDUCATION for Board secondary school buildings and raising the status of the Karikal Board middle school, and the same be met by a corresponding reduction under 43-B.”

“In the first place I wish to beg Your Excellency's leave to state that I did not intend to ask for a provision for Board secondary school buildings generally in the Presidency, but I intended to ask for help for secondary school buildings in the South Kanara district. I beg leave to be permitted to add the words ‘as a grant to the South Kanara District Board’ or ‘in the South Kanara district.’”

His Excellency the President:—“I hardly think these words necessary.”

(Mr. Sadasua Bhat; Mr. Lillibridge;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

[19th FEBRUARY 1919.]

THE HON'BLE MR. K. SANKARA BEAT :—" I put this resolution down, because I heard that applications for grants to the extent of Rs. 25,000 had been sent by the South Kanara District Board in connection with secondary school buildings in South Kanara. About Rs. 9,484 for the Karhal Middle school for rebuilding it and about Rs. 16,000 for the extension of the new high school in T. diji and the newly constituted middle schools in our district. I mean that the application could not be sent in time before the Finance Committee met or before the preparation of the Financial Statement, and I was anxious that if the proposals should come up for consideration and should be taken up this year, there should not be any objection that there was no budget allotment for these proposals. Therefore it is I put down this resolution.

" With regard to the meeting of the status of the Karhal school, that was a proposition which was unanimously agreed upon both by the school board which is managing the school and by the South Kanara District Board. I understood, that the matter is under consideration and that the department have asked the school board to state whether any guarantee could be given for the maintenance of the high school classes in Karhal. I have as a matter of fact spent 10,000 Rupees have been promised by the people in the district board provided the fourth form is opened on the beginning of the next school year. I am therefore anxious that the Board should be in a position to accept this guarantee offer made by the people and that the Government should be able to find the funds for opening the fourth form class in the Karhal Board Middle school. This is a small sum and I hope that whether specifically these different sums that I refer to are included in the budget or not, money should be found for them in the course of the year."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. SANKARA BEAT :—" Your Excellency, I may just mention that there is no need to make a separate budget provision for this Rs. 16,000. We have already provided in the budget a large amount for giving subsidies to local bodies for the construction of schools and the Honourable Member's request will be noted for consideration by the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIGENT PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, this resolution stands thus :—

" XIE. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the allotment under 22-G. EDUCATION—Grant-in-aid—may be increased by Rs. 40,000 to provide for the grant of scholarships to indigent pupils in secondary schools up to 10 per cent on the rolls in accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Conference of 1916 and that the same may be met by a corresponding reduction under the head of 45. CIVIL WORKS."

" Your Excellency, this is a very old question. In 1898 the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to convene a conference of officials and non-officials for the purpose of discussing certain questions bearing on the Grant-in-Aid Code and the recommendation that was unanimously arrived at in that conference was :—" For the purpose of granting the continuance to indigent pupils of marked ability, expenditure by managing bodies in subsidizing up to a limit of one per cent of the fee income, returned at the standard rates, be considered as legitimate expenditure for the purpose of securing the grant that might be paid to a school, provided that the scheme for the award of scholarships or the continuance be approved the approval of the Director of Public Instruction." That was the recommendation made in February 1916. It was pending consideration before the Government since then. In May 1917 I brought up the resolution. On the occurrence of sympathetic consideration by the then Director of Public Instruction I made up my mind to withdraw it. Then I brought it up again; I waited for some time, nearly a year, and I brought it forward in March 1918. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas was pleased to say that he had recommended to the Government that in subsidizing the standard rates and the grants admissible 10 per cent should be discontinued in order to provide scholarships to indigent pupils. I had very high hopes that on the strength of the recommendation of the then Director of Public Instruction the scheme would be carried into effect. Again it was passed from time to time, and on the 25th January 1919 a Government Order issued to have been issued by the Government ratifying that recommendation of the Educational Conference. The reasons given by them are three. The first reason given is :—" The Government observe that under the existing rules about 55 per cent of the possible pupils are already eligible for half-fee concessions." I do not know how these figures are arrived at. In paragraph 6 they say :—" The original list of backward classes according to the Grant-in-Aid Code of 1898 contained only twelve classes. My repeated suggestions the list in the present Code now contains 132 classes, embracing nearly 55 per cent of the population." There they state 55 per cent, here they state 50 per cent. I do not know which is correct. But wherever it may be, under the present system there are concessions shown to Mahomedans, Uryas and backward classes. They provide the full rates being levied from these pupils. There is absolutely no concession shown in the case of indigent pupils of marked ability whose they belong to the backward classes. I need not detain the Council with a discussion of backward classes, but it is highly

(*Mr. H. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna (30th February 1919.
Rao; Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Saravinda Appa)*)

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—“My Lord, it is only this morning that I have been able to look into the Government Order which finally dispense of the recommendations of the Educational Conference which was called by the Government about three years ago. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Lallabhai was the secretary of the conference. I was a member and I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar were also members. It was the unanimous opinion of all the managers of aided secondary schools who were present at the conference that they should have a certain amount of discretion in awarding scholarships to those who merit in their institutions. That was a very old privilege which was taken away and they wanted that this should be restored and that due allowance should be made in the calculation of the fee income for the purpose of grants to secondary institutions. Now, my Lord, I must express my great disappointment at the conclusion to which the Government have come in paragraph 7 with reference to that important question, because that was a question debated for a great deal of time, and, I recollect, with a great deal of watch by the managers of secondary schools who were present at that conference. Therefore if the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is willing to accept the alternative that is suggested here, namely, of reducing the number of the scholarships, I must express my dissent. If this is going to reduce the Hon'ble Mr. Lallabhai is recommending the question, I must say clearly that the view expressed at the conference is the only view that would be acceptable to the managers of secondary schools. The awarding of scholarships is entirely on a different footing. I do not think that was what the conference intended to recommend. The purpose of the order is not relevant to the present inquiry, and it is not at all in consonance with the discussion which took place at the time. On the general question of awarding scholarships as suggested here, there would be no difference of opinion. Perhaps a suitable scheme would have to be evolved and the number of scholarships increased. That is on a different footing. The question of increasing the number of scholarships also formed the subject of discussion here, but that is on an entirely different principle. Therefore, my Lord, I must express my dissent if the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is willing to convert his request into a request for more scholarships.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“I have a few remarks to make with reference to the resolution. Though this resolution deserves to be supported, a new point has been introduced in the course of the discussion which it is better to keep out of our minds for the present. The resolution suggests that the existing conditions of the Educational Conference of 1917 should be given effect to, in so far as it suggested the grant of scholarships up to a limit of five per cent; in other words it says it desired that expenditures can be legitimately incurred up to ten per cent for the purpose of encouraging industrial pupils. So far as that question is concerned, it is a matter in which the Government must decide the managing bodies to exercise their discretion in the best manner possible and to do it properly. The other question which has been introduced is not, I believe, quite relevant to the matter under discussion. It has been suggested that though local bodies are not given discretion, still if scholarships are now liberally given by the Government the purpose would be served. I myself have some objection to that course; but I do not think it is necessary to enter into any elaborate discussion of this principle because the whole question is going to be reconsidered by the Director of Public Instruction. If this disagreement is not given expression to, it may be taken that others are also willing that discretion may be given a free hand and that the local bodies need not be given any discretion. I only wish that the recommendations of the Educational Conference are given effect to in the best manner possible. If, as pointed out in the Government Order, any safeguards are necessary to see that that power is not abused, let them be provided. It is urged that once this rule is passed, pressure may be brought to bear on the management to work up to ten per cent. If it is necessary to impose checks or safeguards, you may take precautionary measures to avoid such abuses; but do not take away the discretion from the managing authority.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—“If the whole matter is to be considered by the Government, I withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the Governor:—“Before we adjourn, I should like to have some information as to the wishes of the Council. What we propose to do is to adjourn to-morrow and the day after and sit till 2 o'clock on Saturday and sit if necessary on Monday for the continuance of our business. If that is to the convenience of the Council, you will follow that course.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narayana Ayyar:—“There is no idea that we might have the whole of Saturday free on account of the big Bill.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—“The discussion of the City Municipal Bill may be commenced on Monday if the rest of the business is finished by Friday evening. We do not want to have the discussion on the City Municipal Bill before Monday in any event.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“We shall see how we get on. We need not be too rigid.”

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday the 6th February 1919.

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Government of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th day of February 1919.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, BOSS FLEMING of Lyth, Esq., M.C.,
G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon'ble Sir ANTONYAS CLEGG, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur P. SAMANTHIA AKKANTAS Ayyangar, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, Esq.
The Hon'ble MONTAGUE ALP-COOPER MONTAGUE SAMS Bahadur, Esq. Bahadur, Esq.,
Esq., Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. CAMPBELL, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWARD.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. HUTTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LUTTERBAUGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MANJESWARAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. MASON.
The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur B. RAMAKRISHNA Rao Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYYANGAR (Adjunct-Governor).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STOKES, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THURGOOD.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. YAGAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. WOOD.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJA AKKANTAS Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble the Hon. G. PETERSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUNDARAYANA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur M. MANJESWARAR Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. RAMANA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SITA Rao.
The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur A. SURESHCHANDRAN HEMCHANDRAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. NARAYANA RAU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. NARAYANA AKKANTAS Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AKKANTAS.
The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VEERARATNAM KEMALA MANJESWARAR SONTA Rao Bahadur,
Esq. of Pichayam.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VANDANAPATHI RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARASWAMI KATAPPAHAR MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble YAGAN RAMAN RAJA Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMAS.
The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK DARRER, Esq.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLOTT, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANK SELLERS, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur K. R. SETHUPATHYRAMANUJAM NAYDAR Esq.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri RAO VEERARATNAM KEMALA MANJESWARAR Rao Bahadur,
Esq. of Biddil.
The Hon'ble Dr. P. M. NAYAR.

(Mr. Tahir Hussain, Mr. LITTONSINGH) [24th FEBRUARY, 1930]

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION UNDER BUILDING GRANTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN SECONDARY SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN.

The Hon'ble YAKUB HUSSAIN SAHIB:—“ Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“ XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 3,12,000 for building grants under the head 22-G. Education be raised by one lakh to provide buildings for the Government Muhammadan Secondary School, Georgetown, and some of the Government Muhammadan elementary schools in the City of Madras and the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45. Civil Works.”

“ Your Excellency is aware that there is an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans in Georgetown, which has no building of its own. Last year I moved the Government to give them a building which has subsequently been allotted for the housing of the Students' Club. The building in which the school is now located is very small and it has no room for Cook. The classes which are being held in the verandah; there is no room certainly for experiments. A suitable building is considered a new year ago for a school and it is strange that Government school, of all others, should continue to remain in a hired building. The Madras Assembly which is now located on Mount Road was suffered in number is a hired building for about half a century. I hope that will not be the case with the building of this school. Besides this school there are several elementary schools maintained by Government for Muhammadans in the City of Madras, some of which has a building of its own. Government schools used to be the model schools for municipalities and for private bodies to copy, but in the matter of buildings I find that the worst is the case in this city. The Corporation has provided buildings for its elementary schools, whereas the Government has not provided any building for the Government elementary schools. Thus the Corporation has taken a much more Government in this respect, and I hope that the Government will have no time in remedying this defect. There was a time when the getting up of a suitable building was taken up in hand before a school itself was established. I remember the late Governor Sir S. P. S. put up several buildings for elementary schools before the schools themselves were established. I ask as this provision for one lakh of which before the schools themselves were established. Of course, the whole amount will not be spent in the year as the provision for the secondary school building because there is no plan to go upon. It will take some time, but still if this amount is earmarked for this purpose, steps may be taken to acquire a site and some money will be spent on acquiring it and the remaining money may be utilised for some of the other elementary schools for Muhammadans, or at least, there may be purchased for them in the course of the year. When I want in that the Government should take up this matter seriously in hand; they must have a building programme and they should spend one lakh every year till the building programme is completed. I find in this budget that a sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs was provided as grant for elementary school buildings and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for buildings for secondary schools, but afterwards that amount was reduced to Rs. 1,50,000 in the one case and Rs. 2,50,000 in the other case and these two amounts are left wide as grants to local bodies for schools. I would suggest that, instead of leaving the grant under this head, the original figures may be restored, at any rate some one lakh may be allowed for buildings as far as the schools that I am speaking about are concerned. It is immaterial to me where this money is to be got from, all that I want is that one lakh be provided. To meet the rules and regulations I have provided that this money may be taken from Civil Buildings, but if the Government are willing to spend this money as Muhammadans, which they are surely find some way of finding money and I have no objection to it. With these words I contented the resolution for the acceptance of the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTONSINGH:—“ Your Excellency, I think I had better explain the position to the Hon'ble Member. It is under the head 22-G that the Government set apart a certain sum of money which ought to be spent on educational and social institutions. All Government institutions are under the Public Works Department and they are built by the Public Works Department and provision is made in the Public Works Department budget for the construction of new Government institutions. The proposal now if accepted would have exactly the opposite effect to that which is desired by the Hon'ble Member of this resolution. Thus being the case, Sir, I think it is necessary for me to enter into what has been done by the Department and into what is being done by the department for the construction of buildings and the allotment of education for Muhammadans.”

The Hon'ble YAKUB HUSSAIN SAHIB:—“ Your Excellency, as I said in my speech it is immaterial to me whether this amount is got from this head or from that head. It is only a technical point that the Hon'ble Mr. LITTONSINGH has raised when he said that the amount should be under Public Works Department head for educational buildings cannot be interfered with. When I said it is that these schools which are Government schools should have buildings, and if there is anything in the resolution which could be amended so that this object is attained I am willing to accept it. All that I want is that one lakh of money should be spent in acquiring sites in the course of the year for buildings to be provided with.”

6TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (*The President; Mr. Yusuf Hama; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Lalulalshah.*)

His Excellency the Governor:—“The Honourable Gentlemen are in a way in getting down a motion which does not further the object he has in view. We are obliged in the Council to consider the motion which he has presented and which has been submitted and put on the paper. The motion on paper as pointed out by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction will have the serious effect of what he wishes. His speech has been directed not only to his motion but to another matter. That other matter is simply this, that he deems that as soon as may be practicable Government Institutions which should be installed in Government buildings. That is what he really wants, that permanent buildings should be erected for the purpose. With that purpose, I may say personally that the Government are in sympathy and we are making some progress in that direction, but until plans and estimates have been prepared and until actual schemes can be put before the department, we cannot ask the Finance Department for the money. I hope he will not contend with that statement. The motion that is put down will take the money away and prevent that being done.”

The Hon'ble Yousuf Hama Saheb Sahab:—“If I had said in my resolution that I felt should be provided for this purpose would perhaps have been alright. But as the Government are in sympathy with my object I have no objection to withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AN INCREASED ALLOTMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TO MUFTASSAL STUDENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATAK:—“Your Excellency, I am asked to move the two” resolutions standing in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Mamand—“I beg to move the following resolution:—

“XXI. That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be added to the allotment made under 22-B. Education for giving scholarships to muftassal students pursuing collegiate courses, and a corresponding reduction be made under 32-E. Miscellaneous (Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges).”

“This resolution is intended to afford additional facilities for poor and deserving students in the muftassal who find it difficult to pursue their studies in colleges. It is necessary for me to expatiate at very length to convince the Council that, with the increased college fees and the increased cost of living, it is not possible for parents of ordinary means to prosecute their studies in the college. For this reason brilliant young men in various muftassal districts in this Presidency are prevented from pursuing their studies and are forced to seek employment with very doubtful and uncertain results in the various walks of life. The problem for consideration is how best that situation can be got over and how best facilities can be really afforded to the deserving students for that purpose. Attempts made in this Council for the purpose of reducing college fees were not successful nor am I prepared to think that that would by itself solve the whole problem, because it is not the college fees alone which contribute to the increased cost of education but various other factors which have to be taken into consideration. One of the ways in which some facilities can be afforded to the really deserving students is by adopting this resolution and making some provision to enable deserving students to get scholarships for the purpose.”

“This resolution suggests that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be provided for giving scholarships for muftassal students. The scheme is a very simple one and can be easily worked out, if funds are allocated for the purpose. If the scheme is accepted, it is possible to make provision for 10 students in each district getting a scholarship of Rs. 75 each, which will largely cover some of the important expenses attending collegiate education. With a scholarship of Rs. 25 for 20 students in all the 25 districts, there will be employment for 500 deserving students meeting the benefits of the collegiate education throughout the Presidency. I know this will stimulate increased expenditure in other directions—additional accommodations in colleges, and additional facilities for the purpose. I believe attempts are being made in various colleges to increase the accommodations and afford facilities for the purpose. If such this scheme is accepted it is not difficult to work out the details as to the manner in which it has to be carried into effect. It may be possible to appoint some sort of Selection Committee in each district consisting of the Collector, the heads of educational institutions in the district and also two or three leading gentlemen who will be in a position to appreciate the fitness and the capacity of the individuals and make a proper selection. I believe, my Lord, that if this provision is made much will be done to improve collegiate education in this Presidency. With these words I demand the resolution for the acceptance of this Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. LOVANSANATH:—“Your Excellency, may I invite attention to the ambiguity of the wording of this resolution? We are asked to provide money for giving scholarships to muftassal students pursuing a collegiate course. We are not told where the muftassal students are to read, whether in Madras or in sparsely settled regions. We should draw a distinction between muftassal students who are living already in a collegiate centre and those sparsely settled students who are not living in a collegiate centre. If we are to provide

(*Mr. Littlehale: Mr. James Arberry; [4th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. James Arberry.]*)

scholarships to be held in Madras, the question of once arisen as to why there should be preferential treatment for Madras. Would not Technically, a large educational centre, demand the quota of scholarships? If those scholarships are to be held by students who are actually living in a college hostel, it is not quite clear why we should be asked to spend the largeness of Rs. 25 per annum upon those students who are already residing with their parents in their own homes. I should like to draw attention to the pecuniary advance that has been made in the budget provision for collegiate scholarships within recent years. For collegiate scholarships, Rs. 12,000 was the budget provision for scholarship in Arts colleges some 18 years ago; it was Rs. 17,000 in Rs. 11,000 ten years ago. It was increased very much with the change in the regulations first to Rs. 12,000 and last year we spent Rs. 35,200 upon those scholarships. The Government have not been unmindful of the need of awarding scholarships and the same factor that has to be taken into consideration when scholarships are to be awarded is that scholarships should be awarded only to those young men whom we have known to be brilliant. Now, sir, I take it that, the brilliant young men are those who are capable of taking up the honours courses. We must assume that they are of that calibre. We already award an amount of money by means of which one-fourth of the total number of students residing in the honours classes are able to hold scholarships. The proposal to add Rs. 75,000 additional would mean that 148 students in all would be able to secure scholarships while the total number of students in the Presidency residing in the honours courses is 134. The proposal would, therefore, secure the awarding of a larger number of scholarships than the total number of students residing in the honours classes throughout the Presidency. I think the Honorable Member may also take into consideration that scholarships are awarded by college authorities and further more there are numerous bursaries and there are special endowments, special provision being made by charitable bodies for awarding scholarships.

"Having this in mind it seems to me that the need for scholarships has been amply made good up to the present because, as I said at the start, our main factor as pointed out by the Honorable Member himself is that we should have brilliant young men. Coupled with that we must have the added qualification that students must continue their studies without aid of one kind or another."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sathar T. PAVAR, AGRICULTURIST.—"Your Honorary, I do not understand the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction to say that the required seats are not met and that no students are turned away for want of funds. Whether all the deserving students that apply be not got it, whether the funds provided are sufficient and whether the department faces it difficult to meet the demands for scholarship with the fund now provided—these are the points on which the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction should give information to the Council. The first portion of his speech was I repeat to make a misstatement on the terms of the resolution and in the latter portion did he emphasize the substance of the resolution. I ask the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction to note the substance of the resolution. If Rs. 75,000 is too much why not give Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000? I know, as a matter of fact, poor students with excellent certificates from Principals of Colleges and examinations of schools are going round everyday begging for aid; as a matter of fact, there are several of these and we have to provide for dozens of students like that in the course of the year and I do think that there is need for brilliant young men being provided with means to carry on their education. If I understood the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction to say that all these needs are met I am afraid his information is wrong. I would therefore ask the Honorable the Director to sympathetically consider this question and not merely to confine the terms of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. RAMA, ATTORNEY.—"Your Honorary, I wish to add a few words to the discussion. Two words have been tried to be defined—who are brilliant young men. It was mentioned there are the ones that will go up in the honours course. The wording of the resolution is that it should be the purpose of awarding the collegiate courses. I mean that the resolution apparently wants that at the stage of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate class it happens that many students have to discontinue their studies and actually when they give up their studies they take to some employment and they are not able to further their prospects except in exceptional cases. I know, My Lord, many Christian students, many non-Christians have been compelled to discontinue their studies because of their inability to pay their college fees in the intermediate course also. Personal reasons are not necessary, but I know a case in which a brilliant Christian boy from Pimpri was had to be helped to join the intermediate class. There was no chance of his continuing his studies, his father being a pastor who was not able to maintain the big family that he had. The boy was a brilliant young boy and the American Mission College was not able to give him a scholarship and the people at Madras had to join to keep up the boy in the college. There are many other cases of that kind. I think the case of non-brilliant, brilliant boys, boys who are likely to have a bright future, often they had to stop away from the collegiate course. A thorough inquiry relative matter will fully well reveal that there is an abundant means for a much larger provision than what has been asked for; if only the Government accept the proposal that men should be an attempt made to find out brilliant students whose names will be cut off after the Secondary School-leaving certificate is given them and put them in colleges where they will be able surely to exhibit the symptoms of the brilliancy which has been suggested in the course of the discussion, it will be enough. Brilliant young student does not

4th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Ranga Appayager; Mr. Siva Rao; the President;
Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)

mean that when he enters the honours course his brilliancy is proved. Even in the School First Examination we find boys getting brilliant marks in particular subjects. It may be that in the previous phases when they had not sufficient competition or they had not fine housing imparted to them by brilliant teachers, they took notice and got in fit intake up a brilliant score but by subsequent teaching or subsequent contact with the brilliant boys, the facilities of some boys are so much developed that in a short time, say with a two year's course in the intermediate stage, the boys show a brilliancy and are able to dispense previous requisitions. Therefore, my Lord, a careful attempt to select students, who would be absolutely well to mediate their studies if left to themselves, but who after careful observation will be seen to exhibit symptoms of future good careers should be made. The Selection Committee proposed in the scheme of the speech of the Honourable Member will be able to exercise some amount of discretion to select the boys who will come under that category. I presume, my Lord, that it is now almost accepted by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction in the second of the argument that he adopted that the Government are intent upon seeing that brilliancy is encouraged when otherwise it would drop away without further education. If this argument is granted, I think the provision that is asked to be made will be found to be too little if a serious attempt were made to take sufficient notice to select not very many but as it has been said to select only about 250 students in all the 25 districts we will find that there are a much larger number of students who deserve the scholarships and who will be able to prove to the satisfaction of Government that they have really been selected properly and their interest will be promoted so that really the work of the country would advance. These students will be able to add to the credit of the University by the studies that they do. Therefore I think it is a matter in which if the proposal is accepted, we are selecting students in material ways, we are only proposing about 10 or 8 students for a population on an average of 5 millions and that is not a number which we will not get and it will be quite possible to find very brilliant students in a hopefully poor condition in the school and course who will otherwise have to stop prosecuting their studies. I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Siva Rao:—" Your Excellency, I heartily sympathize with the object of the resolution. The only question seems to be whether the provision now made in the budget is sufficient to meet the needs of deserving but poor students who wish to pursue their academic course. Speaking of my own district, Cuddalore District, I may say that many a student is not off from college career because he has not got the money to pursue it; he has to leave the heavy expenses of a college training. As regards the practical difficulties in working it out, I think the details may be left for subsequent settlement; difficulties as to whether the scholarship should be held in Madras or elsewhere or whether those residing in college centres should be given this scholarship or not these may be settled later on. But the principle of encouraging deserving but poor students ought to be laid prominently at the heart of Government. If Rs. 75,000 is too much the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction may propose some other suitable figure which will be sufficient for the needs."

His Excellency the President:—" I must remind Honourable Gentlemen, that we are not here to decide the principle. The Honourable Gentlemen concluded by saying 'if the principle were accepted.' I must tell the Honourable Member and the Council that we are here to settle the figure. This is a matter under our rules and regulations for settling the figures and we are not at liberty to discuss generally the wisdom or the wisdom of establishing a scholarship. We have to settle the figure that is to be put into the budget for that purpose. We are bound to consider that. We have now before us a resolution that Rs. 75,000 shall be added for that purpose. I must deprecate gentlemen going any further. I must deprecate also the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar who attacked the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to say that every deserving pupil had a scholarship and that there are no more pupils deserving the scholarship. That is not what the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction said. The position is simply this; that the expenditure on scholarships during the last five years has grown double. That is the position. When we are dealing with the Government we are dealing with a delicate machinery. We have to deal with Elementary, Secondary and College education. Considering all things up to the present moment there has been no sound or reasonable reason for increasing the money for that particular purpose. With the general idea of helping deserving pupils, everybody is so sympathetic. That is not the question before us. The question is how much money is to be put into the budget for that purpose. Government for the money given by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction cannot advise the Council to increase the amount at the present moment. We are under a great disadvantage in not having the Honourable Member putting forward this motion. There is nothing to guide us as to why he made the particular sum of Rs. 75,000. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has no opinion but to point out the meaning of the motion or say anything contained in the wording of the resolution. It is his duty and responsibility to do so, so as to inform the Council as to what they would be committing themselves to if they passed the resolution. My remarks apply very much to the want of evidence also which also, would a total sum of Rs. 75,000, a large sum. There is no information as to why that number was chosen or as to whether it was taken on any calculation of any number of students. Therefore I must advise the Council to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar:—" With reference to the general observations made by Your Excellency, I will explain all our difficulties in the matter if Your Excellency

(Mr. Ranoo Acharyya, the President; [6th February 1929.
Mr. Krishna Das.]

will permit me. I quite see the force of Your Excellency's observations. But layman as we are, unacquainted with the details of the department and exact requirements, Your Excellency may deign as if we are on the side of extravagance. We want to bring to the notice of Government that the provision is not sufficient for the purpose. That is all that we can do. To expect us to go into the minut details would be throwing too much burden on non-officials as we are not in the inner Council. I would therefore ask Your Excellency to consider that aspect of the question."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I will have it in mind. The point is this; if we want to act out the general principles, they should not be debated at this meeting. I am far from finding the discussion on these points. But what I want to point out is that we are tied down by the orders under which we sit. We are tied down to settle the figures and therefore any question of principle should be debated and settled at another meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Karmakar, Esq.—"Your Excellency, I am afraid the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction has been somewhat too technical in dealing with this resolution. He started by saying that there is an ambiguity in this resolution and that it is difficult to work it out. The wording of the resolution suggests that scholarships should be given to meritorious students pursuing the college course without specifying that they pursue their course in Madras or in any other college centre. It applies to every college centre, wherever these meritorious students might choose to pursue their studies. It is intended for the benefit of all students in the various districts. I just inform Your Excellency that I had information as to the object of the Honorable Member of the resolution. The calculations I suggested are intended to provide ten scholarships for each of the districts at Rs. 25. This will work out to Rs. 75,000. Therefore so far as the resolution is itself is concerned, it does not commit itself to the amount given, viz., Rs. 25 or to any other question of kind. It does not specify order to brilliant young men pursuing between centres in regard to which the requirements. The point for consideration is whether it is possible to provide Rs. 75,000 and whether it is desirable to provide Rs. 75,000 for the purpose. If it is not found feasible to provide Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of affording additional facilities for the scholarships, may I ask that some reasonable additional provision be made for that purpose? It is an extension of the figures which is suggested. Might it not be possible to increase it to some reasonable extent? The attention of the Council has been drawn by the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction to the increased provision under the head of scholarships in colleges in general. We had that in the previous general a sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent and in the revised estimate for 1928 we find Rs. 40,000; next year the same amount of Rs. 30,000 has been provided. Whatever may have been provided for that purpose, in previous years, in view of the circumstances of the last two or three years it must be stated that there has not been such a reasonable increase in the provision for scholarships as there should have been. Increase in 1917-18 and 1918-19 is about Rs. 1,800. It was Rs. 10,581 for 1917-18 and Rs. 30,000 is the amount provided for 1928-29. I would submit that if we are satisfied that the provision made does not meet the requirements of higher education in this country and some additional provision should be made, be it to the extent of Rs. 75,000 or any amount which may be found feasible, there is a proper reason for some increase being provided."

The motion was then put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED ALLOTMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS PURSUING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Karmakar, Esq.—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move:—

"**XXII.** This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be added to the allotment made under 22-E. EDUCATION for giving scholarships to students pursuing scientific and technical education, and a corresponding reduction be made under 32-E. MISCELLANEOUS (Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges)."

"I need not detain the Council long because the observations made by me with reference to the previous resolution apply with greater force so far as this resolution is concerned. If there is need for increasing the provision for scholarships for higher education there is much greater need for spending an additional sum of money on scholarships for scientific and technical education. I shall not detain the Council by referring to the various recommendations of the Industrial Commission. They are well known and I will not propose to detain the Council long."

"I only wish to point out that so long as we are satisfied that in the best interests of the country additional facilities have to be afforded to enable students to pursue scientific and technical education, additional allotment is necessary for the purpose. As to the figure of Rs. 75,000 it is worked out exactly in the same manner as it was worked out in regard to the all-India education—it provides the 25 districts with two scholarships at Rs. 25 per annum. With these remarks I recommend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

* This resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raj of Benares.

6th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Littlehale; Mr. Krishna Rao; He Presided;
Mr. Narayana Appa.)

The Hon'ble Mr. LITTLEHALE:—“Your Excellency, we have a series of provisions for scientific education pure and simple in the ordinary award of scholarships to students who take up Chemistry, Physics, Biology and so on in the ordinary University course. For technical education we have a budget provision made in the College of Engineering, in the School of Engineering at Vijnanagiri and in the School of Commerce at Cuttack. There are the Government of India State Technical Scholarships and the Madras Government award scholarships available at the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay and the local University awards scholarships. There are scholarships available at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. In addition to that, under the head—Scientific and Miscellaneous department and the development of industries—the budget provision has been increased by Rs. 5,000 on the recommendation of the Finance Committee for the purpose of providing industrial scholarships for students. Sir, the object of this resolution has my entire sympathy. All I have to remark is that so far as I can gather the provision that is at present made is as much as can be advantageously utilized at the present moment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“Your Excellency it may be put to vote.”

His Excellency the FRANKFORT:—“I hope the Honourable Member is satisfied with what the Finance Committee have done.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I understood that the provision was made for the benefit of students going abroad. So far as this is concerned, it is not for students going abroad but it is for students studying in the country. Therefore it stands as a difficult feeling.”

His Excellency the FRANKFORT:—“The Honourable Gentleman is quite free to take his own course. It will be open to the Honourable the Director to amend to all the resolutions and to spend all the money and it will be much more agreeable to everybody concerned. It is all very well to say that Rs. 75,000 has been estimated on the basis of two scholarships for each district of Rs. 25 each. That makes up the sum of Rs. 75,000. But that does not mean that the needs of the district have been carefully considered. Amalapur is put on the same footing as Vijnanagiri. Budget 30 is the existing amount of scholarship. I had hoped that the Honourable Member would have been satisfied with what has been done but I will however put it to the meeting. There is a difference of opinion as regards this matter. We should like to meet all the needs that the Honourable the Director tells us that having in view the other necessities of elementary education, the needs of elementary and secondary education which we have been discussing, we are doing all that we can at the present time.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“If I understand from what the Honourable the Director has stated and what your Excellency has stated that, if the requirements of education would necessitate any further funds, they will be met, I have no objection to withdraw.”

His Excellency the FRANKFORT:—“I have not said anything about that. We are settling the figures in the budget. The question is whether more is to be put into the budget. Government are unable to put any more money into the budget. I put the resolution to the Council.”

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA APPA:—“May I ask for a poll?”

His Excellency the FRANKFORT:—“Certainly. Does the Honourable member wish for a poll?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have not asked for a poll but the rules provide for any member asking for a poll.”

The poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Kameswara Rao.	The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew.
“ “ P. Siva Rao.	“ Mr. L. Dandekar.
“ “ K. Rama Ayyangar.	“ C. G. Todiastar.
“ “ K. Sadana Rao.	“ A. Y. G. Campbell.
“ “ K. B. Suryanarayanaiah.	“ H. Kameswara Rao.
“ “ Nayudu.	“ N. Young.
“ “ B. Venkataswami Raju.	“ L. R. Bhatkar.
“ “ Yashwanth Rao.	“ N. K. Mayaparkar.
“ “ A. Suryanarayana Rao.	“ E. R. Ward.
“ “ A. S. Krishna Rao.	“ Adarshin.
“ “ B. V. Narayana Appa.	“ E. F. Butler.
	“ J. H. Thomas.
	“ The Most Reverend John Ashes.
	“ Sir Foss in Spring.
	“ Mr. Littlehale.
	“ Hutton.
	“ Huxley.
	“ The Adenah-Grauel.
	“ Mr. P. Rajagopal Acharjan.
	“ H. G. Niles.

The resolution was lost, 18 voting for and 20 against.

(The President; Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.) (26th FEBRUARY 1912.)

His Excellency the Governor:—"The next resolution is covered by the resolution we have just discussed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubba Rao:—"This is for technical scholarships abroad."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Will you go on?"

RESOLUTION FOR INCREASED PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubba Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows:—"

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 1,83,000 shown under the head of Miscellaneous—K.V. Returns be earmarked and spent for providing additional technical scholarships by increasing the figure under B-H by that amount and the corresponding reduction be made under the head of 45-B. Civil Works."

"Your Excellency, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya we labour under serious difficulties in offering what is expected by your Excellency that we should give sound and enduring service without offering to any persons whatsoever by substituting one figure for another. When we want an additional sum to be provided, we must give valid reasons and that is the reason why I made that a special sum of Rs. 1,20,000 should be earmarked. At page 52 of the Civil Budget Estimate, the budget estimate from contained deposits is given as Rs. 5,25,000. It is not an unusual thing to earmark certain funds for certain purposes. There is no drawback the money for technical education. Instead of relying on the public revenue here, I want that the revenue that ought to have gone to others, then does not properly belong to us but an amount of the exigencies of the public who have not received that amount has gone to the Government, instead of such sum being thrown into the general revenue, it may be earmarked for a particular purpose. I think that is a good principle. When a fund is not legitimate source of income but is an accidental windfall from time to time, it might be utilized for the benefit of the people. When it is suggested whether it could be returned to the original depositors who are entitled to it or not and that when they objected to receive the amount, we must hand over the amount to them. We are getting your letter about Rs. 2 lakhs or more such amount. My suggestion is that we should utilize that amount for sending students abroad to Europe and other countries, for industrial studies. I know that the Industrial Commission reported that additional facilities should be provided for scholarships. The only facility we enjoyed hitherto was provided by the Government of India at a cost, for students, of about Rs. 2,500 and during the last seven years, they were able to send about 200 students. On the advice and suggestion of the Finance Committee the Madras Government have provided for two more scholarships through the mode of allotting it. There is a growing concern because we notice at page 18 of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, paragraph 48:—"In answer to question, it was explained that industrial scholarships to Europe were paid for by the Government of India and that no expenditure was made on this account out of Provincial funds. The difficulty so far has been to find suitable candidates. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Acharya explained that several of the men who had been trained had been failures." This is a most unfortunate statement. I do not know whether it is justified by facts. It continues:—"The difficulty of getting boys to go to the Bombay Technical Institute was also explained. It was desired to make provision for two scholarships of £250 a year for studious Indians with passing money, or Rs. 2,000 or so, to be met from 'Unallotted.' When the Government expected so long to provide technical knowledge to deserving persons in order to improve industries in the country, the same should this year, Rs. 2,250 for providing scholarships, it is too small, because at this rate we cannot have a sufficient number of teachers in order to impart the knowledge and learning to the various persons employed in the industries; and the figure I suggest would provide the total cost for sending 25 students and if we send 25 students every year for a period of ten years, we will be making a great progress in the cause of technical education. Sending one or two men will not improve matters. Therefore I suggest that there should be a grant from this source. In the financial statement, Government state that when we are taking money from the people instead of keeping it there, it should be returned to the people. I would point out that this is an amount taken from the people not even in the shape of a tax, but only an account of their exigencies. Let it be utilized by giving scholarships. We can provide for 25 scholarships for two or three years or for 75 students if we send for one year. In either way, if every year we can fall back upon this amount which we get from this source, it would be an easy way of securing a large number of industrial scholarships. We have had sympathetic expressions from Government all along but we want them to materialize."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I understood that you wish to insert the word 'abroad.' You want technical scholarships abroad?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubba Rao:—"Yes, your Excellency."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The words 'for training out of India' are to be added, after the word 'scholarships' in the resolution. The students would then read: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 1,20,000

On February 1911.] *(The President; Mr. Lallabhai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Tilagar; Mr. Ravva Acharya; Sir Alexander Garden; Mr. M. Venkatchandra Rao.)*

shown under the head of Miscellaneous—XXV. Income is increased and spent for providing additional technical scholarships for training out of India by increasing the figure under 22-B by that amount and a corresponding amount is made under the head of 22-B. Civil Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Srinivasan:—"Your Excellency, as I have already mentioned, the budget provision has been made on the recommendation of the Finance Committee for an additional allowance for this object. Although I have every sympathy with the idea of training people for industrial work, training both in India and out of India, I consider, Sir, that the existing facilities for scientific and technical education are at present sufficient for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, the answer given to the motion by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction is surprising. His loyalty itself is most commendable. A lot of sympathy is professed for the object. The Honourable Member pointed out that sympathy has to substantiate itself on this occasion because we are discussing about revenue, taxes and fees."

"The plan is not put forward that there is no money available in the budget, but the plan put forward is that we have put down something already for it. What is that sum? It is Rs. 9,000 and what is the object? It is for training people abroad. It seems therefore to suppose that Rs. 9,000 is sufficient for technical training abroad. The proposition has only to be stated that it is subjected to be examined. The name of the Finance Committee is used. The Finance Committee have to make various recommendations to make different allocations. They allowed Rs. 9,000 for this, because they had to deal only with the unallocated sums. We are not sure if the Finance Committee, we are in full Council and we are concerned with the debate on to how much money would be found for this important purpose. We find under the head 'Miscellaneous' a pretty large sum is left in the hands of Government evidently for later adjustment. What is said for it would be possible to find the money later on could understand the situation. As it is, we have had a sort reply that the Finance Committee have not spent Rs. 9,000 and we should be satisfied with it. It is a most unconvincing reply. It is not a sympathetic reply. It is necessary to find funds and therefore let us vote for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Thomas:—"I think there is a business aspect in this and it is a point which the Council has not taken into consideration. If the sum is to be spent Rs. 9,000 for educational instruction in India and abroad, naturally it will not be sufficient. On the other hand, there are very good reasons for not accumulating that sum at present. First of all, we are practically still in a state of war, every expense has increased, travelling expenses are enormous and living at home is very costly. If we are going to send students home for technical education at present, it may cost 10 per cent or 100 per cent more than in ordinary days. Therefore it may be adjourned. There is also the other reason. The only way of getting these boys is to get them off certificate. What is the need putting them in GH which then will not get leave till next year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna T. Ravva Acharya:—"The idea underlying this resolution appears very largely to our minds. We are bound to make larger provision in future for technical and industrial education. I think if we except the idea underlying this resolution of appropriating this particular money for this purpose, I think we will be preparing ourselves not for the present, but for the future. Although we are not able to spend it this year, this sum will be available for future use if we succeed. I think the present difficulty should not stagger us in the way of appropriating this sum for this particular purpose. I do not know if there are any financial rules about it. I dare say there are, but if it is possible to do this, to earmark this sum for this particular purpose, that is providing scholarships not only for the coming year but for future years, we will have a store by. I think Rs. 1,50,000 every year will be of great use. Just as we are looking against funds by providing funds, so also we may be looking for technical and industrial education by earmarking this sum. If there are any financial rules which stand in the way I will ask the Government to do away with them, so that we may have a nucleus to start with, we may have a fund for students desiring to go abroad."

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie:—"The Honourable Member's idea on this point seems to be that while we provide a sum for the particular year for which the budget is framed it will be available for future years. This is impossible. No account can be provided in any way unless it is believed that some one will turn up for the scholarship. As far as I am concerned, he says that this money is to be put in each year and the money each year is to liquidate some account unless for the expenditure. If there is a need in the year, we can provide for it. If there is no need, it will be necessary in principle to put money in the budget which will not be required. It is of course possible to put in a small sum each year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna T. Ravva Acharya:—"My Lord, I would like to ask the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction for what purpose the Rs. 9,000 is put in the budget. So far as I have been able to see in the notes of the Finance Committee, stating that two scholarships are provided for, there are no details given as regards the exact line of

(Mr. M. Rameshchandra Rao; Mr. Ranga Acharya; [FOR FEBRUARY 1929.
Mr. Rama Aggarwal.]

study which it is intended to promote by these scholarships. The general idea I thought of the Finance Commission, was that there must be some provision for attending technical and industrial education in view of the special circumstances that have arisen after the war. I do not know if when Rs. 5,000 could be budgeted, more could not be provided especially in view of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission who say that the only way of spreading technical and industrial education is by sending students abroad. I do not know if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is right in saying that there is need for Rs. 5,000 and that there is no need for more. I should like to know whether there are any actual proposals for the attainment of this aim."

The Hon'ble Mr. Behaloo T. Rao:—*ACHARYA* :—"The idea was good. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction was not ready with any set and dry scheme. I suggested that there should be scholarships for students going to England. They said that it was difficult to get students to go. I suggested that at least two students might be sent."

The Hon'ble Deans Behaloo M. RAMESHCHANDRA RAO:—If the general idea of sending students abroad is accepted, the proposal of my Honourable Friend is to increase the Budget provision and send more students abroad. As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Thangar's objection that there would be difficulty about getting passages, we recognise the difficulty, but the answer we want on the lines recommended by the Industrial Commission, the better for us. If we have to wait till everything settles down, it will probably be five or six years before we would be able to send out students. Therefore, I support this proposal. I am really unable to appreciate the difficulty of the Government in this matter. I take it, My Lord, that it is Your Excellency's Government's intention to promote technical and industrial education, and all that has been the aim is that you get to show that the answer we start in that direction, the better. In view of the provision already made, the request for increasing the scholarship in the budget seems to be perfectly legitimate."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAMA AGGARWAL :—"Your Excellency, I want to point out that in this case, we need not let it down as to the case of the proposal to grant scholarships to students for college courses. The principle of action in this case will have to be that people conversant in this country with this particular kind of technical and scientific education and persons will have to be induced to send their best boys to England or other countries for technical education. My Lord, I can refer to one or two communities like the Parsi community, the weaving and dyeing community in Madras and some other communities may be pointed out like the Hindu community in Dindigul and Tirupattur and other places. They are almost experts in manual labour. From among these classes, by general notification people may be invited to undergo a general examination and persons may be selected and sent abroad for getting specialised training in the higher periods of their particular technical or industrial branch which they may be useful when they return, to improve the conditions of their community and also to improve the industry to which they are attached. Now, the field of choice will be much wider and I have no doubt that if it is a question of late-coming or the higher studies in dyeing or weaving, the drummers of Madras, some of whom have now obtained fairly high standard in ordinary higher education, will be able to compete and enter themselves to go abroad for getting themselves trained in the art, in the scientific research which will enable them to improve the condition of their community and the industry in which they are interested. Similarly I have no doubt that in the 21 districts of the Presidency, we can select people who have an inclination for particular pursuits which may be fostered by the Government to afford large scope for the improvement of that particular industry or scientific study. If three communities are chosen and if from amongst them, by open competition students are chosen and sent abroad, I have no doubt that each one of these technical subjects will receive the impetus which will ensure the progress of Madras in these scientific studies and which will really improve the economic condition of the people in general. That being the object of the present proposal, my Lord, there could be no objection to sufficient money being found for providing a certain number of students with the necessary funds for the purpose. I know it is a recurring expenditure which will have to be increased for some years, because if we propose to maintain a certain number of students, say for five or for seven years, because ultimately for a fairly good knowledge to be attained by students, to be sent abroad, we will have to maintain them for a number of years and the recurring expenditure is likely to be increased, but the attitude of this Government is to say that enough money is provided for the advancement of technical and scientific education and when that is so, we have to make a start. When the Hon'ble Mr. Thangar said about the difficulty of getting money sent in the way of giving a start. If in two years it is found that his provision has to be made, we might make less provision, we can reduce the expenditure but in the first year, we will not be spending all the provision we make but it will take some years; so that the sum that is asked for does not provide for many, comparing the population of the Presidency and the vastness of needs, which might with advantage be recommended by the Government to be the objects of study by these students. I try to suggest that something must be done to start with—the budget goes into operation only from April and probably the money got will have to commence in July and a proper notification from the Government may well enable the Government to utilize any amount of money that will be put in the budget for this purpose. We are only in the beginning of February and if we make ourselves ready to choose a certain number of persons, of course the Government will do the

6th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Rama Deyanagar; Mr. Krishna Rao.)

standard of the boys, for ascertaining the qualification of the boys who will have to be sent out. If these standards are fixed and if the boys are forthcoming, it will not be proper for the Government to say that there are no funds. Suppose the standard of the secondary school-leaving examination is chosen; if there are boys or girls who are prepared to go abroad and study, it will not be proper for the Government to say that there are no funds to send them. Since if we are going to obtain only part of the provision made in the budget, full provision will have to be made as we do in the case of other things. In view of the character of the rules relating to the disbursement of the Financial Statement, the Finance Minister has asked the Members to discuss this question from a special view to adopt the suggestion of non-official Members as far as possible and as far as feasible. This is a case in which a sum of money has been provided as has been permitted out and there is a lump allotment for industrial and technical education; there is about Rs. 11 lakhs of money lent by the Government for educational purposes that is all, we have about Rs. 16 or 17 lakhs and the money that is sought to be expended by the Government is only a small portion which is now merged in the general balance. In whatever way it is got, this money must be provided so that an assurance may be given to the people on the matter and I think the necessary contribution might be met out by the Government during the applications for the students being made before the beginning of the next financial year. Therefore, My Lord, this is a case in which the representation as the non-official side may be accepted with advantage and the first fruits of the change in the financial rules may be allowed to be accepted by the Council. I submit My Lord, that this may be accepted."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION AS PROVISION FOR FREE BOARDING HOUSES FOR SCHOLARS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KESAVA RAU:—I have the honour to move:—

"XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be provided under 23 EDUCATION for the establishment of free boarding houses in select places in the Presidency for the benefit of scholars of depressed classes and that a corresponding reduction be made under "55. CIVIL WORKS—Civil Buildings."

"Your Excellency, the question of the education of the depressed classes including in that term the Panchamas has received continued attention for some time past and if I may say this resolution it is with the full belief that unless steps are taken in that direction, much more is done to improve their condition and to improve their education."

"Before I offer a few remarks as to the necessity for the establishment of such free boarding houses it is but desirable that we take a retrospect of the advance made in the case of education of Panchamas during the last five or six years. It will be found in the quinquennial report from 1911-12 to 1916-17 that there has been an increase of about 1,910 institutions for the education chiefly of Panchamas. The number of institutions was 3,781 in 1911-12 and it increased to 5,691 at the end of 1916-17 and the strength of these institutions which was 209,881 at the end of 1911-12, increased to 428,558 at the end of 1916-17, an increase of 218,677 people. If we take into account the Panchamas people alone in these institutions, it was 72,120 at the end of 1911-12 and it increased to 128,667 at the end of 1916-17, an increase of 56,547. This progress is and can be considered to be far in that quinquennium. For when we take into account the progress made in the year 1917-18, we have a different story to report. In the year 1917-18, that is the last year for which information is available, the number of institutions increased from 5,691 to 5,814, an increase of 123; the strength in these schools was 458,468 in 1916-17 and in 1917-18 it was 465,087, an increase of 6,619. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of schools intended for them by 123, and the number of pupils in these schools by 6,619, we find that the number of Panchamas people alone increased only by about 71. It was 128,667 at the end of 1916-17 and 128,738 at the end of 1917-18. The number of schools increased by 123, the number of pupils by 6,619, but the number of Panchamas people alone by only 71. Having placed these figures before the Council, I may remind the Council that there are in so far as the fact that the people generally, the non-Panchamas and the lower breeds and the Government have been paying increasing attention to the question of the education of the depressed classes. That is a fact which cannot be denied or ignored. It must also be admitted that if our progress is not in the way of the education of the Panchamas boys for education, that progress has been going. This is a fact which is known to everyone and which is also recognized in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1917-18. It is fairly acknowledged therein that the State community is evincing greater interest in the matter of the education of these classes. There is one important cause which, it must be stated, has really obstructed the progress of education, and has made education neither real, nor useful and that is the poverty of these people. It is that aspect of it which I consider necessary to place before this Council to-day. You find in your own experience when you visit the Panchamas schools, there are a number of cases in which there are no boarding houses or boarding places for their benefit, and the pupils are ill-fed and poorly clad and present a miserable appearance. If they are in that condition, can we really believe

[Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Littlehale.] [FOR FEBRUARY 1919.]

that they will have the real benefit of education and that they will improve by the education which is imparted to them in these schools? I can refer to this occasion to a very pathetic incident which was my own personal experience. It was on the 10th of December last, the Poona day when all schools were intended to have celebrations. It was usual for each institution to have all the pupils there assembled on that day and to have some celebrations, probably some sports and some festivity. On the last session, it struck me that as far as the municipal schools in Poona were concerned, it would be better to take advantage of the opportunity, to bring all the pupils to a particular place so that the boys of all the schools may enjoy in common. There are two Poona schools, and the headmasters of these schools went to me and pathetically requested that they might be housed from attending the celebration and that their pupils might not be asked to go there. They said "we do not want to exhibit our Poona pupils along with others; they have no clothes, they have no shoes, they are ill fed and they present a staring appearance. Do not insist on the attendance of these boys at gathering. Please excuse us." It was a pathetic story but with some consideration, some arrangements were made for their benefit and they were induced to come. Can we believe that if they are to be in that condition, a condition in which they cannot have proper food and decent clothing, they can really have the benefit of good education? I am sure not. If we find that persons of like depressed classes have been showing improvement, it is in places where there are schools under the management of Mission agencies, where there have been boarding houses and where arrangements have been made for their benefit. I would therefore suggest that this problem of the advance of Poona education can only be satisfactorily solved if some arrangements are made in the immediate future for improving their condition and for establishing boarding houses for their benefit. It will be feared that this aspect of it also was considered by the Department of Education in dealing with it in their report of the last year. After pointing out some difficulties and some prejudice in certain parts of the Presidency, and after referring to the general interest taken in the community, it is stated that "other difficulties in the way of progress are poverty and the want of teachers. Poverty poses a bar to education in two directions. The parent is certainly disinclined to send his child to school when his earnings may be at risk to the family. On the other hand, if his son is sent to school, he often comes back without any benefit at all from the instruction given." That is the statement of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in the report. I have placed before this Council what was within my experience and what I believe would be within the experience of almost every Honorable Member of this Council.

"I do not think there can be any difference of opinion as to the object of this resolution. Every one will be satisfied at once that unless facilities are afforded, it is not possible to expect any improvement in their position. The only question is whether it is feasible to take up this question and whether it is possible to make a provision in the budget for that purpose. That is the question with which I have to deal on this occasion.

"My Lord, I know that this question, if it is to be extended to all the schools in the Presidency all at once, may cost much more than what I have asked for in this resolution. I know that in working boarding houses in remote parts of the Presidency, there are several initial difficulties to be overcome; but if Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that there has been increasing interest taken by local bodies in the development of the education of this community, I have every hope that the local bodies can be used as agencies for the purpose of establishing these boarding houses and maintaining them in a satisfactory manner. Government should come to their rescue and allot funds for that purpose, with whatever safeguards or restrictions that the Government may think fit to impose. It may not be possible to start such boarding houses all at once throughout the Presidency; but it is possible, I am sure, to start such boarding houses in some selected places in the Presidency after considering the conditions of the locality, the number of persons who are likely to take advantage of these institutions and the agents which will gladly undertake that responsibility; and after taking steps in that direction in some selected places, the system can be gradually extended to other places as far as possible. It is with that object that I have considered it desirable to place this resolution before this Council today. I have asked for a budget allotment of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose. As to the scheme which is to be framed, I have not the slightest doubt whatever that some provision is made, a satisfactory scheme can be worked out by correspondence between the Department of Education on the one side and the local authorities on the other; when once it is understood that both of them have the same aim of the depressed classes at heart and want to improve their education, there will be no difficulty whatever in working out a scheme which will satisfactorily solve this problem. With these remarks, I presented this resolution. I have not the slightest doubt that the Government would be in a position to allot some funds for this purpose, be it Rs. 50,000 or for an experiment being tried, Rs. 25,000. Some reasonable provision must be made in the coming year."

The Hon'ble the Most Reverend John Astle seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. LITTLEHALE:—"Your Excellency, I feel I am writing the sentiments of everyone when I say that we all have the object of this resolution at heart, that it is to the application of the condition of the depressed classes. The difficulty lies not in sympathizing with the resolution, but in the practical application of our sympathy. The depressed classes have not, as far as I know, been much benefited. We speak in our ordinary code and rules, of the Poona and certain backward classes, as educationally backward classes, but the depressed classes of

6TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Mr. Liddlehoite; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar*)

His Excellency's member at a rough estimate about 15 millions, and the question that is spread before us is considerably larger than I do not think, Sir, I can say very much of the difficulty that has been presented before us of understanding these conditions by this specific method. The department has always given every consideration in the award of grants to Pascheram and backward classes and I am certain that the Government are always willing to consider what can be done in that direction. But the problem appears to me at present to be one of offering facilities for education to those backward classes who are able to take advantage of them. The matter of depressed classes is being considered by the department and would the department has further time to consider it, I do not think that it has reached the stage yet when a specific budget provision can be provided for; as the Honorable Member has mentioned, a great deal of correspondence is required between the Director of Public Instruction and the local bodies and I do not think that any successful settlement of the question can be made in the course of the meeting year which would necessitate the exercise of the budget provision."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, on this resolution I expected that there would be something specific coming from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction which would convince this Council that the resolution should be accepted. We have heard, of course, about the refusal of the members of the depressed classes by various acts of persons, but the fact has always been stated to be how far people are really coming forward to help the depressed classes out of their present lot of illiteracy. The question has always been, how much can be done and various explanations have been forwarded by the local bodies, for the Government institutions, and for various other institutions to explain why much could not be done. I have had the pleasure of listening to our apology, now from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, an apology for not doing more, and I need say that I am not convinced that the apology is satisfactory. There is a proposal now that we should start helping the depressed classes in a way that we have not done before. One particular way is stated out now and that is providing for free boarding houses for such depressed classes as could be attended to within the sum of Rs. 25,000 during the budget year. I have not heard anything from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to show that this is a solid scheme or that the money is not forthcoming or that it will exhaust the budget, that we will not be able to proceed further. The one objection which had your appearance of a ground in it was that correspondence would have to be continued and this correspondence will go on and on during the rest of the present year, but during the major portion of the next year, then with our satisfaction we will not be able to get any scheme and therefore that, as previous need be made. If that is so, I must say that this confidence in sufficient consideration of all means and of our present methods and some drastic remedies must be adopted. The Honorable Member pointed out that with very little correspondence, the scheme could be started. The Department of Public Instruction has got a great advantage in being more learned and has discovered a great many things about education. But on the simple question of finding out who the depressed classes are, who should be helped and in which way, the department has failed and we have now to trust local bodies to do it. Suppose to the Nellore District Board you hand over Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 5,000 and ask them to select five schools where they could give free boarding to Pascheram boys to improve their education, since as it stands here to be learned and other correspondence may be carried on for decades, but that is not such an essential pre-requisite that we should postpone the proposal if otherwise it is good. If this Council is going for this simple means to reject the proposal, the Council will be open to attack by the poor scholars; they will say "they will not ask all such money on pluffians and in comparison, but where it comes to the true test of action, we find that their professions are only lip-work; it is merely lip sympathy." My own humble opinion is that it is much better that we do nothing ourselves open to such an attack. Apart from the question of attack or defence, let us consider whether there is anything serious that stands in the way of sending Pascheram students. The great block as the progress of education is the fact that there are so many millions who remain uneducated in dense darkness and if we are going to suggest one slight way to get out of it, and if we are to be frightened by the correspondence which would stand in the way, I am afraid we do not deserve the name of business men. I am perfectly certain that correspondence of more than two or three months would be undesirable, and will prove that we shall find it business habits. We can trust the presidents of various district boards to select a few small schools with such supervision to the educational authorities can give. If there is the will, even soldiers can give any way. On this scheme I would seriously suggest all those who are not satisfied to give any way in this matter of correspondence and such like schemes. The other objection raised appears to be extremely sentimental and technical and would not improve by means. It is that the depressed classes are not defined. These terms have needed a definite meaning. I am afraid that the term "depressed" cannot be easily accurately defined. And yet representation is a fact. We people are apt to be too learned and may become unintelligible to ordinary people. The other objection stated was that the depressed classes number 15 millions and how can we do anything for them? It is undoubtedly true that the task is great, but is that a reason for giving up any scheme? If we can make so much as two millions in the course of next year, we will have made an honest beginning. After the two millions are notified to say "your professions are good but your performance are poor".

"There is another serious phase of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that he does not see any way of improving these classes except by grants. Grants are well-known. Government spending a great deal and private bodies have been doing a great deal so far as the

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : Mr. M. Ramaswami Reddy : [6th FEBRUARY 1919.
the President.]*)

part is answered, but it is in the future that has to be regarded because the past has really, after all, to tell and done, been a very poor performance. To add a word from my own personal experience, I went out in my attempts as chairman and as a public man to improve the Panchama classes and their status and education, I found that it was their grinding poverty that prevented any work. I wanted to get into the class and tried to induce a few parents to send their children, but the Panchama was so wretchedly poor and the idea of sending a child five years old to school seems to be outside out of his way. His idea is to keep the wolf from the door with the help of the child through the little child is practically naked without proper clothing. There are a number of obstacles which prevent him from sending the boy to school some of which would be removed by free boarding institutions. To a great of the 1,000 were to be placed at the head of the Salem District Board, I can guarantee that you will find full value for every pie of your money; there will be no hanging, there will be no loss; every councillor and every taluk board members will come forward with their sympathy, and tip every penny on the platform or in press communications. I hope the great sympathy of Honourable Members here in this Council which they have expressed any number of times with about their is strong on this proposition."

The Hon'ble Deputy Education M. Ramaswami Reddy :—" My Lord, I wish the Hon'ble Mr. Leslie-Keble had made a reply which was more satisfactory than it was. His great three reasons for not accepting the resolution. One of them is that before this resolution can be accepted, the exact meaning of the classes who would come within the term 'depressed classes' must first be settled. My Lord, the Educational Conference took some pains to allocate a definition of these classes who come within that category of the backward classes and Your Excellency's Government have rejected the proposals of the Conference and have referred the matter back to the Director of Public Instruction. I take it that his statement amounts to this: Will he accept the language as suggested in the Government Order, he will not be in a position to accept any such answer. Then as the first argument. Independently of any inquiry as to who should be regarded as depressed classes, it seems to me that the question may be settled by applying this grant to the class known as Panchama. In the Telugu country the Molas and Madigas as in the Tamil country the Pallars, the Paraiyars and the Christians are known to belong to this class. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that it is unnecessary to wait till this inquiry as to who should be regarded as backward classes is completed. My Lord, I have been to many schools teaching towns which are maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a great deal of good work is being done for the amelioration of this class and what is required for it is the various depressed classes schools which are doing a good deal of useful work and which are in charge of educational institutions, are asked to consider the question of teaching, then the question of the education of Panchama will be much more easy. Apart from this, there are also local bodies and I do not see how it would be difficult to distribute the Rs. 10,000 or any lower sum among these two agencies which are now doing educational work, namely, the local bodies and the various depressed classes societies and, as the necessary bodies to whom also some relief might be afforded. As regards the desirability of establishing boarding, it is unnecessary to say in support of the proposal. If a Panchama is allowed to keep his child without education, he would prefer to do so for the very simple reason that he would like his boy to supplement his own resources, he would like his boy as glad to be employed either in agricultural labour or any other kind of labour. The whole question of Panchama education is beset with very great difficulties and even if Rs. 20,000 is taken merely for the purpose of an experiment to see what can be done and how we can improve their position and how we can keep them in some degree of comfort, at the time they are in school, if it does not lead to anything else, it will be valuable experiment in attacking the question of Panchama education. I trust, Your Excellency, that this proposal to put down some amount of money for maintaining boarding houses for these unfortunate people will be received with better consideration than it has from the Government and if I may say so, any money spent in this direction will never be wasted; but, on the other hand, I believe that every Honourable Member of this Council would welcome any proposal to aid these unfortunate. If we are merely to make ourselves to an elaborate scheme of educational facilities, I do not think that we should be doing very much in furthering Panchama education. It seems to me that we must go further and make an attempt not merely for providing educational facilities, but also some facilities for boarding during the period of education. It is necessary to discuss this of greater length."

The Hon'ble the Passenger :—" Might I be allowed to say a word? There has been a debate on whether or which there is no difference of opinion. We are all anxious to help the education of the depressed classes. We are having rather a substantial debate on a matter as to which there is perfect agreement generally on principle in the Council, but the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has unfortunately been obliged to adhere to the rules and regulations under which these discussions have to be carried out. He has been obliged to point out that there is no action put before this Government for the settlement of this matter, that the resolution is quite general in its terms and that it proposes to lay upon the Government the responsibility which they now had to bear already. Let us try and remove the differences which seem to exist. It may be an excellent thing to establish boarding houses for such students, but he says that the difficulty is not to defend the backward classes, but the difficulty is in defining the depressed classes. It is quite easy for missionary societies or charitable

On February 1919.]

(The President: Mr. Venkatesh Raju,
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

or voluntary societies of any kind, when they wish to establish boarding houses for children in any particular locality—it is quite easy for them to admit children when they wish to admit. But when you wish to lay that responsibility on the Government, then they have to be impartial to all localities and as to what children are to be admitted into such institutions. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's point of view is that district boards and local authorities should establish these institutions or other local authorities should establish such institutions and he said "give the district board Rs. 1,000 and it will make a good experiment on these lines". I would ask the Honourable Gentleman how far this Rs. 1,000 would go towards paying the annual cost for a few boarding houses for children of the depressed classes. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao makes quite an interesting suggestion that voluntary societies who are already doing the work should be helped. I think that is a very good and practical suggestion that voluntary societies, missionary and other societies should be helped so that they may be encouraged. But as a matter of fact they have been encouraged; such institutions are being encouraged. I do not like to say—I am afraid it is a very old and proven view—to remember that we have to settle how much sum of money is to be put into the budget this year. There is practically no scheme before Government under which this money could be spent. I am quite sure if any society will send up a practical scheme, an experimental scheme for the purpose, it will be considered most carefully and that will possibly be the best way of approaching a subject of this kind. Let some experiment be started which may prove successful and which will reveal to us the difficulties which any institution of the kind has to meet. That is the practical way of dealing with the question. Let us for a moment withdraw this resolution, there is really no detailed scheme for the application of money; we shall not multiply differences and make differences when no difference exist. There are a great many questions that have to be considered when you transfer funds of this kind from the voluntary sphere to the Government sphere. It is quite a different matter to lay on the Government a duty of this kind. You will have to treat all parts and all people equally, and you will have to be fair. I venture most respectfully to lay these suggestions before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatesan Rao:—"Your Excellency, there is no difficulty, so far as the application of this resolution is concerned, as to whom it is to be made applicable. We have taken it that it practically relates to the purchase of the schoolbooks. This is our own territory, when we refer to page 140 of the Civil Budget Estimate, we find, under the head of "Government education", boarding grants to children and grants to children in out-of-the-way places to the extent of Rs. 1,10,000. Therefore, we have now boarding grants are given for European boys. As the one and we have then done; how we shall go to the other end and give something to the purchase class. For the ruling class, we have provided; but as to the other end and give to the purchase class grant. How to provide grants, it is not difficult for the Government to come to some understanding. If the intention is to provide something, a set and say where may be prepared in the Government office as to how best the budget grant may be utilized. I do not think that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will find it difficult to devise a scheme by which to provide free meals to purchase boys. The question is we must begin at one time or another, but as make a beginning now with the purchase boys."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Ramana Rao:—"Your Excellency, it has been suggested that so long as there is no difference in the object underlying this resolution and that as long as there is no ready scheme which can be worked out at once, it is not necessary to make a budget provision. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that the idea of starting boarding houses and the method of working there is not a new one with which people are unacquainted in this country. Hostels have been established in various districts of the Presidency and are attached to various schools; and they are being worked on a satisfactory manner. The difficulty has been all along one of schemes, one of ways and means, one of funds. If it is possible to find the funds, there can be no difficulty whatever in giving a start in various places. So far as the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is concerned, his difficulty appears to be that much time is required for considering whether the Educational Department can take up this responsibility and for the Educational Department sending a scheme which will be suitable try. If the department is prepared to take up this work and start such boarding houses in some selected centres in the Presidency, it is, I believe, quite possible to have the necessary correspondence through the Inspectors and give it a start in the course of the next year. If for any reason it is believed that the correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors, between the Inspectors and their assistants is likely to take much time, may I ask you that the necessary correspondence can be made on the district level may as soon be considered whether they can take up this task in suitable centres? I am quite sure that within the working period of the year it will be possible for some of them to make up their minds and come forward with proposals and in some cases a beginning can be made in that direction. I would, therefore, suggest, Your Excellency, that if for any reason Government find it difficult to take up this heavy task without a very long interval, which must be completed till next year, some persons may be made and after consulting district boards funds may be allotted to some of them for giving a start to carry out the long-needed reform. I do not myself see that there would be any difficulty in carrying out this experiment. Several managers of schools are well acquainted with the details of starting boarding houses; and even the question of accommodation is not likely to cause difficulties, as hundreds of students are not likely to require accommodation. In the beginning they may be housed in a rented house. It is very unfortunate that local bodies are not themselves in a position—by an appropriation of their

(*Mr. Krishna Rao; the President;*
Sir Alexander Gordon.)

[26th FEBRUARY 1918.]

budgets, I see this—to give a dash in this direction. An examination of the budgets sent by them shows that they find it very difficult to maintain the minimum balance and that they come forward to the Government with requests for money. Such is their unfortunate condition; and that is the reason why they are not in a position to make a beginning. If Government are pleased to make an allotment and help them, it will be possible to help the depressed classes. Even, if it be only a few children who are helped, I think it will serve a useful purpose. As to the definition of 'depressed classes,' I may inform Your Excellency that I have taken it in the sense so which it is used in the report of the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir Excellency the President:—"Is it depressed classes or backward classes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I took it from the Galapagnani report, page 47. The heading is 'Education of backward and other special classes' and the sub-heading (b) is 'depressed classes'. These four deal with the education of the depressed classes; they include under it the Peshwas, the Patils, the Madigas, the Mahars and they proceed to consider the progress made in education. I would request that for all practical purposes we may, for the present, adopt the definition given by the Director of Public Instruction; we might try the experiment and make a beginning."

Sir Excellency the President:—"I am aware the Honorable Member that any practical scheme that is sent up will be considered."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.		The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon.	
" " P. Siva Rao.		" Mr. L. Davidson.	
" " K. Rama Ayyappa.		" " C. G. Yashwanth.	
" " K. Subbarao Bhui.		" " A. T. S. Campbell.	
" " K. R. Suryanarayana-		" " R. Ramachandra Rao.	
murthi Nayudu.		" " M. Yessu.	
" " B. Venkataswami Raja.		" " L. K. Buckley.	
" " Mappal Nayur.		" " E. B. Wood.	
" the Raja of Pithapuram.		" Khas Bahadur Anand-das	
" Mr. A. Subbarayala		Shah.	
Reddy.		" Mr. N. H. Marjoletska.	
" T. Ramo Acharya.		" R. Littlejohn.	
" Isakur Hama Sahib		" Sir Pauline Barber.	
" Bahadur.		" Gordon Fraser.	
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.		" Mr. J. H. Thengye.	
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.		" " W. Hutton.	
" " B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.		" " W. J. J. Howley.	
" The Most Reverend John		" The Advocate-General.	
Aslan.		" Mr. F. Rajagopal Acharya.	
		" " R. G. Sankar.	

The resolution was lost 15 voting for and 19 against it.

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon:—"I now introduce for read XX-A. and 24-A. Medical."

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF TRAVELLING SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN MOPASAL HOSPITALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I have the honour to move:—

XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be provided under 24. Medical for the appointment of travelling sub-assistant surgeons in some of the mopasal hospitals in the Presidency and that the same be met from the reserve portion at the disposal of the Government under 32. Miscellaneous."

* Your Excellency, it will be seen from the information available that there were at the beginning of 1917, 700 medical institutions open to the public and that at the end of the year there were 737. It is a position which has been engaging the attention of the Government for several years. I am sure Government have been trying to improve the condition of these medical institutions to some extent. One of the suggestions that has been made and which has been considered by the Government is that in addition to the establishment of additional medical institutions, travelling sub-assistant surgeons might be appointed to the existing hospitals and dispensaries as they will do useful work within certain specified ranges. That is one of the important reforms which can be effected in the immediate future and which can be taken up without much difficulty and without much delay. I need not draw the attention of the

6th FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Alexander Curzon;
Mr. Jagaj Ramu.)

Council is the fact that during the last year especially, the health of the Presidency in the various districts has been among considerable anxiety not only to the people in those districts, but to the Government themselves; and it is quite clear that as an outcome of this, the medical staff available has been found to be inadequate and very inefficient. The Hon'ble Mr. Surgeon-General who unfortunately is not here to-day will be in a position to tell us that he received several applications from various local bodies for additional sub-assistant surgeons, but he did not find it possible to cope with the situation and supply the persons required. I draw pointed attention to this circumstance to show that though it has been found necessary to increase the medical institutions to a considerable extent, the health of the Presidency as the whole has not been very satisfactory. So far as this is concerned, it suggests a simpler remedy: to the extent available and as far as possible, additional sub-assistant surgeons may be provided and attached to existing hospitals and may be asked to go to the surrounding villages and attend medical work. I need not detain the Council very long because there can be no difference of opinion as regards the object underlying this resolution. I do not think that it need give rise to any debate. The principle underlying it is accepted. I suggest that provision of Rs. 1 lakh should be made for the purpose of enabling local bodies to take up this question. With these remarks, I commend the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curzon:—"The proposal to appoint additional staff in medical hospitals and dispensaries with a view to enable medical aid to be brought into villages by transferring sub-assistant surgeons was contained in a Government Order of February 1917 and it has been, I think, generally approved of by local bodies. But the difficulty of carrying it out has arisen from the absence of a large number of our sub-assistant surgeons on ordinary duty. Out of a total sanctioned strength of 782, the present strength is only 528 so that we have 254 less. The number of sub-assistant surgeons on ordinary duty is even now 114 and that is the reason why we have not been able to progress with the scheme as much as the Government and local bodies would have liked. That difficulty, I am afraid, is some extent will continue in the coming year though to what extent sub-assistant surgeons. The Government are quite as anxious as any one to see that this scheme is given a fair trial and the only objection which I feel is getting money in the budget—the only reason for not putting money in the budget—lay in this fact that under the Government's procedure payment made to local bodies to aid the salary incurred on sub-assistant surgeons is only restricted from the Government and credited to local bodies at the end of each financial year. Suppose a sub-assistant surgeon is appointed on the first of April in a medical hospital and continues till the first of September in that hospital or dispensary, the charges are first met by the local body and the Government are not compelled till the following year to meet them. That is why would not put my money into the budget. It may be that some initial expense may have to be incurred in starting the scheme. Possibly the district boards will have to be furnished with equipment and also to encourage district boards by satisfying them that the money is in the budget, I have no objection to putting in a sum of money but I doubt very much whether it will be actually spent in the year. If the Hon'ble Member will accept the amendment and put in Rs. 10,000 or something like that, which will come out of the head XXXII Miscellaneous, I have no objection to accept it. I can assure him that we have every desire to push this scheme."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Will it not be possible to provide Rs. 25,000 to give it at least a fair trial?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curzon:—"The Hon'ble Member had a talk with me and I said we would provide Rs. 25,000 but my fear is that it might not be spent. It is only after the end of the year that the accounts would be closed. It is only the initial expense that will have to be met. I did not remember the Amendment-Surgeon's procedure when I talked to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I accept the sum of Rs. 10,000."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE LUMP SUM PROVISION FOR OPENING A MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BELLARY.

The Hon'ble JAGAJ RAMU SANKAR SUDHAKAR:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move reads thus:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a lump provision of Rs. 25,000 be made under 24-4d. Medical for opening a medical school at Bellary and this amount be met by a corresponding reduction under the head "45, Civil Works.""

"Your Excellency, in the budget for the year 1918-19, a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided for the opening of a medical school at Bellary, but afterwards I found that that amount was removed, and it was not included in this budget. I expressed that this amount would be restored in the budget that we are dealing with now, but I do not find it anywhere. Government have recognised, as far back as 1918-17, that applications for admission into the

(Mr. Tejpal Bham; Sir Alexander Gardner) [6th February 1919.]

medical schools are so many that one school should be started to meet the demand and it was said in a Government Order that a school for Baffery was under consideration. There are at present two medical schools—one at Baryapoor, one at Calcutta, another at Tanjore and another at Vinnagapoor. These four schools are not enough to cope with the demand. They send to school only about 150 students per year. In the year 1914-15 they raised the admission to 252 and even that was not considered enough. It will be seen that in the southern districts there are two schools—one in Madras and one in Tanjore. There is one school in Vinnagapoor for the Northern Circars, the Ceded districts are altogether unprovided for and Baffery was slightly selected as a centre and I do not see why provision should not be made for it this year. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gardner on account of the paucity of sub-assistant surgeons, we are not able to start any schemes even the Government scheme, referred to in the previous resolution. Unless this school is started, you will not be able to get a number of doctors sufficient for the purpose. As it is, the number is very small. Out of nearly 1,000 as to be more correct, 925 medical men of all services and grades, there are only 317 sub-assistant surgeons and there are about 50 temporary hands employed in India. Of course, the sub-assistant surgeons who are now employed for war purposes will soon be released, even then there will be the necessity for producing more; for the number of hospitals cannot be increased till sub-assistant surgeons are the increased. In fact, last year 17 medical institutions were closed, 10 of which were closed for want of medical men. There are 367 hospitals in the Presidency which are not at all enough and there is a demand for the same amount as for which nearly no dispensaries are supported and the scheme has been approved. So Government should know as to why in starting any resolution. I am not bringing forward any new thing or any big thing. It is only what the Government had themselves contemplated to do last year and I only want them to do it in the course of this year. Suppose Rs. 50,000 as a lump sum provision is to be made for building a school. A site will have to be found, a building will have to be planned and something will have to be done and unless some money is provided in the budget, the school will not come into existence and will be but a sight of a picture. With these words, I resumed the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gardner:—The Responsible Member who moved this resolution is quite correct in saying that there was a provision last year. In October 1917, the Government was particularly asked by a memorandum from the Government to submit detailed proposals with reference to the proposed school at Baffery. Previously, I had great hopes that we should be able to start this school at Baffery at any rate in the year which is now drawing to a close. But in April 1918 Colonel Gifford in a long report on the subject entirely destroyed any hopes by the entirely adverse attitude which he took up on the subject. He said:

"After careful inquiry I have come to the conclusion that Baffery is a very unsuitable place in which to found a medical school. No more appropriate place for a medical school could be found in the Madras Presidency. The hospital, which was recently taken over by Government from the municipality, is badly equipped, badly staffed and has a very poor reputation. The average number of sick in hospital, last year, was only 18 although the hospital is capable of holding 50 patients. There are practically no women-patients in the (Baffery) Medical Hospital. Moreover, no Government district headquarters hospital exists in the neighbourhood. Only 15 women attended the headquarters hospital's dispensary on 28th March 1918. The nearest hospitals of Tanjore and the Madras State hospital's nearest meet of the important ones."

"In his letter he also says that there are very few post-mortem examinations, that comparative little surgery is done, that the medical officer is badly hampered by the fact that the municipality is unable to find funds even to feed the patients and he goes on:

"The above reveal the fact that the few Ceded districts will probably produce each year only 24 school boys who have not proceeded to the intermediate course of instruction in a college, and who have a sufficient knowledge of English to be able to undertake a medical career. No one can say how many of these students will adopt medicine as a profession. There are only five Ceded district students now at Vinnagapoor and two at Baryapoor. Five Ceded district students applied last year to this office for admission to the Civil Medical and Surgeon's course. Three of these students applied for admission to the Baryapoor Medical school from Kannur, Cochin, B. and Amritapuri respectively. Only one student was admitted from Kannur, all his certificates being in order. The other applicants did not send in any set forms and in a few cases the marks obtained by them were not satisfactory. The state of the medical institutions in the Baffery town at such that it seems to me to be practically impossible to start a school of any kind."

"I think the Council will agree that when our expert advice gives us such a definite finding against it, there was for us no course to pursue and that was to take his advice. Instead of, instead of carrying out the scheme and start a medical school at Baffery we have adopted his suggestion and we have opened a school in connection with the Madras hospital, but I have to state given up the hope that we shall eventually see a medical school started at Baffery. The first step is undoubtedly to prepare to extend the hospital. That is the first provision, and that has been taken. The land necessary for extension of the present hospital has been transferred from private ownership and has been made available for extension and as such a place and resources are available, this scheme will be taken up. It will be eventually a number of several years to complete the extension of the hospital and start the school and in the absence of financial material, before for dispensary, etc., I should only be deriving the benefit if I put money into the budget on the present matter. I hope the Hon'ble

6TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Sun Rao;
Mr. N. Ramaswami Reddy; the President; Mr. Yagub Hasan.)

Member may be assured that we have not at all abandoned the idea that the Ceded districts should have a medical school though on the present occasion it is unlikely to provide funds and I did last year when I was in hopes of starting a medical school at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I wish to say a few words. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Yagub Hasan has taken up the case of the medical school at Bellary. I know the history of that school. Government very wisely sanctioned the location of a school at Bellary and provision was made in the annual budget for the purpose. There is absolutely no doubt that there is a very urgent need for starting medical schools. We want more medical staff and surgeons. It is also desirable that these schools should be located in various centres instead of being confined to one corner of the Presidency and it is also equally well known that not one student in the subordinate various centres comes from the Ceded districts. The Ceded districts people are very anxious to take up the medical profession and the men are very practical in their habits. If they are told to go to Madras or Yagapuram, they do not take the opportunity. It is this which caused the Government to decide to start the school at Bellary. The trouble arose when the Surgeon-General visited Bellary. Then the hospital was in a hopeless condition. That was the state when the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew visited it in December 1917 and the Hon'ble Member decided at once to take over the hospital. Accordingly he has taken it over. We shall take stock of the present situation. In the present budget there is a provision of Rs. 15,000 for extending it and there is a proposal to add to the sanitary staff and there has been a proposal to shift the Victoria Women's Hospital to the premises of the main hospital. Now, the clinical material, the equipments in the hospital have been increased but I need not give the Council with indicating how the number of in-patients has gone down. One of the reasons is that the municipality cannot afford to maintain it in an efficient condition. The other reason is that it is not properly staffed; it all depends upon the personnel of the medical staff. Now that the management has been taken over by Government, there are signs of improvement and I have noticed perceptible signs of improvement. The number of in-patients is steadily going up and if the Victoria Ouda hospital is shifted to the present hospital, it will add to the present number of in-patients. Between these two we have to have about 50 in-patients for the present and these there will be material for clinical study. During the two years that substantial progress among these women, they receive themselves solely to theoretical study. Even if the medical school is opened this year by the time the students make their practical course the hospital will have been improved and when there is additional staff and increased accommodation and the best qualified persons are sent, everything will become better and the number of patients will be doubled. We have the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who can deal with everything and so therefore we have a number of opportunities. I hope the Government have not abandoned the idea. Let the proposal be insisted; let the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General go again to Bellary and take stock of the present situation, and if it is feasible, let him start it. My main submission is that for two years to come, there need not be much of official material, because the students will be busy with theoretical study. Let provision be made; let the Surgeon-General take stock of the situation and then decide."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—"My Lord, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew whether it is not possible to start a school at Bellary and whether, if this is not feasible, he will consider the desirability of starting another medical school elsewhere. In that case it will be possible to amend this resolution leaving the question of the Bellary scheme to be reconsidered by next year. I brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew by way of interpolation more than once that the applications for admission into medical schools were more than 1,100, but the number actually admitted were below 425. Considering the absolute necessity of training sub-assistant surgeons, I venture to think that it is very desirable if the Bellary scheme could be pushed through as suggested or, if it is not possible, if another medical school can be started."

His Excellency the President:—"Notice has not been given of that."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—"I am asking for information so as to enable me to decide whether Bellary might not be replaced by some other centre. I act in an interpolatory sense since last year when they gave actual figures of the number of applications and the number admitted and it was found out that about two-thirds did not find admission."

The Hon'ble Yagub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew has been signing the matter on a note. He said he could not accept the previous resolution, because a sufficient number of doctors were not available."

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew:—"I said sufficient number of in-patients and not doctors."

The Hon'ble Yagub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—"I was referring to the previous resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew:—"I am at one with the Hon'ble Member in the point of view that there is need for more medical schools. But we are only dealing with this particular case."

The Hon'ble Yagub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew will allow me to complete what I was going to say, I shall proceed that because medical practitioners

(Mr. Yogesh Dasgupta, the President; [5th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Siva Rao.]

were not available, he read in another resolution that the scheme would not be taken up in hand. Sufficient number of doctors cannot be produced unless there are enough of hospitals. When there is a proposal to start a school at a particular place, it is said that the hospital there does not afford sufficient ground for training students. If I ask him why that hospital should not be put in sufficient position he would perhaps say that sufficient number of doctors are not available or he would say that surgical and clinical instruments cannot be obtained in our time and it would take several years before that hospital can become a good training ground. That is what I call securing one's ends. As the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has pointed out, steps are being taken to make that hospital efficient. Why not the Government start a school there at the same time. They recognize the need for additional medical schools; they recognize that these schools should be as distributed throughout the Presidency that students in all parts of the Presidency may not go a long distance for training. Why students of the Ceded districts should not be enabled to go to the nearest school to be trained there? When it is recognized that Bellary will be a suitable centre, why not the hospital there be brought to an efficient condition so that the school may be successfully started there? If Government wish to do it, they may take up both simultaneously, the equipment of the hospital as well as the starting of the school. It need not take several years; it could be brought about in a couple of years. The war has ended now and all the necessary materials will soon be available. If Government only make up their mind, they can do it, in the meanwhile if this money is provided, it may be utilized in providing a site and laying the foundations of the building; it will take some years for the school to be built up, so be ready for the school to be started and some money may be kept in view so that something might be done at the earliest opportunity. On the other hand, if this amount disappears from the budget as it has done this year, the result will be that the whole scheme will be abandoned and nothing will be done to create one more school. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that, if Bellary is not suitable, we might start it in some other centre. That should have been accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gurnea and this resolution would have been really amended by substituting some other place for Bellary. As long as one additional school is given somewhere in the north, where students from the Ceded districts can go to be trained, we will be satisfied. I hope your Excellency's Government will discuss some means of starting one more school.

"Let there be a provision of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or any other figure just to show that the idea of another medical school is not abandoned."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the Governor:—"I am afraid I omitted to give the figures on Resolution No. XXII". The vote for and twenty were agreed."

RESOLUTION RE OMISSION OF THE PROVISION FOR TAKING OVER THE ROYALPETA HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"The resolution which stands in my name runs thus:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 275 lakhs made in the current budget for the taking over of the Royalpeta Hospital by the Government may be omitted."

"This resolution relates to an entry in paragraph 82 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement which provides for Rs. 221,600 for the taking over of the Royalpeta hospital and it is stated that the taking over of the Royalpeta hospital is under consideration. My first objection to the insertion of this figure in the budget is that the scheme itself has not been discussed, has not been sanctioned by the Government; the wishes of the Corporation do not seem to have been consulted in the matter—I am open to correction. But I wish to know what has been done in the matter. There is not a clear statement of the circumstances under which it is proposed to take over the Royalpeta hospital. My first objection is that the scheme is not sanctioned and it is not used in budget for it. It is unusual to insert any provision before the scheme is sanctioned.

"My second objection is this: the Royalpeta hospital is maintained and managed as provided by the Madras Corporation and I wish to know whether any reference was sent or any application made by them that they should be relieved of the burden of maintaining this hospital or, in other words, whether they have asked for financial relief. The third objection seems to be: why should the Madras Corporation which has a pretty big hospital be deprived of its legitimate activities in the matter and why should the Government seek to impose their control on the hospital which is successfully managed. In India we are fond of compulsory acquisition of lands. This seems to be a compulsory acquisition of an institution. This is an instance in which Government wish to impose their own control over an institution which has been doing quite well without it. One other consideration arises also in this matter: that the Government have been already spending a lot of money for the Presidency hospitals. From a reference to Budget in the budget estimate at page 148, where a summary is given, Government spend for the Government General Hospital about Rs. 4 lakhs and odd, for the Royalpeta Hospital Rs. 1,30,000, for the Madras Hospital Rs. 1,80,000, for the Leprosy Hospital Rs. 10,000, for the Ophthalmic Hospital Rs. 80,000. In all, they have been spending Rs. 3,44,000 for the Presidency hospitals, and now according to the present budget they are spending a sum equal

28th FEBRUARY 1941.] (Mr. Siva Rao : Mr. Rama Acharya :
The President : Mr. Alexander Curlew : Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

to that spent for all the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Presidency. Now they are seeking to add to that expenditure an expenditure of Rs. 2,25,000 which is a pretty heavy amount, which will make up the total to about 12 lakhs per annum. There seems to be the question of shifting the General Hospital to some other place. Government are about to embark on a huge expenditure on that account of a new building for the General Hospital. Government have pledged themselves to the scheme of the improvement of the head quarter hospital. I do not think the money they have allotted now in the present budget will suffice for that purpose. They will have to spend more and more every year towards bringing up the headquarters hospital to efficient condition. There is again the scheme for extending medical and sanitary relief to rural areas in malarial districts and other schemes. While we require money for securing these useful schemes, of improving the headquarters hospitals in the rural and extending medical relief to rural areas, is it desirable to take over a hospital which is maintained and managed very smoothly by the Madras Corporation without creating any waste in the matter and without an excess request from them for financial assistance? For all these reasons, I object to the taking over of the hospital by Government. For the main reason that the Madras Corporation should be encouraged in its activities and that Government should not interfere in this matter and interfere their own control. There is no reason why the Government should take upon their own shoulders any more hospitals in the Presidency town."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker T. RAMA ACHARYA:—"Perhaps your Excellency will permit me to make a few remarks before the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew speaks. So far as the Corporation is concerned, we considered the matter once when the proposal was made to the Corporation that we should hand over the Royappa hospital to the Government. The Corporation then resolved not to do so. So far as we are concerned, no reference has yet been made to the Corporation on the subject and the Corporation has not considered it. Therefore I am not in a position to enlighten the Council as to the view which the Corporation may take on that subject when it comes again. On the principle that we are now acting, that we are budgeting for future and not advance, on a matter like this where the local authority concerned has not been consulted and their view has not been ascertained, on that principle, in regard to this large sum of money for the coming year in what is called large budgeting. Spending of my own inclination for the present, I would oppose such a proposition if it is brought forward in the Corporation but till the Government place before the Corporation new facts which would induce the Corporation to take a different view—till that is done and till we are able to make up our minds in this matter—I support the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker M. RAMACHANDRA RAO now speaks.

His Excellency the Governor:—"Would it not be better to hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew has to say so that you may be better able to say what you want?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"Your Excellency, a reference was to the Corporation sometime a month ago. I do not know what the methods of the Corporation are with regard to business. If any have not yet found it possible to make it known to the Corporation, we must apply the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar's means as regards the methods of administration. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao thinks that we are going to compel the body by some power under the Land Acquisition Act. We have only asked the Corporation whether they would not like to do it. We have asked them and we have offered to pay them money, but it is open to them to do as they please. The Corporation have applied to the Government for a large grant for the total cost of building the infectious diseases hospital. The suggestion is in the nature of an arrangement for mutual convenience. We will give them money for the infectious diseases hospital and we will take over the Royappa hospital because we want it for a teaching institution for the training of medical men about which the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan is so insistent and which we too recognise as very necessary. It is entirely a question whether it is in the interests of the Corporation to make this exchange. If the Government take over the Royappa hospital, it will save them a large amount of money which may be more suitably employed in building the infectious diseases hospital and Government will have to pay the bill in future. The only criticism is that the money might be spent on malarial hospitals. It is for the Corporation to decide whether they would like to have the money or would like to see the money spent in the malarial. I am pleased to find that the change in the budget provision has had the effect of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao saying that it is more budgeting or put money into the budget until the amount is decided. I hope in future he will not bring forward any proposal for which a financial scheme is not available."

"At the sometimes I will plead 'let this budget statement remain', so that the Corporation will see whether it is to its advantage or else we will employ this amount on some other means of securing medical relief. We do not know whether we should help the Corporation on building the infectious diseases hospital. They do want money. It is entirely up to the Corporation to decide it. I suggest that the proposal be rejected, because the money if it is not utilized for this purpose, will be utilized for any other medical relief."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, it is not only the Rs. 2,25,000 that the Government would have ultimately to spend upon this hospital but there are also the annual charges which amount to about Rs. 24,000 per annum in the Corporation budget. If the Royappa hospital is taken up, Government would have to pay Rs. 2,25,000 for the value of the building. In addition to that, Government would have to spend Rs. 24,000

(Mr. H. Ramachandra Rao : Mr. Yashwanth Rao : (See February 1919.
Mr. Venkatesan Raju.)

50,000 for the maintenance of this hospital. One of the points brought out has been that these institutions for medical training should be started all over the Presidency and should not be concentrated in Madras. If for one speaking on behalf of the medical hospitals will not be a party to commit the Government to an expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 immediately on buildings in Madras and on annual charge of Rs. 50,000. On that one ground, I would oppose the resolution.

*As regards the arrangement between the Madras Corporation and the Government, I cannot say very much. For the present, I can only say that the Madras Corporation will be delighted to be relieved of an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 per annum out of their medical budget. But, in my opinion, it would be at the expense of similar dispensaries elsewhere. Madras is already in a very favourable position with regard to medical relief. They spend comparatively very little on medical establishments as compared with the medical. The amount they spend both in securing and maintaining changes is very little. If you only compare it with what any medical municipality or a district board spends out of its annual revenues on medical relief, it will be certainly much more than in Madras. I do not complain of it; large hospitals are started in Madras, a large medical college is here and it is absolutely necessary for medical education that a certain amount of money must be spent in Madras both in colleges and in schools and also in hospitals. I do not grudge that, but it does not mean that for that very reason another Rs. 50,000 should be presented to the Madras Corporation by taking over the K. J. Somasundaram hospital. On those grounds, I am sorry I have to report this motion because such I desire to see the extension of medical education. I wish that the sum of Rs. 50,000 were immediately put into two other medical schools elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Yashwanth Rao :—“Your Excellency, as a representative of the Corporation of Madras as well as a member of this Council, I oppose the idea of the transfer of the K. J. Somasundaram hospital from the Corporation to the Government. I do so for various reasons. One is that the Government should not undertake more responsibility in the sphere of medical relief than they are able to attend to. Money is wanted for medical relief in other directions and this amount of Rs. 5,25,000 and Rs. 50,000 recurring expenditure that will have to be taken up with this can be better utilized on medical relief in other directions. It is the duty of the Corporation to provide medical relief. The Corporation is doing that duty and why should the Corporation be relieved of that duty in this instance? The solution of the case hospital is also necessary and perhaps the Corporation may do something in that direction. If they cannot do anything without the assistance of the Government, they will have to turn to the Government for assistance and then it will be our duty to see whether the assistance can be given to it. It is said that the hospital is required for the purpose of training students. If so, this hospital may be placed at the disposal of the Government and some more doctors might be appointed by the Government for the teaching work. The Corporation will be glad to allow this. In that way you will be giving your help to the Corporation in the medical line; but at the same time you will be doing your duty for the training of the students. It is also stated that if the Corporation were not agree to this proposal, this amount will be utilized for some other purpose. Then it is a waste budgeting as the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaladhar Rao has pointed out. There was no scheme for opening a school anywhere else, we cannot take it over here by amending the resolution. But I say how can it be possible to spend Rs. 5,25,000 in other directions without bringing up the question before this Council in the budget. What I mean is that the Government should be criticised in their method of budgeting, they should remove this amount, and if they have got any other scheme, they should bring it forward next year."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled after the interval at 3 p.m.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR RAISING THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT VIZAGAPATAM INTO A COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESAN RAJU :—“Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

“XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 2 lakhs be added under the head of 22. EDUCATION for raising the medical school at Vizagapatam to a college and the corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS."

"Your Excellency, it is admitted that Vizagapatam town is growing in importance and there is every chance on the part of it to have most medical institutions not only for the teaching of lower classes but for the training of higher classes—the L.M. & S. and the M.B.O.M. The few institutions we have in Madras is not sufficient to cope with it, because we find from year to year a large number of persons not being admitted, though they desire to enter the portals of the medical institutions here. I do not think this is a revolutionary proposition at all, because as I understand it, when the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver was pleased to visit us here, the public went on him in desperation and impounded upon him the necessity of raising this

(Mr. Venkatespill Raja; Mr. Suryastayana Rao; [SEN FEBRUARY 1919, Mr. Rajagopalachari.]

Resolution No. XXIX which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatespill Raja was as follows:—

'XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be added under the head of 24-A. MEDICAL—Plagues to help the municipalities which incurred large untoward expenditure on account of plague and the corresponding reduction be made under 43-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

Resolution No. XXX which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryastayana Rao was as follows:—

'XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be added under head of 32. MISCELLANEOUS to provide the grant towards expenditure on plague preventative measures to Vijayapattam municipality and a corresponding sum be reduced from 43-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Yashwanth Rao moved resolution No. XXIV and in doing so said:—'Your Excellency, myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Suryastayana Rao have asked for some provision to be made for grants to municipalities for plague expenditure. I have asked for a sum of Rs. 10,000 to help municipalities for meeting the expenditure on account of plague. It is true that some municipalities have suffered very much in meeting these epidemic charges. I have specifically taken plague, because it entails a large expenditure, on some of the municipalities particularly. I may mention Vijayapattam which has to spend a lot of money more than Rs. 10,000 to meet the plague expenditure. Similarly some other municipalities have to spend some amount. As a matter of fact, these municipalities have had to spend their ordinary expenditure and they have had to reduce the amount on the sanitary and other departments in order to meet the cost of the plague expenditure. As it is, in Vijayapattam we have not got out the balance which is required under the rules, because we have to be satisfied with what we have got after deducting the usual expenditure. In cases where they are not able to meet the normal expenditure on account of the extra plague expenditure, I appeal to the Government that something should be done to help these municipalities in meeting this extra plague expenditure either in whole or in part. On previous occasions when this question was dealt with, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Government were prepared to help municipalities to some extent when they made applications. I do not know whether other municipalities have made applications or not, but I know that Vijayapattam has made an application and other municipalities may also have made applications. It all depends upon how far the Government are willing to help in relieving this additional burden of the municipalities. I believe that some provision is made to meet the cost of municipalities wherever there is a deficit. I therefore submit that the Government should help these municipalities.'

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryastayana Rao:—'Your Excellency, regarding the Vijayapattam municipality we applied last March for a grant of Rs. 20,000 on account of plague. The Government granted us about Rs. 11,500 and that was spent on covering prickly-pear. In all Rs. 12,500 odd has been spent for transportation for houses and articles burnt, Rs. 6,000 for establishment and Rs. 5,000 on other expenditure on camp, etc. The total amount we have spent is Rs. 27,125. The Government have been pleased to grant us Rs. 11,500, and as I said that was spent upon the removal of prickly-pear. So there is a deficit of Rs. 15,625 which stands up in the face. The municipality is not rich and other expenses have had to be curtailed. Therefore the municipality prays that the Government may be pleased to grant the deficit to the municipality. It is not a new request that comes before this Council, because last year in March I brought up a resolution that Rs. 25,000 might be granted. With regard to the removal of prickly-pear we had absolutely no choice in the matter, because we were asked to remove the prickly-pear. Mr. Vernon was very particular to have it removed and it had to be removed. Therefore, we are short of funds. We hope that the Government would be pleased to make some provision for meeting some of the deficit that we have been obliged to pay with an amount of the plague epidemic which was quite unexpected.'

The Hon'ble Dykes Bahadur P. Basavarajwade Acharyar:—'Your Excellency, I shall begin by answering the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatespill Raja's query. I have to say that grants to municipalities towards plague expenditure are usually made from the provision under 22-B. Miscellaneous 'contributions—contributions in aid of municipal balances.' A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made under this head in the budget for 1919-20. That is the source from which, if the plague expenditure of any place runs very heavy, that the Government of the local body are wisely crippled and the Government have to go to its relief, we will make a contribution.

Having said that, let me also remind the Council that in our discussion regarding the problem of plague expenditure in this Council we decided last year on a motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rao that the whole problem of plague expenditure as between the Government and the local bodies should be carefully gone into, so that some redistribution might be

6TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Achearyer; Mr. Venkatesh Ray,
the President; Mr. Nimsa Aggarwal*)

made which would be a substantial relief to the local bodies of this district, our idea being that as far as possible the expenditure incurred under our supervision should be borne by the Provincial funds; and any expenditure which the local body expenses should be borne by it. It was in pursuance of this decision as well as of several recommendations made to us by our expert officers, an effort was made to reduce the expenditure of the local bodies of the district. For example, the work of the collection of rates and distribution which hitherto would fall on the local body has been shifted. Collection and maintenance to be provincial. The provision of shelter for the unemployed has been transferred from local to provincial. The policy to grant emaciated houses in private camps has been purchased before and sometimes as now. Really almost the only thing that remains with the local bodies is not collection, which is essentially a matter which the local body has to do and also the treatment of plague patients. The local body is expected to treat plague patients just as any other patients. It has also to bear the cost of the inspection of graves. This being so, in the result we have had to provide in the budget for 1919-20 Rs. 80,000 for expenditure from provincial revenues, the greater portion of which would have fallen on local bodies previously but which now falls on us. Looking into the budget estimates of the local bodies and municipal councils who are dealing with plague I find that all the municipal councils for the year 1919 have budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 56,500. That is the expenditure which under the new rules falls upon them. That is the amount for severely municipalities. If in any case any of them is so supplied that it cannot meet that share of the expenditure that question will come up to the Government. But what the Council has now to deal with is whether an allotment of Rs. 56,500 is not sufficient to meet the possible difficulties of people who have to incur an expenditure of only Rs. 25,000. For these reasons I oppose this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. K. RAO:—Your Excellency, I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Achearyer for the sympathetic way in which he has met the request. I think there is some misapprehension either in the way in which we presented our case or in his understanding as. According to the rules which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Achearyer read, they apply for the year 1919-20. What about the cost which is already incurred? If it has retrospective effect, it would serve no purpose."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—I submit, your Excellency, we are dealing with the figures for 1919-20. Are we dealing with the figures for the previous year?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"No."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"If we see, I am prepared to say that we have dealt with the municipalities in a very liberal way."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. K. RAO:—"My resolution is to help the municipalities which 'incurred' 'incurred' cannot be in 1919-20."

His Excellency the Governor:—"We are not dealing with the working of the Hon'ble Member's resolution, but with the forthcoming budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. K. RAO:—"I ask for a provision to meet the expenditure in 1918-19. I leave the matter in the hands of the Government. I do not pose the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

XX-B & 24-B. Sanitation.

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"I beg to introduce the head Sanitation."

RESOLUTION IN GRANTS-IN-AID TO DISTRICT BOARDS TO MAINTAIN RURAL SANITARY PARTIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose to move just as follows:—

"XXXI, This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs be provided, to give grants-in-aid to district boards to maintain sanitary parties to be used in rural areas and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

"My Lord, I have to thank the Council that this is about the resolution which was moved by me last year when the Government kindly undertook to meet part of the disbursements in the various local bodies. Unfortunately for me this paper containing the recommendations of the local bodies in connection with this matter was placed into our hands only the day before yesterday—the Government Order, dated the 25th January 1918, which has been recently passed. Now my submission is the matter has been apparently discussed throughout the Presidency. The conditions of Malabar seem to be peculiar. I refer to the various communications made in connection with this matter. As regards the other districts, I find that where they have

(Mr. Rana Agarwal; Mr. Bahadurpala Bahadur.) [19th FEBRUARY 1929.]

entirement such parties already, they are satisfied with them and they want to continue them if possible. The whole board—I am now talking of district boards, I don't deal with the block boards separately—some of them think that the establishment would be a big drain and not knowing how they could find funds they have suggested the view that it is unnecessary. From the whole to be gathered. Other district boards support the view that it is necessary. From the whole to be gathered which I include district boards which say that they could not give any definite opinion as to the merits and demerits of the sanitary parties. I find on analysis of the opinions about 12 say in favour of the proposal to continue sanitary parties. I find on analysis of the opinions of the block boards that about 25 block boards are in favour of the proposal, about 15 against or neutral, or unable to give an opinion. That is how it has divided itself. As I said four or five block boards and one or two district boards have positive opinions, and they say that all more opinions are desired in block board areas—I talk of Malabar and those parts—they say it will not be necessary to continue sanitary parties. So that then those of Malabar may be left out of consideration. It is clear that at least half the area of the Presidency feels—I say at least half, it is much more than half—that the establishment of sanitary parties will be very useful. In fact, I should also clarify another position which has apparently made it difficult for the boards to come to a definite decision. The discussion was stretched amongst them and they took it that the sanitary party must consist only of a sanitary inspector and a few persons, and therefore some district boards and block boards passed resolutions that the matter may be placed in charge of an assistant surgeon who may be in charge of the whole sanitary staff of the district. In other cases they wanted an assistant surgeon for each block board.

Those are the different opinions which, however they may vary, clearly indicate the necessity for the staff. Whether the staff is to consist of any sanitary personnel without a surgeon or doctor or whether it is to consist of an assistant surgeon, is a matter for each block board or district board to decide. Whatever that may be, the boards which have opted against the proposal are those that have made no previous attempts to try to approach rural areas. In the case of a few block boards and one or two district boards that have already such a sanitary staff, they give a definite opinion that it is necessary and that it is good. So that we may take it that those that have not been trying this experiment and that look ahead at the idea of such an expenditure on rural areas where they have no money even for the roads they have, try to dismiss the matter by saying either that it is unnecessary at this stage, some of them say that they do not want it at present as it is unnecessary as a change in their financial position and they will then take it up. The discussion is much personal and over does it get it. I run through it once and over again and I am satisfied that throughout the Presidency there is a feeling that this kind of help must be given, as far as possible in the rural areas, though some say, some who have not tried the experiment, that it is not practical or practicable—that is the kind of language they use.

Whatever that be, the point that I beg to place before His Excellency is that I find that resolution XXV which was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has been put under 'Medical' and this one has been put under 'Sanitation'. But this sanitary party apparently is a party that will have the sub-constant surgeon referred to in resolution XXV which has been already moved and in regard to which some comments seem to have been made by the Government. Whatever may be the provision of sub-constant surgeons, in the matter it will be absolutely necessary to have one of the rural areas much better than we do now. I have been connected with one or two block boards not as member but as a member of the district board to which these block boards are attached, and I know wherever they engaged a sanitary inspector it has given them active confidence, and they find that they can at any time have a staff to work of assistance. The district party which were sent for last year both in Bangalore and Madras could not work the place in time, so much so that some of the parts affected like Kanad and others could not be given relief by the district board or the district party. In Madras of course there was a party placed at Sholavasan at one time and at another time in another place but it was not sufficient to give relief.

The Hon'ble Brijm Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—Has the Madras District Board replied?

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AGARWAL:—I wanted to mention it also. Madras has sent up a resolution approving of this and I was present at that meeting. The block board has also approved of that, but I do not find the papers relating to the Madras District Board and Taluk Board; they are not printed here. There seems to have been some working of papers or proposals which have not been communicated. Whatever that may be, I should have had one more district board to add to the list of 11 which would have made it 12. There are the circumstances. Where they have engaged a single sanitary inspector and a few persons they have been able to immediately attend to the wants of the people within the block board area. That is the practical experience I have. I find from these resolutions that in other places in the north with millions of the population of the Presidency, and some in the south, all of them say that they have already entertained these parties and they are working and they support the proposal to have a general set of parties. Recently the Madras District Board is passing their budget at about Rs. 15,000 for a sanitary scheme but the Madras District Board do have a party which will have an establishment placed under each block board and a general supervisory establishment with an Assistant Surgeon, who will be also called the Assistant District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to superintend the work of all the sanitary staff. They have set apart Rs. 15,000 and they expect the Government to help them as much as possible in their scheme.

[FOR FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Rana Aggarwal.)

"Whatever way the Government may view it, the question arises that about 35 taluk boards and 11 or 12 district boards are willing and are of opinion that it will be useful if such parties are engaged. They will voluntarily accept that the present cholera parties, six to number—I suppose I am right in saying that it is only six and I do not know if it has been increased recently—the six cholera parties will merge in the establishment or if particular district boards make a provision and leave the expenditure they may be shifted in other places where such diseases may visit them. Therefore, while that expenditure also may be included in the provision to be made for these parties, this should be envisaged as much as possible.

"One thing must be definitely said about the attempt of the Government during the last few years during which I have been connected with this Council—the action, on the part of this Government to try to improve the condition of the population in rural areas, there has been constant attempt made towards it. Cholera parties were started somewhere in 1904, with a view to give such relief. We have Huseinabad dispensaries which were also brought in. The sanitary parties which I refer to will also be Huseinabad. They will join the Huseinabad dispensary, and the proposal in Madras is to have the same effects go about and distribute such medicines as may be needed on occasions of fever, plague or cholera. That brings, my friend, it would be very well to start the experiment and see many more of the rural population than we have been able to do. I am not in possession of full information as to the number of Huseinabad letters that passed between the Madras and Huseinabad District Board Presidents and the Government and between the Collectors of these districts and the Government where cholera was prevalent both in Madras and Huseinabad last year. In spite of these best attempts it was not possible to secure a party in time, not when it was wanted the area which was served did not immediately take to them as they would have done if they had a unit of officers who were acquainted with these parts before the attack, and as the facilities which ought to have been looked after could not be looked after. In fact the sanitary staff would have to be constantly touring and acquainting themselves with the population in the rural areas who would expect them to help in diseases and would wish to form as at least reluctant to them as to how they could be saved from any particular disease. There will have feeling of trust created in the rural areas of them as a constant party working. How then will the Presidency regard it. In these circumstances, I require that this too shall be provided.

"The question may be asked whether two lakhs would be necessary for it. As I said, I am only referring to about 35 taluk boards and 12 district boards who are ready and willing to take up this work. If they are engaging parties according to Schedule XXX of the travelling allowance regulations may also form a part of this sanitary staff. In the Government service that amount that may be required will be fairly large. I said that Madras has provided Rs. 55,000. I think it would be well to give a grant-in-aid the rate of which will have to be determined by the Government. If one-third comes from the district boards, two-thirds must come from the Provincial Funds because it must be a wholly provincial matter in the present state of finance of the boards. There is no provision made to hand over any portion of the Provincial Funds to these local boards and therefore it must be wholly taken up by the Government. As it is, even if they do not go to such an extent, two-thirds must be given by the Government and one-third by the boards and in particular since the Government now desires to give a full grant, because rural areas will have to be protected as well as other areas. The recent change in the policy of the Government in taking over the headquarters capitals of most districts shows the interest which the Government take in the matter and they have been considerably improving the position of these headquarters and they propose to spend much more so see that they are much more effectively kept. If the principal centres are kept like that, it is only proper that rural areas should be kept properly and must be encouraged. If the Provincial Funds board the whole out of the Provincial Government—similar steps might be taken when the boards agree to start these sanitary parties. As I said, the secret circular of the Government of India which has been communicated by the Government to the various local boards supports this view. They are for increasing the aid to local bodies. Some of the taluk board resolutions refer to the decision of the Government of India who have asked this Government to help rural areas in this way. Of course, the proposal there is to have a sanitary staff in each taluk board and a supervising staff under the district board. Though in the present discussion I only mentioned it as an example that at least one sanitary magazine and a few posts should be situated in the taluk board, I do not want that it should not be an efficient establishment. I am willing that the Government should invest on the district boards spending money in a way that would effectively help the masses in the rural areas, and if that requires a little more money being put in the district board budget the Government may help them in the matter, not instead of taking the whole of the rural areas directly themselves they might put them in charge of the taluk boards which are now in a position to them, especially when there is a supervising staff as proposed by the Government of India.

"I am not asking for much. In the medical budget in the coming year there is provision for an increased expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs, and in the sanitation budget of about Rs. 8 lakhs. Therefore the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs towards established medical and sanitary staff is absolutely essential and I expect that no place of difficulties would be raised in opposition to the resolution. I want the Government to systematically view the position, and very soon touch those boards which think it necessary at present—touch them to learn that other boards which have made a provision for much better. I have no doubt that the vital statistics will show that these rural areas are much better in point of health than the rural

(Mr. Rama Appanagar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar;
Mr. Narasimha Appanagar.)

[6th FEBRUARY 1919.]

area which do not have such parties. Apart from that, they will evidently attend to the health of the people, and when they are properly directed by a proper supervising staff, there is no least doubt about that the various medical relief will be brought to the doors of the villages and in most cases they will learn more than a dose or two of the medicine given, and the relief will be that they will be always thinking of the man, in so when he will come, and effect a cure. That will be the position which will be needed by the adoption of the proposition. The whole of the rural area will feel that a personal movement is looking after their interests every morning and evening as will be done by an arrangement of this kind. The taluk boards are now disintegrating in some instances; the area is not much more than 1,000 odd square miles. Though there are a number of villages, if there is more than one sanitary inspector he will be going round them often or twice. That because the position, and I submit the attempt of the Government to give this kind of relief should be recognised all through. I give the resolution and request the Government to accept it now that there is a general tendency to accept such resolutions."

The Hon'ble District Magistrate P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"Your Honours, the Honorable Member brought the subject forward about this time last year in connection with the budget of 1918-1919. Then he proposed to recommend to Your Honours to give one lakh as grant-in-aid to taluk boards to maintain rural sanitary parties. I said then on behalf of the Government that the starting of a number of rural sanitary parties was rather a big change, and I would like to consult the local bodies about it. On that assurance the Honorable Member withdrew his resolution. The local bodies have now been consulted and their opinions are in the Government Order issued on the 28th January where all the reports are consolidated. Madras is not in it, because Madras did not reply till practically the Government order went to the press. I am sorry that the Madras District Board which should have taken great interest in the Honorable Member's proposal showed an unusual lack of sympathy with him if I am to judge."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ANTHAN (intervening):—"It was passed long long ago. There must have been some mistake then or here."

The Hon'ble District Magistrate P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR (intervening):—"The District Board, which is next door to Madras has definitely said that the idea is impracticable. What we said was we would refer the matter to the local bodies, I was successful in the Honorable Member should have the benefit of the opinions of the local bodies, and those opinions have now been received and the Honorable Member might see those views. So far as I was concerned, I felt no need to express any view or to comment the Government, because so far as I could see, the opinion of the district boards is very much against the idea, and I was not prepared to take up the position that we should force it down their throats however good it may be. That is not the policy that I have ever pursued and I do not suppose, I will ever pursue. The only difference in the present resolution is the Honorable Member proposes to give not one lakh but two lakhs and not to taluk boards but to district boards. Let us see what the district boards have said. Persons of them have definitely said that they do not want it; eight of them wanted it, two stipulated that they should not be asked to pay anything, and one district board said it was decided whatever that may mean. It is a matter for consideration, whether or not the facts brought in in the Government Order it would be wise for the Council to overrule itself to this policy of the Honorable Member, or whether it would not be better for him to wait for some time longer till he is in a position to receive the local bodies and a substantial number of them are for carrying out the policy. So far as we are concerned, we take note of the fact that we are asked to give this money to district boards, and the district boards in a large majority of cases have voted against the Honorable Member's proposal. We cannot find money upon them to try a thing which they do not approve of, whatever may be the merits of the thing. We that proceed I very much advise the Council not to commit itself to the proposal of the Honorable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA ACHARYA:—"I should like to give one short answer. Fourteen district boards do not require it, but there are eight district boards which want it. There is no question of forcing the money on any of the boards. The proposition says give as much money to the district boards. If some do not want it let them not be given, but if others want it let them have it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ANTHAN:—"I am surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar should have thought that he has replied to my question by that statement. I very much regret that the taluk boards are now ignored. I do not know what is meant by ignoring the taluk boards. Last time the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, I remember, said that the Government have no contact with the taluk boards direct and anything must come through the district boards. I do not know if he remembers that statement. If necessary I can quote it. That means the taluk boards are directly to apply to the district boards and the district boards should apply to the Government. I therefore framed my resolution so that it might not encourage this proposition of the Member in charge. Now he quietly says the district boards alone will be taken into consideration and the opinion of the taluk boards may be almost ignored for the purpose of this discussion. I am astonished at it. He does so probably because the Honorable Member feels that there are fifty taluk boards which support this view."

(Mr. Rama Appanna; Mr. Rajagopal Acharya; (5th FEBRUARY 1918.
Mr. Saranatha Appa.)

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION UNDER MINOR SANITARY GRANTS TO THE TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY FOR DRAINS AND A SLAUGHTER HOUSE

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—“This is a small matter. The resolution runs thus:—

“XXXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 12,000 be provided under the head Minor sanitary grants to be given to the Tuticorin municipality for the improvement of the drains in the Sivam Kovil street and for the combined slaughter-house and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45 R. Civil Works or from the provision for minor sanitary grants.”

“It asks for a grant for two important works. Our workmen up with the approval of the Government, the improvement of the drains in the Sivam Kovil street. Extra cost has to be incurred. That is a very congested locality, and the drainage there is very bad. They have sent up the budget to the Government, and they could not spare the money. As regards the other work the slaughter house, the Sanitary Engineer has asked for this slaughter house to be spread because the present slaughter house is in the midst of the town and is causing insanitary nuisance. There are small markets which in a place like Tuticorin could be of enormous value. The total cost is only Rs. 12,000. Even if the Government want that it might be met otherwise. I hardly expect that the money may be given to the municipality to have this done so early as possible.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar:—“Your Hon'bleness, probably it will be convenient to the Council to remind them what the procedure is in dealing with our minor sanitary works. The usual procedure is according with grants for minor sanitary works is to make a lump provision in the Civil Budget Estimate for such grants, and then to distribute the lump grant, after the Civil Budget Estimate has been finally passed, among the various local bodies with due regard to the nature of the sanitary works for which they have applied for grants, their relative importance and urgency and the financial position of the local bodies themselves. It is not usual to make a specific provision in the Civil Budget Estimate for specific minor sanitary works. For 1915-1916 there is a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs including one lakh for the Madras Corporation. That is the usual thing. A lump sum is provided and the local bodies know what it is and they send up applications. These applications are examined—applications from local bodies and municipalities—and we take into consideration the nature of the works, their urgency, the financial condition of the local bodies concerned and then we distribute the grant. Under this head there was an original allotment of Rs. 346 lakhs which has been raised to Rs. 6 lakhs including a grant of one lakh to the Madras Corporation. So that that money is available. The Hon'ble Member now proposes that we should by a resolution get a sheet in the Tuticorin municipality and a slaughter house in the same municipality as a special portion of their own and allow them to take provision. The Council is told, wherever may be the distribution of the grant you may make, consider there are two things you must see to, namely the drain Kovil street in Tuticorin and the slaughter house in Tuticorin. It is a matter for consideration for the Council whether it should go into details like these and amount itself. It is likely to end in the expenditure of money that we should be asked to call in judgment over the merits of the case or that street is this or that municipality, or it is left to the municipalities of those districts which are represented here by what I might say less experienced members than my Hon'ble Friend.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Saranatha Aiyar:—“By whom asked?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar:—“That is not for me to say. I shall stick to my word. I should very much like not to say anything to hurt anybody's susceptibilities. It does seem to me that this probing upon one or two local representatives are putting them forward as special objects requiring attention, whereas they are the merits of these things, does not matter to the benefit of local self-government or the benefit of this Council. With those words, I shall now pass on the merits of these two works. I am tired to deal with these.”

“Taking the drain Kovil street, the Tuticorin Municipal Council asked for a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs. The whole of the money was given. Likewise it wanted another Rs. 2,000, we told the Council ‘you had already Rs. 2,000; your Government will justify you on expending this Rs. 2,000; we will not give it.’ That was on the 3rd October 1918. No reasons have been given by the Hon'ble Member why the Government should depart from that position. So the Tuticorin municipality will not get any grant. I am bound to say that, to prevent the Government that it has a chance of getting anything from that grant of Rs. 2 lakhs. It will not get any grant for that street.”

“Proceeding to the slaughter-house, the slaughter-house expenditure was voted in pursuance of the decision came to by the Government as long ago as 1914 that we must make grants for slaughter-houses, because they are insanitary works. The Council may have a say when they put up markets or slaughter houses. In one of works which bring in an income

6th FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Kandasami Reddy*)

letter, it is not desirable to make a present of money. This is precisely what we are on which they can get a remunerative profit. Very great revenue. The Government has been like the man Kavi street will, I am sorry to say, have to go without a great. I agree the resolution."

The Hon'ble Member M. KANDASAMI REDDY:—"My Lord, I need make a few remarks with regard to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar. He alludes to my Hon'ble Friend Mr. K. S. Srinivasan making a specific request with reference to a municipality in the group which he represents on the ground that it is not desirable for the Government to take up specific requests such as those mentioned in the resolution. Not only myself but I believe several of my Hon'ble friends are similarly in the same position as to, without reference to the works of the particular schemes. Therefore, it is as to us, we recognised our responsibility to our constituents. I say so, though I do not put them forward in the shape of a resolution, that during the last few days I have been in contact with letters from every municipality or town board asking for specific papers and asking that I should place them before Your Excellency's Government. It was only yesterday that I had a telegram from the Tamil Nadu Government asking me to press for the various estimates and some other requirements such as bridges, etc. The Hon'ble Member must see that we are responsible in a way along with the Government for the due appropriation of the funds of the Presidency. At the same time, we have a special responsibility in the district boards and municipalities first we represent in this Council. Therefore, I do not think I should excuse my Hon'ble's Friend of my inability in asking for money for the two particular schemes which are of his constituents but send him to press. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasan has written to have something for the Madras Corporation. Later he has represented me with from the other district boards. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wants a school in Nellore, and the Hon'ble Member would say that he should not have asked for it. I have asked for a grant for Guntur; the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Rao has asked for some grant for other expenditures in Tiruchirappalli. These are all specific requests which we are bound to place before the Council. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Member has no power to place. While I recognise along with him our general responsibility for the proper appropriation of the funds and in carrying the Government with our suggestions, it seems to me it is equally our duty to press specific schemes on the attention of the Government. Therefore, I am not prepared to subscribe to the general proposition which the Hon'ble Member has put down. We are perfectly willing to help the Hon'ble Member and the Government to see that there is the appropriation of the funds, but we are entitled to bring forward the special needs of our constituents, and if it is necessary I will send to the Hon'ble Member the various letters."

The Hon'ble Member P. RAMANATHAN ACHARYA (Madras):—"I am quite prepared to believe the Hon'ble Member that he has made a number of letters. The very circumstance that he insisted there shows that he is practically at one with us."

The Hon'ble Member M. KANDASAMI REDDY:—"In fact I put down two requests, one for the Guntur District Board for which Mr. Srinivasan has asked for a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs. There is another letter from Guntur for a grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs which appears to be very urgent. In the circumstances placed to me it is very urgent. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Member has placed such an answer to me."

The Hon'ble Member P. RAMANATHAN ACHARYA:—"I never meant that the Hon'ble Member should bring forward any proposal in regard to any work in which he is interested. For instance, you have brought forward a resolution for money for depressed classes. I am quite understood the question. But when we have a large grant of Rs. 5 lakhs which has to be distributed with reference to particular districts, with reference to a large number of specific requests, with all respect to both the Hon'ble Members I do not think it is necessary that a few of them should be brought up here for specific consideration. It will serve no useful purpose because the Government cannot go into the details until they make a position to go into the other case."

The Hon'ble Member M. KANDASAMI REDDY:—"It is our duty to make suggestions for the distribution. I think a Member of this Council is entitled to suggest a scheme of distribution in a particular way. However I do not wish to pursue the matter. The Hon'ble Member and myself understand each other. I see his difficulty, and I believe he sees our difficulties."

"As regards the two particular works, I see the point of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar. I asked him for a statement as to the applications received from district boards and municipalities for minor military grants. It was only yesterday evening that I was furnished with the statement showing that the total amount of applications for minor military grants in Rs. 22 lakhs and the amount allotted as Rs. 5 lakhs; originally it was Rs. 2½ lakhs but was subsequently raised to Rs. 5 lakhs. In carrying out all these various requests for the 22 lakhs I see where the Hon'ble Member would have considerable difficulty in making a selection to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs from these applications. Therefore in coming forward and saying that a particular scheme should have precedence, that is to show the urgency of it, and it is only in that way that this position would be relevant. I do not know how the Hon'ble Member would be in a better position to select Rs. 5 lakhs when the applications amount to

(Mr. M. Ramaswami Sastri; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; [25th FEBRUARY 1919.
the President; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.])

Dr. D. S. Sastri. I take it that he would take into consideration what has to be said by the district boards and by the representatives of the local bodies in this Council in support of those applications. Therefore Mr. Sastri, I would support the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar for those two schemes.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar gave us an opportunity to have this matter placed before the Government. My Lord, we have been asking it for granted these years that the Government have been doing their duty in the matter of the distribution as satisfactorily as possible and we did not actually press for the actual rights we had in this matter. My submission is that there shall be appended to the Draft Financial Statement, a memorandum indicating as fully as possible the manner in which the local Government periodically proposes to affect the sums available for the total expenditure on new schemes referred to in clause (4) of sub-rule (2) and, also indicating, if thought desirable, alternative manners of distributing this expenditure. In respect of each suggestion thus made the memorandum expounds, and the total expenditure (a) remaining and (b) non-remaining which is to be proposed to meet in the next Financial year separately stated. This is rule 3, sub-clause (2) of the Financial rules. I know that in the Draft Financial Statement there are details given with regard to the proposed distribution for medical buildings and certain other matters, but I submit if the Government or the Honorable Member in charge think that this Council has no right to consider the detailed distribution of all the money provided.

His Excellency the Governor.—I must ask the Honorable Gentlemen to examine himself in the resolution. There is a very wide question that he is now raising, that has not been challenged. His word is the matter before this Council. Let us return to the street and the slaughter-house.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—May I take it that we are not entitled to go into it?

His Excellency the Governor.—We are not entitled as a question of this kind. We are here to adjust the figures. The Honorable gentleman wishes Rs. 12,500 put in for two purposes. Let him enquire whether the money should be put in for those two purposes.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—My statement of the case was met by two grounds one was that I had no right.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Mahaswami Achariyar.—I never said that the Honorable Member had no right. If the Honorable Member had no right, I should have done to a point of order and asked for Your Excellency's ruling. What I asked was whether it was wise for the Council to consult itself to a recommendation of this sort. That is quite a different matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—My submission is that the first duty of a Council Member here is to know how the distribution is proposed to be made by the Government and if possible press the claims of other applications so that the matter may be completely settled. I should have expected your resolutions on the Financial Statement instead of the 61 that we have.

His Excellency the Governor.—I dare say but we are not here to discuss the first duty of Honorable's Members of this Council. I would ask the Honorable Gentlemen to adhere to the subject-matter of the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—My Lord, the Member in charge actually began with a demand of that kind of right as at least the wisdom of the Members who brought forward such questions. I am certainly within my rights, and I say that it is much wiser than the plan adopted by the Honorable Member in charge.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Mahaswami Achariyar.—For long discussing the wisdom of the Honorable Member, who is probably acting quite wisely from his own point of view, I was telling the Council what it should do.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.—I have also to tell the Council what it should do. In that sense I am entitled to make a statement about that. I referred to the Financial rules only to indicate that we should be given full knowledge of what the detailed distribution is when we discuss the matter that is put in. In fact I wrote a letter wishing to know what were the proposed provincial expenditures to be made of these grants relating to minor sanitary works and other works that I referred to. I have not got a reply up to now. I wanted that only to know if there were more cases such as that I might drop some of my resolutions. If I wish to lay a paper representative of my area, I ought to place before the Council the particular distribution of the particular local boards and municipalities I represent. This provincial statement must be made for every amount that is left of our original scheme, the budget must be properly framed. We took a look at the distribution, was generally made after deep consideration by the Government. But actually what happened was this: In the case of the two resolutions XXXIII and XXXIV that I have placed before this Council I specifically asked the Government to fund these two schemes. But there was some difficulty in the Government granting them. I may as well tell the Honorable Member that I have had letters and correspondence showing that they

20th JANUARY 1912.] (Mr. Rana Aggarwal, Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.)

have asked for nearly Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government. I have not placed all of them before this Council for consideration. I do expect the department to go into the question completely and thoroughly and duly discharge the duty of distributing the money. I am bringing up only such subjects as deserve special treatment at the hands of the Government when I see that the question had been pending for a long time. Therefore I would now give that taking advantage of this opportunity it would be well to place before this Council the full detailed provisional distribution proposed to be made by the Government to all these districts. In fact applications were called for before the date of the Financial Statement. In fact they were put before the end of October and you have more than two months. If necessary it might be sent advance and these applications may be got in September. If the budget is to be considered and properly passed, we must be given an opportunity to see that the distribution is properly made. I will give only one example though that was a case in which the Government made a grant of their own accord without giving the Council an opportunity. We had Rs. 13 lakhs has been distributed among a number of district boards. I find that it has been recently increased to Rs. 20 lakhs. We do not know what money is given to each board from the additional Rs. 7 lakhs provided for the "construction of trunk roads which have been impeded by want of railway traffic." Therefore we do not know how it is distributed. If it had been known I should have pressed the claim of Ramnath which gets only Rs. 18,200 out of Rs. 20 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar:—"That is for the current year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rana Aggarwal:—"Yes, if we had been given an opportunity of knowing the detailed distribution we would have had an opportunity of placing the claims of various local bodies before the Council and it would have been settled both to the Government and to ourselves. Therefore it is only very proper that these questions should be brought up before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has said before he moved this motion, that he would not vote for me on the merits of the resolution. I leave him to himself. What I say is that Rs. 6,000 were according to the Hon'ble Member's statement was given as a grant in respect of the scheme by the Government. The Sanitary Engineer decided that the scheme would be imperfect if left in that way because the drainage was making progress in a big locality. The municipality was requested to do it by the Government grant. It had half finished it when the Sanitary Engineer's recommendation came. In these circumstances I submit that it is a very proper thing especially in this year's distribution of so many lakhs. If not moving this proposition should make the Hon'ble Member more moderate than ever, I only regret it. But whatever it is, I submit that the claims of Ramnath ought to be considered apart from this fact of my being the cause of putting forward this resolution."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar:—"It has been already refused."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rana Aggarwal:—"My submission is that the municipality which is one of the most congested—especially during this time of railway traffic—being so much crowded it has become very busy and there is an increase of population—deserves the consideration of the Government. I hope this resolve that it shall not be given will be modified and the question considered sympathetically."

"As regards the other matter the small shopkeepers, there is a shopkeepers' house here and they may get revenue from it too. But the thing is proposed by the Sanitary Engineer as best suited by the locality and any money that might come is a matter to be taken into account later. But the construction has to be put up and a good-said may be given instead of a full grant. Whatever it be, in any case it would not be reconsidered but to see further steps. I submit the matter requires sympathetic consideration. I do not press the resolution to a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS INCREASED PROVISIONS UNDER MINOR SANITARY GRANTS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rana Aggarwal:—"My main resolution runs as follows:—

'XXXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs more be provided for minor sanitary grants to local boards and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction in the provision made under the head 32. Miscellaneous.'

"In the Hon'ble Member's memorandum we find the account of the grant balance with local boards and municipalities on page 11. We find from that that grants for minor sanitary works to local boards and municipalities amount to Rs. 21 66 lakhs of which we distributed about Rs. 5 lakhs in the last budget. We had some years back Rs. 125 lakhs with three boards and municipalities as recipient balances and the Government said that they would ask pay some money when there had no work money spent. We find from the table given on page 11 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement under the head 'minor sanitation', while we paid Rs. 25 lakhs in 1914-15 we have been spending Rs. 8 16 lakhs, Rs. 5 15, Rs. 5 38, Dacca 3 47 lakhs and so on in later years and we have made a provision of only Rs. 5 lakhs in

(Mr. Rama Appanar, Mr. Rajagopal Aiyangar.) [See FRAGMENT 1919.]

this budget. It will be proper to mention that out of this Rs. 21.65 lakhs referred to, one or two lakhs are under correspondence. For example, I understood with reference to the Madras municipality that Rs. 1 lakh granted for the construction of latrines could not be spent so far because it is a sanitary department and the municipality are in correspondence and there have been delays and several schemes which are pending sanction with the Government. Similarly I was under the impression that other schemes in which the minor sanitary grants could not be spent because they are big grants in respect of which the Government are taking time to see that they are satisfied as best as possible. In these circumstances the Rs. 21.65 lakhs shown in this budget does not indicate that there is any money left with them which can be properly treated as balance receipt. But it is a sum portion of what we have been spending from minor sanitary grants is in the construction of wells in various places which are properly provided and sanitation maintained. There have been expenditures since 1913-14 and 1914-15 in many places and most of them have been expended. Some of them require a second instalment and greater grant, and in that way I feel that considerable work needs to continue what has been commenced in 1913-14 and now that the money that has been spent already is effectively utilized and is beneficial to the people. As to the new area if a small distribution is to be made for each taluk, I feel that a grant of Rs. 14 lakhs will be needed to see that the thing that was started then is completed. I feel that in the districts that I represent they want three or four lakhs for minor sanitary grants. Similarly as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy, about Rs. 23 lakhs grants have been applied for. When that is so, I submit it is time that some provision is made.

"It may be properly asked why I bring it up this year. I tried to do it in 1914-15 and 1915-16 and gave it up subsequently because we were drawing war budgets and we could not draw upon our balances. Now we have begun to draw upon our balances and I think the right has a right to have some portion of these hoarded balances. These minor sanitary works deserve great attention. Therefore I submit this provision may be 10 lakhs. The money that is available with the Government is about Rs. 21 lakhs under the head 'Miscellaneous—B'. Originally it was 5 lakhs but it has been now increased to 11 lakhs. Therefore, I submit, it is proper to spend more on this. Not that I do not want that there should be a full carrying of the demands. Even if there be a carrying it cannot go below Rs. 20 lakhs out of the 42 lakhs demanded. As far as I know, the knowledge which covers the range of two or three districts enables me to tell the Council that these minor sanitary grants have been left in a state of stagnation. Many of the villages have drains and wells. The Panchayats and Panchayat unions have been provided with wells in certain places. This is a kind of help which deserves to be continued when we are drawing upon our balances. About 74 lakhs is to be drawn and it is very proper that much more money be put under minor sanitary grants than before. The Rs. 14 lakhs that I ask for will only make the total grant less than the demand made by the district boards and municipalities. As far as I can see from the replies, four local boards and one or two municipalities have not asked for a grant, or it may be that the officers have not been vigilant. That is what the reply I received shows. It is wonderful that some district boards and taluk boards should not think of applying for a grant as if they have no want there at all. On the other hand there are many taluks which require three million rupees as possible. Especially in the Diamond District I find about 4,000 villages want of which more than 2,000 have no provision for wells, and yet that board does not seem to have applied for a grant. That does not mean that there is no reason for applying. But to say that every application has been made by all district boards and municipalities are quite correct. In fact, even so far as I give the more vigilant boards and municipalities have applied and 52 lakhs are needed. Therefore, I submit this provision of 3 lakhs at least by way of a general modification of the Diamond District is necessary so that we might have at least about 10 lakhs of what is needed for by the various boards in this way when we are drawing upon our balances to the extent of 74 lakhs. I give this resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Deputy Collector P. Ramaswami Aiyangar:—"I am anxious in the first place that the Council should realize that we are dealing with minor sanitary grants. I think large water-works and drainage works are dealt with separately. Thus, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Appanar has pointed out, in the case of a number of comparatively small taluk areas which require more up and for which we make an allotment provisionally so that the taluk boards are in a position to which the Government. These are taluk areas that they have not asked in their applications. We must have time to send them up. Having said that, let me point out that the resolution deals with the local boards and not local boards. So far as local boards are concerned, on the 25th Mr. Mr. Rama Appanar, who pointed out, one of the things which we have to take into consideration is how much they can lawfully spend with reference to their local work. I find, after working out the figures and taking an average, we cannot really spend under minor sanitary grants more than 7 or 8 lakhs. That is the amount that we could spend through the agency of district boards and taluk boards upon these small things. Thus being so, we find that a few months ago on the 28th September 1918 the unexpended balance with these boards amounted to about 20 lakhs, and even taking a most favourable account of their spending capacity as judged by past experience, they will have an unexpended balance of about 20 lakhs on the 1st of April, to which the Government will have added the greater portion of the 5 lakhs out of the 3 lakhs minor sanitary grants of which one lakh goes to the Corporation and 4 lakhs go to local boards. The Government, the bulk of that will go in the rural boards. That being so, they will have 20 or 21 lakhs. According to the spending capacity in the past it will take two years to spend that amount. What is exactly granted by a Council of a large amount of money into

26th FEBRUARY 1939.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Marudaka Appar;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Ram Appanna*)

the heads of local bodies beyond their spending capacity? The money is there. Suppose we had it, it relieves our balance. If it goes into these schemes, they take two or three years to spend it, and in the meantime we want money for other necessary works, bigger works which we are unable to undertake to supply the auxiliary needs of the localities. We originally put 25 lakhs and the Finance Committee said 2 to 5 lakhs. I do not think as matters now stand it will be possible for these boards to spend very much more on small works. I disapprove this resolution on that ground. Later on when their spending capacity increases let us supply them with funds as much as they can reasonably spend, but let us not transfer money to the credit of local boards. I put it solely as they proceed, on the spending capacity of the boards judged from past experience. I am pretty certain that the sum of 5 lakhs probably represents as much as is likely they would need during the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"While I remain unconvinced by what the Hon'ble Mr. Ram Appanna has said, I remain still more unconvinced by what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar said. I am indeed astonished to hear that the Government have deliberately put in 5 lakhs for minor auxiliary grants while they are fully conscious that the local boards have roughly 15 lakhs in these funds. They add 1 or 2 lakhs for surveying purposes."

The Hon'ble Member Mahadev P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"That is what the Finance Committee did."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I want to know whether the balance of 15 lakhs assigned by local boards means work of all the boards or with only some of the boards."

The Hon'ble Member Mahadev P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I am not in a position to give that information off-hand. I cannot say that all boards are similar in spending."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have again in this committee to go to the discussion of 1938-39 and 1939-40. In fact when 25 lakhs were provided and other grants were given to village boards and district boards, instructions were sent that to the extent of 10 per cent of the grants additional establishment might be sanctioned if necessary. This was in 1938-39 and 1939-40. But suddenly in 1940-41 the grants that used to be given considerably lessened to be curtailed and there was subsequent inquiry that with the existing establishment whatever could be done should be done. I know many district boards considered this subject and put off the establishment of additional establishment pending the sanction of ministers. The effect of it was that this money which was being distributed later remained with the previous money and we had to restrict the boards that money would not be paid further unless they exhausted the money on hand on what they could do with the existing establishment. It is now time that the Government review the policy which they adopted before 1938-39. There is a waste of providing good water for every village in rural areas. As I understood it, nearly 2 lakhs were the poor money especially. Besides if provision is given to allow some portion of this for establishment as before, it will be possible to spend much more. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar will find that in 1936-37 and 1937-38 the expenditure was much more than in other years. I have been following it with great care. What happened was that the additional establishment which was sanctioned about the end of 1934-35 after the money reached these boards had to be dropped about 1937-38 and therefore they could not spend as much as before. This will be the natural consequence if sections are allowed to go on like that. Are we not almost bound to see that good water is provided throughout the Presidency in almost every village? Here we are not yet 20,000 villages each of which should have 4 or 5 wells? The present estimates cover from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 for each well and as that goes we will have to spend 100 lakhs more. I ask it must be distributed over a small number of years and the policy of expending these people to spend 11 lakhs will not be satisfactory if they are allowed to do it in the way they have been doing it."

"The next question is that in order to spend these balances and prepare estimates for the new charge the establishment will not be sufficient."

The Hon'ble Member Mahadev P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"We want the establishment to be strengthened."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Let some portion be spent on the establishment so that the money that is given to them is spent. This was the policy of the Government in 1933-34 and 1934-35. In fact, direct interference prevented us from carrying out our policy for four years on account of the colonial war which disturbed everything. Meanwhile we have been able to add 230 wells. It is our recurring experience, the money that we wish to spend gets from our resources will be put under recurring expenditures. We find the recurring expenditure spend equal to the other expenditure. If this is not the time when we should take up this question and make a provision, when are we going to take it up? Are we to say that the average expenditure of all the village boards, district boards and municipalities put together comes to 5 lakhs and therefore we will give only 3 lakhs? At that rate we would not be able to carry out the object which we aim at. I repeat, my Lord, this is a matter in which the Honorable Member in charge will have to take a definite stand because it is a question of money going from our budget head to another which will have to be thought out with the Finance Minister. My submission is that it has to be provided. There is enough money available and unless that money is provided and steps are given it would not be improved."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar) [Sine Session 1919.

solidarity. The duty is there to inquire it. Even now I can speak of hundreds of villages in which they depend upon the stream or upon the gully, and at once upon such people to have not water. That state of things should be remedied. I submit this is a matter in which the Government should take an advance step and I request that this resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Subbar P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"I have only one word to say. There is the provision in the Account Code which says:—In respect of works carried out from Government grants, district boards may estimate special engineering establishments up to a limit of 10 per cent of the estimate for work carried out by means of these grants."

"That is G.O. No. 1036 L., dated 5th December 1918. I quote me, however, that the District boards should make some progress in the expenditure of the money and we would call this attention to that matter. With this reply I hope the Honorable Member will be satisfied."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT TO THE DINDIGUL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR OPENING AND WIDENING OF LANE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar moved the following resolution:—

"XXXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 10,380 be provided for grant to the Dindigul Municipality for opening and widening of the lanes selected by the Sanitary Commissioner and approved in G.O. No. 923 M., dated 24th July 1915, and that the same be met from the minor sanitary grants or by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

In doing so he said:—"This again is a small resolution. As the resolution itself indicates, the Sanitary Commissioner himself selected these lanes in 1915 and the municipality whose budget is sanctioned every five and whose budget cannot be said not to be carefully prepared will not be able to find the money for this purpose. In fact, the Dindigul municipality is one of the important municipalities there. It is on the way to Pehal, a big pilgrim centre, and people crowd there so that, though the population of the municipality is not very great, the congestion is very great; and the lanes that are sought to be opened are required to be opened as early as possible. It is not that every pit of the municipality is not serviced correctly, because it is one of the municipalities which have earned the appreciation of the Government for good work every year. I submit they have also applied. I want this matter which is a matter of 1915 to be considered by the Government and the request granted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Subbar P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"This particular application, Your Excellency, has been referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks. It was only on the 4th January. We have not to know what the Sanitary Commissioner says, but the scheme itself is one which is eligible for allotment. If the Sanitary Commissioner recommends it, it will be taken up and considered along with the other applications in distributing the lump grant."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR A WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME FOR THE TINNEVELLY AND PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I beg to move:—

"XXXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided to investigate a suitable water-supply scheme and to install the necessary apparatus to relieve the immediate water scarcity in the Tinnevely and Palamcottah municipalities and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

"This is further a continuation of the discussion that we had last year in this Council in respect of a provision of Rs. 50,000 which I signed for the investigation of a water-supply scheme for the Palamcottah and Tinnevely municipalities. It was then stated by the Member in charge on behalf of the Government that those municipalities desired help, but the difficulty felt was that they could not push upon a scheme which was within the means of the municipalities even if the Government helped them with grants. Now that discussion the Honorable Member was kind enough to refer the matter and get information, and though no big scheme for investigation was recommended, I did some relief in proposed to be given by a provision of about Rs. 20,000 to be utilized in sinking bore wells in various places and then purifying them with sanitary arrangements, so that the water may not be spoiled. It may well be asked why the municipality cannot provide for this. It is more or less a minor sanitary grant I am asking. I can say the Honorable Member has asked about the budget of these municipalities; but they are not able to provide the funds and the future that have been so kindly sent to me by the Government clearly indicate what water scarcity appears there for those or less amounts in the

ERA FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Ramasandra Rao.)

Polym and other chemicals. Therefore this provision is absolutely necessary. The municipality cannot fill the tanks; they must be able to secure sufficient funds for the other schemes to be taken up. The combined Tank-purification scheme is being investigated and money is put down in the budget for this investigation. Similarly a scheme of water-supply scheme is investigated for Telukota and for that too money has been put. If it is possible for the three municipalities together to finance the scheme, that will be a matter to be dropped after some years. We know that these two municipalities are some of the most important ones which require greater provision for water, in almost every inch and corner. The demand made is very small, considering the importance of the municipalities and the mobility of the municipalities to find the funds for big schemes and, considering also that though the Tank-purification is being now by it has not been possible to close the water. So far as it goes, the water supply might be refused. I submit the Government may give this money to these bodies."

The Hon'ble Member Babulur P. Rajagopal Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member drew our attention to the decision we had about this time last year. So far as these municipalities are concerned, it is not investigation that is wanted. Whatever scheme is set upon is far beyond the financial resources of the municipalities even with the help of a Government grant. That is what has been blocking the way. The Honorable Member has referred to the correspondence I had with him about. We did entertain an alternative proposal he made. We did not consider it feasible, and as for these municipalities are concerned, they must get on with their work. On that point I am entirely at one with the Honorable Member. I find that 14 tube wells were sunk by the Tanjavur municipality in 1915-16, 14 more in 1916-17 and 18 in 1917-18. In 1918-19, 22 tube wells were also provided with pipelines and it was reported that the tube wells were increasing in utility and popularity. So that the municipality will certainly be well advised to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's suggestion, to go on with tube wells and not wait for some scheme which may come later as but will not meet their immediate needs."

"In Palamur also tube wells were sunk in 1915-16; two new tube wells were sunk in 1916-17 and one of them was reported to yield a large supply of good drinking water. In 1917-18, two new tube wells were attempted to be sunk. One of them perished very soon and yielded a copious quantity of excellent drinking water and the other proved a thorough failure. Three out of the grant of Rs. 5,000 only one large tube well was sunk nearly with a high pressure well and with arrangement for pumping water with a kite motion pump into a series of reservoirs fitted with several taps."

"Individually the tube wells do not cost much and the municipalities must put in their applications for that purpose which will be considered along with similar applications for similar works. That is all that I can say in regard to this question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I can say this will receive attention. I do not want to press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTIONS GRANTED TO DISTRICT BOARDS OF GODAVARI, KISTNA AND GUNTUR FOR THE ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES FOR DEPRESS-ED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Member Babulur M. Ramasandra Rao moved the following resolution:—

"XXXVI. That Council recommends to the Government in Council that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be provided under XXIV-E in the budget estimate for 1929-1930 as grants to the district boards of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. Civil Works—Civil Buildings."

In doing so he said:—"The previous history of the subject is well known to Honorable Members of this Council. Sometime in 1915 I brought forward a motion in this Council that this subject of improving the lot of the depressed classes by a valuable provision for the acquisition of house-sites should receive the consideration of the Government. At that time I believe it was the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Copley that replied on behalf of the Government, and after considerable discussion I think Your Excellency's Government accepted the motion, and appointed a special officer to undertake the acquisition of house-sites in the Kistna district. Subsequently to that the same officer was deputed to do work in the Guntur district. After that special officer's post was abolished there was an emergency of work to relieve the stagnation in the district boards. Your Excellency, it is not necessary for me to say that the class of persons who are benefited by this are solely the Panthans who live in localities outside the villages. Especially in the delta tracts the difficulty of procuring house-sites has become more and more evident. The rates of sites has gone up and altogether it has become imperative that something should be done. The principle of providing house-sites has already been accepted by the Government. I am merely asking for an allotment with the express object that the work already started may be continued in the year to come. I can tell that proposals have come up from the Godavari District Board and the President of the Guntur District Board who would like to have a substantial grant for this purpose. I trust the Honorable Member would be able to accept this resolution and that the work which has now been given up could again be started."

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Karasins Appur; [SEN FEBRUARY 1949.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Rama Acharyar;
Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao; the President.]

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASUBRAHMANYA RAO :—“ I do not wish to take up the issue of the Council with details. This is a matter upon which we are all agreed. I would say a great deal as to what has been done in the past. The conclusion I have come to is, I am sorry to say, that these three district boards have not been pushing the matter on as well as they might have done. They might have had difficulties of which I am not aware. I have no doubt that this problem is a pressing one in these districts and we will now take action in due process upon the local bodies to proceed ahead with schemes for sanitation and we will provide one lakh under the local sanitation and sewerage bill for this particular purpose. We do not want the provision for houses for the depressed classes to be diverted. If it is not used for that purpose, it will lapse. The most serious point will be increased by one lakh and the increase will go towards the acquisition of houses. I hope that this explanation will be considered satisfactory.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYANGAR :—“ Am I to understand that it is earmarked for these three districts?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASUBRAHMANYA RAO :—“ Yes, these are the three districts about which we have had reports. The other districts can get help from the general distribution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I may submit that other delicate trade may also be included.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ It will be introducing complications.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I do not propose to interfere with the distribution for these three districts. All that I say is there are applications for acquisition of houses for depressed classes from other delicate trade also and I want they may be considered in connection with the distribution of money. I will add the words ‘other delicate trade, delicate trade.’ If Your Excellency will permit it.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASUBRAHMANYA RAO :—“ I cannot accept that amendment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ That amendment is not purely verbal. It might introduce complications which are peculiar to the other districts. I would never ask my Honorable Friend to introduce that amendment.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. PANDURAMANNAH RAO :—“ My Lord, I am unable to accept that amendment for the obvious reason that more than once when I moved in this matter my Honorable Friend thought that I was breaking up their loss. When I moved this resolution, I had the in view. If I framed a general resolution, I might be faced with the difficulty that I asked for these districts where relief was not necessary. If I ask for my own districts my Honorable Friend says I am asking for a special appropriation of one lakh without his districts being permitted to share in it. I am in the hands of the Honorable Member, but I must oppose this amendment because the condition in the other districts might be different from those prevailing in my districts. It is not that I am unwilling to share the money with him.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ If other delicate trade will create difficulties, I will say ‘the poorer area.’ There are applications for houses for the depressed classes in that trade. Why should it not also be given?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASUBRAHMANYA RAO :—“ I am unable to accept the amendment.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I put the resolution in its original form. The only change is one lakh is substituted for three lakhs.”

The resolution as then amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR INFORMAL PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASUBRAHMANYA RAO moved the following resolution :—

“ XXXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be provided under XXIV-B in the budget estimate for 1949-1950 for distribution to informal panchayats and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45, Civil Works—Civil Buildings.”

In reply to the motion :—“ I do not wish to say very much on this subject. The principle of giving more money to informal panchayats has been already accepted by Government. Last year I asked, there was an allotment of 1-50 lakhs. I am asking for two lakhs to be allotted so that the work already started may be continued in the coming year. It is quite possible that the Honorable Member may say that legislation about panchayats is more urgent than money. I think that money is equally urgent as legislation about panchayats. It is far better to keep these informal panchayats already started going on doing the work which they have been doing, namely, cleaning streets, digging wells, etc. I trust the Honorable Member will be able to see the way to accept the proposition.”

5th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Sadaraj Shai; the President; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SWAMY:—"I have given notice of a similar resolution.* I do not think I need add anything to commend this resolution. My request is for a *small* withdrawal. Probably the disparity is due to the fact that I have not been able to obtain this year the figures as to what may be the needs of the several informal panchayats. We have got only one panchayat in one side of the country, and they submitted a request of the income and expenditure for the next year and they had applied for a grant of Rs. 1,08,000 and the Collector of South Kanara had recommended that grant. Unfortunately the panchayat received the reply that no further grant would be granted. So it is that I put down this resolution. We find that they are spending money usefully. In the reports that the several taluk boards have sent up in reply to the inquiry on the question of rural sanitary parties and all taluk boards have suggested the employment of the informal panchayats as the best agency through which sanitary improvements in villages may be effected. We have seen that they spend money to the best advantage. I beg that some money may be distributed among the several panchayats."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharyar rose to speak.

His Excellency the Governor:—"Would you not wait till the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar speaks?"

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"Probably what he says might help me. I have no objection to his speaking."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharyar:—"As I pointed out on the last occasion when my Honorable Friend moved this question the time has long passed for perpetuating these informal panchayats. I have made careful inquiries about the work of these informal panchayats and I think the time has come for the Government to grapple with the problem of putting them on a proper legal basis. There is no use of going on giving money which will be recklessly spent. It does not matter whether it is a few hundreds or a few thousands. The whole matter must be put on a legal footing so that these institutions may be revived. I do oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"I want thank the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar for having moved me some trouble. It is not to be forgotten that these panchayats were started as an experiment. At the time we issued the order we said that we started them as an experiment because we had no experience and there was the danger if we immediately started with legislation we might create an undesirable law. It is with that view that the Government started this experiment and on that basis our decision when the Honorable Member proposed legislation I opposed it. Last year I gave our best to facilitate the experiment. We were told that with a little money they would get into a better working order. The reports about these panchayats will be in our hands before the end of this month. They are being compiled all over the districts and the reports will give us, I hope, some idea as to what the next stage should be. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar that the question as to whether legislation is or is not necessary has to be faced now. There is an use of putting it off. If it is decided to have legislation, there will be further questions as to what kind the legislation should take. These questions will come up for consideration before the Government shortly, and taking all circumstances into consideration I think it would be wiser just now to throw a bit of money on the heads of these panchayats. It is better to allow them to go on as they are now. As I went round the districts, I heard, what I was particularly sorry to hear, that many of these informal panchayats were getting so better before we gave the one lakh grant. In many places a place was represented to me that certain people were collecting money and getting on, with actual work and the Collector gave money to places where no collection was made and thus in those places where money was being collected they stopped collecting the money. Before we do anything else we must take stock of the whole situation and decide what has to be done. Later on if they become statutory institutions we might consider what financial help we might give. For these reasons I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao not to insist upon our giving money just now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask how long we are to wait for the Bill? If it would take more than one year I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar what should be done in the meanwhile, whether he thinks these institutions which we have brought into existence should be started."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"The infants seem to get on better with their own food than with the food we force upon them. I will let them alone for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"When is this legislation to come up?"

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"The Honorable Member will forgive me for not at once answering him. The House is always uncertain."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"I do not wish to press this resolution, though I cannot say it is wise to give up the experiment before even it is tried for one or two years. The Honorable Member was good enough to distribute one lakh last year and if he is satisfied from the trial of one year with the expenditure of public money by these informal panchayats, that will be of material value in framing the legislation. I do not quarrel

* Resolution XXXVIII of 1916 page 226 infra.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharya; [8th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Siva Rao; the President.]

with that view. I thought having started there, as pointed out by my Honorable Friend, on the off chance of the Bill being passed this year and sent to the Government of India and going forward and backward for two or three years—on the off-chance of legislation coming in to stop all grants to these institutions which the Government have refused."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Ramachandra Acharya:—"After receiving the reports, one of the questions that will have to be dealt with will be whether they should receive any money pending legislation. Let us get the reports due this month and see them before we do anything."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Before making further grants?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker V. Rajagopala Acharya:—"Before we do anything including the making of further grants."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker M. Ramachandra Rao:—"The Honorable Member is not quite clear. I do not wish to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The discussion on this resolution covered also paragraph No. XXXVIII of which the Hon'ble Mr. Indira's Bill had given notice and which was in the following terms:—

"XXXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 50,000 be made in the budget for distribution to the informal panchayats for village improvements and the said amount be found from Miscellaneous 39 E."

RESOLUTION RE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITION OF PILGRIM CENTRES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following resolution:—

"XXXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an allotment of two lakhs may be made under M.B. SANITATION for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the pilgrim centres in the Presidency on the lines laid down by Pilgrims Committee and that a corresponding reduction may be made under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS."

In doing so he said:—"The Pilgrims Committee made certain recommendations and on a perusal of their report the local Government passed this Government Order on the 2nd July 1913. The last paragraph of that Government Order says 'The local bodies concerned are requested to examine these suggestions, frame programmes for carrying out such works as are considered necessary and submit reports to the Government before the end of September, with proposals for financing the schemes proposed to be undertaken.' I am aware that one lakh was given by the Government of India which has been fully distributed. I do not think it is adequate for the purpose. I move that something may be used from the Provincial funds for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the pilgrim centres. It is a well-known report and I need not take the name of the Council to show what has been laid down in it."

His Excellency the President:—"Will you move yours?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker M. Ramachandra Rao had given notice of a resolution on the above subject which was as follows:—

"XL. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be provided in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 under XXIV-B Sanitation as grant to the District Board of Ramnad to carry out the recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee in regard to Rameswaram."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My resolution refers specially to Rameswaram. A portion of the Pilgrims Committee's report deals with Rameswaram and Dhanushkottai and also my dwelling minute. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya would have read it. I would invite his attention to that portion of the report containing my views."

"I must also refer to the necessity for placing the sanitary administration of Rameswaram and the three other subsidiary places of pilgrimage under a single officer to be assisted by a special health officer. We have made a recommendation to this effect, which will be found in our notes on Dhanushkottai, and it is perhaps necessary to set out our reasons a little more fully. In doing with Rameswaram it has to be borne in mind that there are three other places of pilgrimage in its vicinity to which the pilgrims usually resort. Of these Divisapattanam is a village 7 miles from Ramnad and is now administered as a union. Dhanushkottai is another small village where we are informed that no sanitary arrangements of any kind exist, but we have been told that a voluntary sanitary association has been formed by some of the principal persons who are interested in keeping the place clean and that much credit has and been achieved by their efforts. Myself and my colleagues were unable to visit these two centres, but

[6th February 1919.] / *Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar;*
Mr. Siva Rao.

In view of their close connection with Bhatavaram, I am of opinion that effective and continuous sanitary control is necessary in these two places. In the case of Bhatavaram, attempts were made to convert this area into a colony, but on account of the small number of permanent inhabitants the idea was given up. Bhatavaram is, however, important from the fact that all the pilgrims who come to Bhatavaram go there also to take a bath at the point and consequently the floating population at Bhatavaram is as much as it is at Bhatavaram. As regards Bhatavaram itself the administration is an ordinary one of a small place with an annual income of about Rs. 4,000. We have fully weighed in our notes the importance of Bhatavaram and the three connected places of pilgrimages and the present administration of Bhatavaram is, in my opinion, inadequate to the needs of the locality and that better arrangements should be made, not only in the case of Bhatavaram but also of the other places referred to above. Most of the house-owners at Bhatavaram are either priests, pedlars, or temple servants and the class of men who are available elsewhere to serve as charman and members of the committees is not available at Bhatavaram. Under these circumstances, and in view of the extreme importance of Bhatavaram and of the introduction of a water-supply scheme, I would strongly recommend that a full-time officer of the grade of Tahsildar be appointed as chairman of the bodies. This officer may also be entrusted with the duty of looking after Bhatavaram, Bhatavaram and Bhatavaram. The appointment of an administrative officer and a sanitary officer for Bhatavaram and the necessary changes in the administrative staff for the sanitary work in these areas will involve at least an annual expenditure of Rs. 4,500.

"That is the portion relevant to the present resolution. I also received a communication subsequent to this resolution in which I have been informed that steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee. One of the recommendations that is relevant to this resolution is the appointment of a health officer. I see there has been considerable correspondence between the District Board of Bhatavaram and the Government and ultimately it has been decided to appoint a health officer, provided that the Bhatavaram District Board contributes half the cost. There the matter stands. The further question I wish to raise is whether in regard to this change in the administrative Bhatavaram District Board would be consulted. It is only after consultation I want that steps would be taken, and if the District Board of Bhatavaram is not prepared to pay for a sanitary officer I would strongly urge that the whole cost in Bhatavaram and Bhatavaram should be met from the Provincial funds. It is extremely important that the floating population of three or four lakhs which go to this place where there are no sanitary arrangements should be properly protected, not only in the interests of Bhatavaram itself but also of other places from which the pilgrims come there."

The Hon'ble Member **Shri P. Ramachandra Acharigar** :—" Your Excellency, the Pilgrim Committee gave us a very valuable report, and I quite agree that everything that we could do should be done to carry out their recommendations. But the Hon'ble Members do not appreciate that this is not a matter wholly in the hands of the Government. Most of the things will have to be done by the local bodies. We have had a considerable volume of correspondence between the Government and the local bodies as to what should be done with regard to specific recommendations. As to what has been carried out, I have reason to believe from the information I have that a great deal has been done, but in the absence of a definite statement as to what has been done and not knowing what has been done, we are issuing a press statement stating clearly what are the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee, what action was taken thereon, how much of these things has been carried out, and which of them require work the Government, which of them the Government have voted and which of them are with the local bodies. It is brought up to the end of December and when this is passed the Hon'ble Members will see how the whole thing is dealt with. Each of the district boards are interested in particular pilgrim centres will know what they have to do and how they should do it. Till that is done it is difficult for me to say what exactly will be the financial liability in the current year."

The Government agree to allot a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for this purpose which will not be added to the sanitary grant, but to be the case of other grants it will be separately; it will be used only for pilgrim centres and if it is not spent for that purpose it will lapse and it will not be open to the local bodies to transfer it. The Government of India have been so good as to tell us that they will be glad to give us another half a lakh, so that this provision will get one and a half lakhs. Information about all these centres will be available in the press communications and it will be open to the Hon'ble Member to write to us and ask us for any further information and we shall be glad to welcome any suggestions he has to make. In these circumstances I do not think it is necessary to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" I do not wish to press it. I wish to get some information from the Hon'ble Member. Only certain pilgrim centres are dealt with in that report and the committee observe that there are many other places of equal importance. Was the reference sent only to the centres specially referred to in the report or to all pilgrim centres?"

The Hon'ble Member **Shri P. Ramachandra Acharigar** :—" The report deals with certain pilgrim centres and the reference was sent only to the local bodies concerned with."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" They were able to visit only these centres, but the committee recognize there are other pilgrim centres of equal importance. I might mention the

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharya;
the President.)

[On February 1919.]

Shawp miles. It is a very important centre and lakhs of people go there. I do not see why that place should not get the benefit of their money expenditure. They were able to visit only a few places. The reference might go to all the other district boards as well to see if they have got any proposals to make."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharya:—"So far as this resolution is concerned, it says 'for the improvement of the existing condition of the pilgrim centres in the Presidency on the lines laid down by the Pilgrim Centres.' At present it would be well to confine ourselves to those centres which are dealt with by the committee and which are a subject under discussion. If we have any other centre, we may bring it up later."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I do not ask for any extra grant, but I only say that the grant now provided may be distributed among all the pilgrim centres."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharya:—"We cannot do that."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"My suggestion may be noted."

His Excellency the Governor:—"As regards Resolution No. XXXIX of the 2 lakhs is referred to I like and you omit the words 'and that a corresponding reduction may be made under the head 40, Civil Works,' the resolution will be accepted."

Resolution No. XXXIX as then amended was accepted.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramaswami Siva withdrew Resolution XL.

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Friday the 7th February 1920.

H. G. STORES,

Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Geo. V. Ch. 81.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 10th day of February 1910.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL OF LYTTON, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
 The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR CROFT, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble DOWRY BEHARER P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA Ayyangar, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, G.C.I.
 The Hon'ble MURUGANAND AMBUDIN KODAI KANDI Beharier, Tamil Beharier, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BUCKLEY, C.A.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWARD.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. HAYES.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. LUTHERMANN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. MARANATHAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. MALLOY.
 The Hon'ble DOWRY BEHARER R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. SANKARANARAYANAR (Admission—General).
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STUBBS, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. B. THIRUVENKATACHARI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. YOUNG.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. D. WOOD.
 The Hon'ble RAO BEHARER T. NARAYANACHARI Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. FRYERMAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUNDARARAYAN RAO PANDIT.
 The Hon'ble DOWRY BEHARER M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANDIT G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANDIA RAO PANDIT.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. DE LA RUE.
 The Hon'ble DOWRY BEHARER A. SUBRAMANIAM PANDIT Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SANKARANARAYAN.
 The Hon'ble RAO BEHARER V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO AYYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Sri RAO RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHAPATRI SETHI RAO Beharier, Raja of Pudukkottai.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATACHARI RAO.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARA MURUGANAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARASWAMY KATAPALLAPPA MUTHU NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble YAMUNACHARI SANKU Beharier.
 The Hon'ble KANDI BEHARER A. T. & M. ARMAI TANNI MARANATHAN SANKU Beharier.
 The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE FRANKS, K.C.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNTON.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN BAYNE, K.C.
 The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARNOLD, D.D.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANK SPENCER, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble DOWRY BEHARER K. R. SUNDARARAJANATHAN SETHI G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. H. NAYAR.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

[27th FEBRUARY 1915.]

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE OF GUNTUR TOWN.

The Hon'ble Member M. Ramachandra Rao :—“My Lord, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“**XII.** This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be provided under XXIV-B. Grants to local bodies—for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage of Guntur town and for the acquisition of vacant sites and that a corresponding reduction be made under 43. Civil Works—Civil Buildings.”

“This resolution relates to a grant of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees to the municipality of Guntur. After having heard the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya yesterday in regard to setting aside requests it is perhaps better that I should say a few words showing the urgent necessity for making this grant. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya has visited the town of Guntur. I rather think that he has not. My Lord, that the grant of Rs. 1-50 lakhs has been applied for by the Municipal Council for three purposes. The first and foremost relative water-supply. The scheme of water-supply for the town of Guntur is what is known as an infiltration scheme, and though up to the present a considerable amount of money has been spent, the people are not able to get more than three to four gallons per head a day. The pipe-laying has not been extended to the various outlying parts of the town. There is considerable difficulty for water in the town of Guntur. Your Excellency has been to Guntur and I am sure the difficulties of the people will be fully realised.

“The Chairman of the municipality writes to me as follows :—“There are several parts of the town in which the pipe-line has not been extended and unless satisfactory arrangements are effected at the head-works there is no likelihood of the pipe-line being ever extended to the Boodipati, public office, school quarters, Kanchipada, Nagamangalam and other localities and these improvements cannot be undertaken from municipal funds. Inasmuch as the municipal has still to pay for one year more a loan of Rs. 55,490.” Then, my Lord, he also points out that there are several other works connected with water-works, recommended by the Sanitary Engineer and they cost a considerable sum of money. A comprehensive scheme for Rs. 1,45,120 was sent up by the Sanitary Engineer and is now with the Government's sanctioning authority. Unless this scheme is immediately given effect to, the people will continue to be under the same disability as they have been in contemplating the water-supply scheme for the town. Three to four gallons per head is hardly sufficient for a town of that size and importance. Therefore, my first request is that this estimate of the Sanitary Engineer which is now with the Government for Rs. 1,45,120 for the improvement of the water-supply should be sanctioned and the necessary funds should be allotted without any delay.

“My Lord, this has been the crying evil in Guntur for several years and the people have a legitimate grievance that notwithstanding that a considerable amount of money has been expended they are not able to get a fair return. House accommodations have not been made and though the scheme has been in operation for five years still nothing has been done to the convenience, and that is one of the objects which lowers the speculative consideration of the Government.

“The next object is in regard to the drainage. In connection with this matter there may be a large comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the whole town. But I understand recently that a scheme costing Rs. 15,775 has been sent up through the Sanitary Engineer for the purpose of extending two of the most important open drains in the congested portions of the town to the suburbs and for providing a sewage farm for the disposal of the effluent water, and this is also a matter for very urgent reform. The town is a hotbed of many diseases and recently plague has broken out and there is considerable alarm felt as to the health of the town. Therefore, my Lord, this grant is required for the purpose of extending two of these open drains in the congested portions. I do not think that this question can be kept up, pending the sanction of the comprehensive drainage scheme which, I understand, is also under preparation and is estimated to cost three lakhs. This small grant would probably do much more good than the comprehensive scheme which it will take several years to execute. This is the second item.

“The third item to which I would invite the attention of the Honorable Members is with reference to the town extension scheme. The Zaminars of Vayyaru, Boodamshah and Mangar estates own open grounds right in the centre of the town about 60 to 70 acres and this site would be required. Of this 17-48 acres are required for town extension, 19 acres for a park, 10 for the Agricultural school, 5 acres for markets and the total cost of these works is Rs. 22,500 or Rs. 70,000. It is quite possible it would be some years before Government may be able to find the money for this purpose. In the meanwhile the zaminars are likely to dispose of the sites in portions to various speculators with the result that what is now available will be scrapped and it will be much more difficult to deal with it then now. Therefore, my Lord, in order to prevent the sale of the open sites available right in the centre, it seems to me far better to spend some money now than to allow them to be sold by the speculators to speculators who will make a good deal of profit by disposing of them in other places. It is far

7TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. H. Ramaswami Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.)

These three papers which are urgent needs that I venture to place this resolution before this Council and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will find it convenient to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dywan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, I wish to indicate briefly the position with regard to these matters. The question of augmenting the supply of the head-works has been requiring attention for a long time and various investigations have been made. In 1917 the Assistant Sanitary Engineer submitted plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 82,000 for various improvements in the water-works and also an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 for digging a deep trench or an open gallery to a length of 1,500 feet. The idea was to construct the gallery in the first instance and to decide what works will be required in connection with the scheme after the results of the experimental gallery were known. In forwarding these estimates the Sanitary Engineer expressed the opinion that it would be sufficient in the first instance to construct the gallery up to a length of only 800 feet and to put down a few additional butings. The cost of these experimental works was estimated at Rs. 10,500 and this proposal was graciously approved by the Chief Engineer and sanctioned by the Sanitary Board. These works are now under execution by the Public Works Department. The anticipated expenditure for the current year, 1918-19, is Rs. 12,000 which has been provided by the Council, so that only Rs. 2,500 will be needed for the next year when the work is expected to be completed. It is only when the results of these experiments are known that it can be settled what future works will be actually required. In these circumstances it seems rather premature now to provide for any grant for the water-works improvement. What is the situation so far as the water-works are concerned, viz., that we are conducting experiments and progress for the experiments is made in the budget for 1918-20. Till those experiments are completed, we do not know where we should stand and we should not commit ourselves to any definite scheme for supplying the supply of water. As soon as that is done, we shall know where we stand and we shall put ourselves in communication with the Municipal Council. If we are able to get further grant to the municipality, the money will be put as it could not be spent."

"I now come to the drainage. The investigation of the drainage scheme has been completed, but plans and estimates have not yet been prepared. I saw from the latest progress report that the scheme, as submitted by the Municipal Member, would cost about Rs. 5 lakhs and the preparation of the plan and estimates will be taken up in the order of urgency. There also, as far as the general scheme is concerned, we should not provide any money just now. We must get the plan and estimates, they must be sanctioned and approved, and then the following must be executed, how much is to be given by the Government by way of grants and how much the municipality should bear, and is agreed to the latter how the Council can finance it, whether by a loan or otherwise. Until all that is done, it is premature to make any allowance for the drainage scheme."

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to remittance works of a minor nature for which the Municipal Council wants a sum of Rs. 10,000. It is true that the municipality of Quater has recently applied for an allotment of Rs. 16,075 as a minor sanitary grant for 1919-20 for the construction of certain drains in advance of the regular scheme. The question of giving this grant can be considered only when the estimates which have been sent to the Sanitary Engineer have received his sanction. Therefore I must defer the construction of certain drains. I have not had the privilege of visiting Quater, at any rate in recent years, and my knowledge of it is quite antiquated. But it has been found elsewhere that the very worst thing that a local body can do is to construct drains piecemeal, construct a drain here, another there and a third elsewhere. If you do so, finally you will find that those things do not fit in with one another and it will be a serious matter for us to consent ourselves to an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 in constructing a few drains in one place in advance of the big drainage scheme, for which we have to prepare plans and estimates, without any idea as to how those few drains will fit in with the general scheme. I do not want to say anything on the merits of that scheme. The Sanitary Engineer will no doubt look into it and we will postpone any decision till we know what the Sanitary Engineer says. If he approves of it, the question of giving this sum to the Quater Council will have to be taken up along with the needs of other districts in the distribution of minor sanitary grants which will have to come out of the 5 lakhs in the Sanitary budget."

"Then as regards the acquisition of vacant sites, this question is a pretty old one, and various recommendations have been made from time to time. The Council has not applied for any special grant for this scheme. Recently however it has proposed the acquisition of land to the extent of 17-44 acres. That is what the Hon'ble Member is referring to, and the Council has applied for permission to submit an application for a loan of Rs. 60,000 to meet the cost of this acquisition. The Sanitary Commissioner has approved the site and the question of giving a loan is under the consideration of the Government. In regard to two sections the Hon'ble Member is so doubtful about that the question of a grant within terms. It is stated that a loan is all that is needed. If it comes money and buys a large area and then sells it in small bits, the head body scheme here over a fraction of this sort. What is wanted is to apply for a loan and start the operation. An application has come for a loan and the application has to be examined with reference to a number of circumstances. It is being considered and if it is found that it is a reasonable thing it will be sanctioned."

"This is the situation in regard to these matters sanctioned by the Hon'ble Member. I recognize that Quater is an important place and the question of water-supply, drainage and sanitation are certainly important things. I do not put them as small things the mention of

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.) (THE PRESIDENT 1919.)

which I depended yesterday. But in order to provide cash in the budget we have to be reasonably certain that these funds will be obtained in the coming year; otherwise we will be taking up the money. For these reasons I depend on the acceptance of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"My Lord, I do not wish to detain the Council. I wish to point out that so far as the question of drainage is concerned, with reference to the two open drains it is the Sanitary Engineer that has sent in an estimate for Rs. 16,375. They are my instructions—that it is the Sanitary Engineer that has tabulated the estimate. I take it therefore that if the Sanitary Engineer in the estimate, he must have considered the question whether these two drains would fit in with the general sewerage scheme for Gadagao. As regards the question of drainage it seems to have been considered by the Engineer authorities with a view to see whether the construction of these two open drains will fit in with the general scheme. This estimate of the Sanitary Engineer will have reached the Government."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"I will have it verified."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"With regard to the open spaces I generally agree with the remarks made by the Honourable Member in regard to the fencing of town enclosures. If the scheme goes and there is a likelihood of money being applied by meeting the dues, certainly the best way is by way of a loan. The municipality seems to have a proposal to reserve a portion of the site as a park and the application for a loan is for the site a extensive scheme. The extent of the site is 17 acres and 44 cents. That will pay itself out of the loan. As regards reserving a portion of the available site for a park, the cost of it can never be recovered and it cannot be met by taking a loan. Perhaps that is not included in the letter addressed by the Chairman to the Government, but he tells me that there is a proposal to acquire and reserve a portion of this site for opening a park to serve as it were the lung of the town. If there are proposals before the Government, I trust they would receive consideration."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"The Council did not apply for a grant for that particular purpose, but only a loan for other purposes."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"Town extension purposes 17 44 acres, 10 acres for park, 19 for industrial school and 6 acres for the shilly market."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"Five acres for a shilly market? (Laughter.)"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"Chilly is a staple product of Gadagao. Twenty thousand tons is Mr. Wood's estimate of the annual export."

With regard to the water-supply scheme, I take it that the idea of the experiments is to see whether a further scheme can be carried out—the statement of Rs. 14,000 is to carry out experiments for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme for which estimates have reached the Government."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"To see whether it should be proceeded with."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"If the experiments are successful, I hope they will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"Certainly."

With the permission of His Majesty the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the head 'Agriculture.'"

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR INVESTIGATION OF PADDY PESTS IN THE GODAVARI AND KRISHNA DELTAS.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO moved the following resolution:—

"XLII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be set apart for the investigation of the paddy pests in the Godavari and Krishna deltas and that the necessary provision be made under XXVI-A. Agriculture, and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—Civil Buildings."

In doing so he said:—"This resolution relates to the question of further investigations about paddy pests in the Godavari and Krishna deltas. My Lord, during the last two or three years in these two deltas there have been pests which have done considerable damage and losses. We have on the agenda of this meeting the Pests Bill, and this is a suitable opportunity to demonstrate the preventive and remedial measures which are recommended in that Bill to the ryots. So far as I know about the subject, this question of investigating paddy pests should receive further attention by actual experiments on the ground. I therefore propose that during the coming year the Government should set apart Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of appointing a special officer

(*Mr. N. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar ; [THE TREASURER 1919, Mr. Ranga Acharyar ; the President.]*)

Member chooses to call it demonstration. I do not object to that term being used. But what would be very much appreciated is that a certain sum of money should be set apart for this demonstration at the time when the pests are on the ground and the necessary remedies advised by the Agricultural Department applied and these traps should be used and we must then see when the result will be. Perhaps the feeling of some is just like the feeling of a man when he heard of the bug remedy. Honorable Members are aware of the Japanese bug remedy which was advertised in the papers. It was altogether a failure. When the Japanese was asked what should be done he said you must catch a bug and open its mouth and put the medicine in its mouth and then it will certainly die. It may be that some of the members—I have great respect for the gentlemen of the Agricultural Department—these eight traps recommended to the sports for catching weevils may be such as to call forth a hearty laughter.

The Hon'ble DYNA, RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"The flooding has been successful."

The Hon'ble DYNA RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes, the flooding has been successful. Let us demonstrate it to them and see if it is successful and then let us see our opinions as to the weevils. That is all that I am advocating. I know that a certain amount of expenditure has been paid. It is not necessary to give advice. I may perhaps call it irresponsible advice. Now for the matter is useful and successful in the eradication of these diseases must be demonstrated. If the Honorable Member thinks that it is not necessary to provide money, if he gives us an assurance that he would demonstrate as the lines advocated by the officers of the Agricultural Department, on the basis of the advice given in the report—it would be much more satisfactory if that advice is carried out by the officers of the Department as an experimental measure—if he says that that at least will be done, I do not wish to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble RAO RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"May I make a suggestion? I demand it is being carried out already. In these matters of dealing with agricultural pests and insects, I demand that the experienced experts will give great aid to the department. I do not know if it will not be wise to dispute some officers of the rank of Revenue Inspectors to go about and collect information as to how the pests deal with the diseases. That sort of information will be useful. Probably as one trust one method is adopted and in another, another method. I do not suggest that they are not doing it already. I only throw it out for information, that information may be collected in that way by the department. I would say that about 20 more officers may be deputed to collect information like that and that money will be well spent."

The Hon'ble DYNA RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I propose to communicate a copy of this discussion to the Director of Agriculture. I think that would be the best course. I am sure he will be very glad to read what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar have said. So far as I am concerned, I am aware that of the two processes of investigation and demonstration, investigation cannot be done under the eyes of the sports. Investigation is done by the Department in their own way. Demonstration, I quite agree with the Honorable Member, should be done in such a way as to carry conviction to the sports. That is the main point, and till I know anything to the contrary I assume that will be done; otherwise it would not be demonstration. Merely issuing leaflets and going away will not serve any purpose. Our officers should be there and do what is needed to stop the thing and guide the sports. If it is done in one place others will follow it. I am sure that the Director of Agriculture and his staff understand it in that way. In any case the discussion will be communicated to him, and I am sure it will be of assistance to him. Under these circumstances there is no need for a further statement so far as investigation is concerned."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble DYNA RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to introduce the head 'scientific and miscellaneous departments.' I have been asked for information at two points by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Acharyar. I am sorry he is not here. I suppose I must give the information even if he is not here."

His Excellency the President:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble DYNA RAJESWAR P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Acharyar asks what is the necessity for the retention of the office of the Director of Civil Supplies next year when the war has come to a close. The answer is that the duties of the Director of Civil Supplies are stated in answer to a question put at the last meeting, include the regulation of food supplies throughout the Presidency. The main duty of business has unfortunately not had the immediate effect which the Honorable Member attributes to it of restoring the railway system to its original state of efficiency. It may take a considerable time probably to replace the defuncts in rolling stock which have accumulated during the last four years, and as Honorable Members are no doubt aware, prices are still very high and the Government are being urged to take further and more comprehensive measures if control things have hitherto been resorted to. In these circumstances, the retention of the appointment will be necessary for some time. Hence the provision for it in the budget for the year 1919-20."

THE PARLIAMENT 1919.] (Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Yogai Bera; the President.)

"The Honorable Member has also asked why the Fisheries Department shows smaller net receipts. The smaller net receipts anticipated in 1918-20 are due to two causes. The first is the increase of about Rs. 40,000 in expenditure, the main cause of which is the loss of Rs. 70,000 provided for the purchase of European stores. This sum was provided in the budget for 1918-19 but owing to causes connected with the war it is not expected to be expended in the year and therefore has been repeated in the year 1918-20. The increase of the sum is due to the heavy rise in the price of European stores, especially marine acids. The other reason is smaller receipts from the sale of quinine due to the inferior quality of the bark which is expected to be worked up during the year. In the years prior to 1913-14 large quantities were made of cinchona bark grown in Java and guaranteeing large quinine extracts. These supplies of Java bark are now exhausted and it has been found impossible to obtain any more bark of similar quality. Accordingly the bark to be worked up during the coming year will be bark grown in India which is markedly inferior to that previously obtained from Java and thus gives a smaller yield of quinine and consequently smaller receipts and reduced profits. That is the explanation I have to give on the two matters on which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has asked for information."

The Hon'ble YAGOO HANU SAKIN BEHARER:—"May I ask?"

The Hon'ble DIWAN BEHARER P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYAR (interrupting):—"Here you give notice."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"Probably you may be in a position to give it without notice."

The Hon'ble YAGOO HANU SAKIN BEHARER:—"As regards the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for suspending experiments, I wish to know whether there are any particulars available."

The Hon'ble DIWAN BEHARER P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYAR:—"Probably it will be more convenient to give it when the Honorable Member moves his resolution."

RESOLUTION BY PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES AND TO INCREASE THE SALARY OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

The Hon'ble YAGOO HANU SAKIN BEHARER moved the following resolution:—

"**WHEREAS** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 12,000 as salary of the Director of Fisheries under the head 26-Ek. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments be omitted and the provision for the salary of the Assistant Director of Fisheries be raised from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 7,500 the grade of that office to be fixed at Rs. 600-50-00."

In doing so he said:—"In my opinion there is no longer any necessity for a separate Director for the Fisheries. The department can with advantage be placed under the Director of Industries just as the trap works which was started in connection with the Fisheries is now transferred to the Department of Industries."

There are four branches of the Fisheries Department:—

1. Marine Biology's Branch—experiments of Tidalgale fish farms and Polaris-ether farm. Preparation of marine zoological specimens for educational work, books de may preparation, scientific and practical investigation and writing of bulletins are also entrusted to this branch.

2. Pearl and shell branch—over the whole coast from Madras to Cape Canara.

3. Pisciculture branch—fish farms at Madras and at Upper Marichal work, breeding of fish in small waters, conservancy of various waters, scientific survey of the waters of the Presidency, etc.

4. Director's branch—Technical work of Tissue and the Cannery, refrigeration of shell fish, experiments of oil and grease factories. In these fishing operations non-economic work and education are included.

The first two branches which are at the eastern coast are in charge of the Marine Biologist Mr. James Hensell.

The third branch was in charge of the Pisciculturist, the late Mr. Wilson. Mr. Gorindan, the Assistant Director is looking after it since February 1918.

In the Director's branch the Honorable Minister Sir Nicholas was always assisted by the Assistant Director Mr. Gorindan and now by the acting Assistant Director Mr. Senindan whose substantive office is that of assistant to the Pisciculturist.

In every annual report Sir Nicholas spoke very highly of Mr. Gorindan's work. The Individual Commission report makes a special mention of him as a "highly educated gentleman, himself of the fisheries' side with European scientific training."

Sir Frederick Nicholson has expressed the department in a thorough manner. He has made each branch a complete organization by itself and he visited the Assistant Director to look after the Director's branch of the most efficient manner.

I want the present system to continue and not to be disturbed in any way."

(Mr. Tappé House.)

[THE FEBRUARY 1919.]

"Let Mr. Hornell continue to work in the branch he is in charge of. Let a Fischelstadt expert be put in charge of that branch with Mr. Seaborn, as the Assistant in the latter preference in the usual course takes charge of it himself. Let Mr. Germain revert to the post of Assistant Director for Fisheries in order that he may further develop the several works he has himself initiated under the inspiring direction of Sir Frederick Nicholson. The new works are already transferred to the Department of Industries through the new expert Mr. Mason, who is still working under Sir Frederick in his individual capacity and not as the Honorary Director of Fisheries."

"All these branches of the Fisheries should be placed under the direct control of the Director of Industries."

"There should be coordination among all the industrial works in this Presidency and that may only be secured by placing all of them under the control of one Director or Commissioner of Industries."

"The plea that the Director of Industries knows very little about Fisheries cannot be advanced as a reason for leaving that department separate. No Director of Industries can be expected to be an expert in all the industries in his charge. He can be an expert in one or two lines and an Indian Civil Service man has no technical knowledge of any industry and yet he supervises them. He is assisted by experts in each department and will have for assistance of Marine Biology, Pisciculture and the Assistant Director of the Department of Fisheries as he has the assistance of leather expert, dye expert, soap expert and weaving and other experts in other departments under his control."

"There has been a difficulty in finding a suitable successor to Sir Frederick Nicholson. In the report for 1915-16 it is stated that 'the negotiations for a new expert Director did not materialize and the final offer was lost in every way.' The same statement is repeated in the report for 1916-17. None of their staff Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hornell was thought of as a suitable successor during the last three or four years. Even the idea of bringing any one from abroad to take this place seems to have been dropped and no mention is made in the last report for 1917-18 of appointing a new Director."

"There will be much difficulty in filling this post by promoting to it one of the present members of the staff. Mr. Wilson the Pisciculturist who was in closer contact with the Honorary Director in his work as the Minister even is dead. Mr. Hornell was more concerned with clerical than with the principal technical work of the Department—the work for which the department was founded. According to the Indian Press Journal, an official organ, he does not appear to have given satisfaction to his former employers in Ceylon and was asked to resign his appointment there. It is significant that his Assistant came over to fill his post. It would be the distaste of common sense that Mr. Hornell should continue in this place where he has made himself useful and where he has been a source of good profit to the department by the advertisement side of sheep. Financially he will not suffer if he is not promoted to the Directorship for he is in the grade of Rs. 600—50—1,250, is now getting Rs. 1,100 and will soon get Rs. 1,500 the pay fixed for the Director."

"In the natural order of things it is the Assistant who has been working immediately under a Director who is entitled to succeed to the Director's post. Whether this order was disturbed—the result has almost inevitably been disastrous. The best course therefore to adopt in the case of Fisheries should be to install in Sir Frederick Nicholson's chair a person who was his immediate subordinate whom he took with him to Europe to study the modern methods (I happened to be in Europe at the time and watched the movements of these two gentlemen with much interest) whom he took the special trouble to bring up and who has been conducting the very work which the Director had left in his own personal charge, who has not merely carried out mechanically the work entrusted to him but has also initiated many a thing which would add to the credit of the Department—I say the best and most natural course should have been to put Mr. Germain in the place to be soon vacated by Sir Frederick. But Mr. Germain has one defect which outweighs all his qualifications and that is that he has known pigment in the texture of his skin. The pay of his post was fixed at 550—10—450 but he was started on 400. If I remember right Mr. Hornell was also started on the same pay. But the latter officer managed to have his grade fixed at 600—50—1,250, consistent with the grade of the Pisciculturist was also fixed on the same terms so that with a view to put a European in it. I find that in this year's budget that grade is retained and only Rs. 750 appears as the pay of the post."

"I do not want even Mr. Germain to take the place of Sir Frederick Nicholson. He should continue to remain as Assistant Director. Instead of being Assistant to the Director of Fisheries he should in future be assistant to the Director of Industries. In that capacity he would carry on the industrial work so ably inaugurated by his superior officer. In recognition of his abilities and good work he should be raised. I do not propose that it should be made to the grade of pay that the Marine Biologist and Pisciculturist enjoy. Industries should be content to serve their country and Government on lower pay than what a European is willing to give his service for. I propose in this resolution that the salaries of the Assistant Director for the Fisheries Department be fixed at Rs. 600—50—950. That the maximum pay of the appointment will be equal to the minimum pay of the other two officers in the same department."

"I conclude by repeating that the few branches of this department are so well organized that they can work by themselves under the direction of the Director of Industries assisted by

THE FEBRUARY 1919.] (*Mr. Fayb Hassan; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyan.*)

an Assistant Director and that an separate Director is necessary for this department. It will be against the recommendation of the Industrial Committee, if this department is not brought in touch with other departments of industry and placed under one Controller of Industries."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. BAWANKHANA AGRAWALA:—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member's proposal, as appears from his resolution, is to remove the provision for the headship of the Fisheries department and to increase the salary of the Assistant Director to Rs 400—50—000. He desires the department of his head. Now the Honorable Member has been so good in supporting this resolution as to make a number of suggestions as to the ways in which the department could with advantage be reorganized."

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Bhatnagar:—"I have said that it should not be detached and should get on as it is."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. BAWANKHANA AGRAWALA:—"I am paraphrasing, all right. He has been so good as to criticize the capacity and judgment of several officers, he has told us who may be put away and he also lamented the fact that one of the officers would probably have been in a higher place but for the fact that he belonged to a certain nationality. All that I can say is, if we in this Council are going to deal with these personal questions—I do not say that members have no right to do so—it is a matter for consideration where it is likely to lead to. Making this man, what even be the feeling of Mr. Gokhale who is a gentleman for whom I have very high regard? I believe that my regard for him is as great as that of the Honorable Member. I have known him for a long time, from the time he was a boy. What would be his feeling when he reads the Honorable Member's speech? The Honorable Member says Mr. Gokhale would have been the head of the department but for the man who has been as and so, and we are discussing his pay. All this cannot be agreeable to public opinion. There is no necessity to bring in the personal element. Let us by all means do that if it is necessary, but the question is whether a resolution like this should be dealt with without any reference to such things."

"Having said that, I now propose to deal with the Honorable Member's proposal. The Honorable Member says the Assistant Director should be the Director. His proposal is that there should be no need for this department. If you want a head, let the head of some other department be its head. All that I can say is I should be extremely sorry for any department which is treated like that. Here is a department which has made substantial progress; it has made a record of which we are all proud. I have a long note before me giving the organization and work of the Fisheries department which I do not propose to submit to the Council. The Honorable Member referred to what the Industrial Committee have said. This is what they said of the Fisheries department which the Honorable Member now proposes to detach of its head."

"The Madras Fisheries Department has shown that much can be done to improve the methods of sea fisheries by drying fish and preserving fish of good fish nature. As a result of its activities some 300 small fish of Indian origin have been established along the coast, mainly by the Fisheries themselves; and still further improvements in the propagation of the oil have been worked out by Sir Frederick Nicholson, the Honorary Director. The possibility of preparing tinned and cured fish of high quality has been amply demonstrated on a commercial scale. Co-operative societies have been started among fishermen and were likely to come of time to prove both successful in themselves and valuable in developing a sense of self-respect and a higher standard of conduct among their members. Much experimental work has also been done in connection with the catching of tunny, dory and similar with fresh water fish, and the collection of certain species in lagoons where often very promising prospects. We think that the Fisheries department deserves even fuller support from Government, especially in the further development of deep-sea fishing. The capture, preservation and transport of deep-sea fish require investigation and demonstration on a commercial scale. An organization for the marketing of the fish will also have to be provided. Owing to the present scarcity of the wealth and the various difficulties interposed by the strong position of middlemen, the absence of refrigerating storage and other causes are many obstacles to overcome, and private enterprise is not likely to enter this field until Government has fully shown the possibilities of the industry and expert employees are available."

"All this progress the department has made, because it had a very capable head Sir Frederick Nicholson who it so happened served without any remuneration and who was the Honorary Director and in I take it, still so. But I take it we cannot always expect honorary heads for our departments. Sir Frederick Nicholson retired in about a year ago that he devoted his time to the work and we had to face the question of the re-organization of the department. After full consideration of the question and after discussing the details, we re-organized it as three branches, namely by providing a Marine Biologist, a Marine Biologist, an Assistant Director, a Principal Assistant and some sub-assistants. The senior officer, Mr. Horsell, has been promoted as the head of the department of Sir Frederick Nicholson. That is the best way of continuing the work. Now if you throw the whole thing away and leave this department to be vacillantly dealt with by the head of another department, you and leave this anything worse. You cannot have a highly paid department without a head. The success of co-operation is always very important, and I do not think that we can at all completely break up the Director of Fisheries from our budget and to leave the department to be managed as proposed by the Honorable Member. For various reasons I refuse from going

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, Mr. Jagab Dhanu.) [27th FEBRUARY 1916.]

into the mouth of Mr. Gervinck, and the question of pay. He was given an increase of pay after very full consideration. I leave it then, I do not propose to go into it—."

The Hon'ble YASU HATAI SAKI (interpreting):—"Has he been given an increase of pay?"

The Hon'ble DEWEE BHADUR P. RAMANOWALLA ACHARIAR:—"He was in the grade of Rs. 500; we have now put him in Rs. 550. That increase was given after full consideration of what we thought proper in the case."

The Hon'ble YASU HATAI SAKI (interpreting):—"Your Honours, I myself wanted to refrain from going into the personal aspect of the question. But the question itself is such that I could not avoid it. I wanted to submit for two reasons. One is, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, that the feelings of Mr. Gervinck will be hurt by the reference to him or to his department. No doubt he will feel awkward that his position is spoken of in this manner. But I could not help mentioning him. I have been taking much interest in this department as well as other industrial departments and from the reports that I have been reading in connection with industries as well as other departments of Industries, I find that in some industrial matters things are being done on the right line and that it is being done by certain persons and the very persons who are working satisfactorily are not encouraged as they ought to be. So unless the names of the persons is brought in, it is difficult to deal with the departments or with their work in an abstract manner. Here is a very good illustration. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar did not like my reference to the colour of Mr. Gervinck but no anybody who looks at these things for a moment believes that but for that colour being as Indian he would not have been enjoying better salary and better status than he does? That is quite obvious. He cannot get away from it. I myself said in my speech that I did not want to mix him in the same salary as the European people are getting. I recognize that when Europeans come to a foreign country and they give their services for the benefit of that country, they are almost richer than their home and they must be compensated and therefore they must get better salaries than the Indian. But at the same time Indians who should be given a salary which is commensurate with their work. Sir Frederick Nicholson has done so much good work and we gratefully recognize it. We are grateful to him for that. Who is his neighbor's man? Who is there that is assisting him in the work? All the questions that has been placed before us by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar from the Industrial Commission's report, taken one by one, shortly before, about French water works about all these things, you will find these are met by the Assistant Director, and yet when the Director goes away the blank of getting somebody else in his place who is thousands of miles away from the immediate control of that work. I saw the announcement made by the *News Mail* about the person who was selected for this post."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said that I was depriving the department of its head. I am not depriving the department of its head. I am giving it a better head—of course not quite so good a head as Sir Frederick Nicholson was. We cannot get a substitute for him. You yourself have tried to get a person from Europe and in those successive years you have failed to get another person. Any of his assistants were not considered good enough to take his place. Now you discover that one of them is able to manage his work. He is doing a useful work in one of the branches of the department, but he cannot do the Director's work. Let him develop his own work to further collaboration. The principalist is there; let him continue to do his work and let the Assistant Director who has been doing that work—do the Director's work. He has practically been doing the Director's work. If you get somebody else whom him that person should either come from England, one who has an expert knowledge of this department or he must be the head of the Department of Industries. The latter is what I suggest. I think my suggestion is a very good one. It was when proposed in this Council that there should be two Departments of Industries and every department should have its own head. On the other hand it is suggested that there should be one superior officer in charge of the industrial works in the province. It is in keeping with this suggestion that I bring forward this resolution. I say that the Director of Industries, the Director of Fisheries also. There persons are in my speech that he can manage it just as anybody else can. Technical knowledge is required only in the branches, and these people there have the technical knowledge. If you discover these persons you will not need the management so efficient as it will be if they remained in their own work, at the same time the supervision being given by the Director of Industries. I am glad to know that the pay of Mr. Gervinck has been raised to Rs. 550. I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar does he consider that the Assistant Director of Fisheries should get only Rs. 550 whereas other persons who will be virtually under him should get Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,250? Not only that, but you are adding steel to injury by bringing in another person who was technically under him and placing him over him. In the interests of the Department of Industries itself I make the proposal and act in the interests of my person, whether he be Mr. Gervinck or somebody else. On the other hand, I am afraid I am doing him a disservice by mentioning his name here because he will get some offer, but I would not avoid it even to save him from any discontent he might feel. I again ask Your Excellency to accept my resolution. You have practically accepted a portion of it, that is, you are raising the salary. Bring it under the Department of Industries and do not put any other head over this department."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

7th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Jagat Hans; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
the President.)

RESOLUTION AS REDUCTION OF PROVISION FOR SOAP-MAKING
EXPERIMENTS.

The Hon'ble YAGAT HANSA SAKTI BHADUR :—“ Your Excellency the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus :—

“ XLIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 5,00,000 for soap-making experiments under the head of 25-Ea. be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000.

“ If the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar can give this information I asked for, it will help me in moving this resolution.”

“ The Hon'ble DINKA BHADUR P. BHATASARANA ACKARTAN :—“ I shall give it to him after he moves the resolution.”

The Hon'ble YAGAT HANSA SAKTI BHADUR :—“ I have an objection to move it, but I am in the dark about it. I take it that this Rs. 5 lakhs has been given for soap-making experiments. In the Civil Budget Estimate it is stated “ provision for soap-making experiments—Rs. 5 lakhs,” and (here there is a foot-note) “ the increase is due to more extensive manufacture of soap at the Government Soap factory at Calcutta.”

The Hon'ble DINKA BHADUR P. BHATASARANA ACKARTAN :—“ That is the information.”

The Hon'ble YAGAT HANSA SAKTI BHADUR :—“ Then I take it that the whole of this Rs. 5 lakhs is to be spent on experiments in soap-making? On soda and other materials for making soaps all this five lakhs is to be wasted.”

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—“ What the Honourable gentleman says is what the figures show. Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in this year's budget. His most take the meaning of the statement.”

The Hon'ble YAGAT HANSA SAKTI BHADUR :—“ On that basis I proposed. I consider that it is a very large amount to be devoted for that purpose. Last year my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhadrinath Ghosal brought forward a resolution in connection with the Financial Statement and he wanted the allowance for soap-making experiments to be removed. I opposed him and I said that soap-making was a very important item; all these experiments in soap had not taken place to a large extent, and only a beginning was made and some steps were being taken; and there was yet room for further development of that industry. I said it would do great harm if that resolution were carried. I find in the last year's revised estimates Rs. 2.85 lakhs; I suppose all that amount must have been spent in the year 1918-1919, that is the current year. A large part of it must have been spent, and as soap-making experiments must have progressed to a very large extent. I find from the report of the soap factory that they are able to turn out very good soap, though of course they say that some more progress has to be made with some new kinds of soaps that have to be manufactured. But when you manufacture twenty kinds of soap you can manufacture ten more kinds of soap with very little experiment. Each experiment does not cost as much as Rs. 5 lakhs to make. If it is proposed that some of this money should be spent in machinery and in any equipment or any building for the factory, that would have come under different heads, but as it is not given under different heads I take it that the whole of this amount would be spent in making experiments alone and nothing else. That is why I put this question, and the answer is it is to be spent on experiments alone.

“ Now the soap industry is after all a minor industry when compared with many big industries like cloth manufacture and other things, and this industry does exist in India and it is carried on at this day successfully in some parts of India. I have shown in my last speech that one big factory, the North-western Factory at Calcutta and Oswego is carried on with a total invested capital of five lakhs. That man is working capital, not of machinery and everything. Here five lakhs is wanted for soap-making experiments alone. I cannot understand what experiments can be made for the manufacture of soaps. You are referring to glycerine and other things. If you have any other projects any so. But if it is to be spent on the manufacture of soap like on experiments in soap-making, do you not think that five lakhs is a very large sum? I want that amount to be reduced to one lakh. I do not want that the experiment should be started. Even that one lakh will be too much to spend on that. But considering there was five lakhs I hesitated in reducing it to anything less than one lakh. Even with that one lakh you can have other experiments about glycerine and other things. On the other hand, if you want to manufacture soap to a larger extent than you are doing now, it has been said that their machine is to take out about 22 tons a day—that will in itself require a large working capital. If you want any portion of this to be set aside as working capital, I will have no objection to it, but I object to the entire amount being spent on experiment alone.

“ Then the object of the factory was said to be educational. So far as educational work has been done. Now it is proposed that the training of students in the manufacture of soap should be stopped and it require a technological institute. No provision is made for that institute. If any portion of this amount is to be diverted to that purpose, I have no objection. With the information at my disposal I can only say that much is support of my resolution. If anything further is said by the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio I may add something afterwards.”

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Jagab Hossain; [THE PRESIDENT 1919.
Mr. Siva Rao.]

The Hon'ble TOWN SCHOLAR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—" Your Hon'ship, I fear that the wool experiment is somewhat unworkable. I would feel of all ventures to point out that this soap after being made is not thrown away but is sold to people and money is realized. When you take the receipts and expenditures of a big factory, which is what this has developed into, you must take both together. There is no set of taking the working charges alone and saving all this is waste. We have to consider that after the soap is made it is sold to the people and all of us use it."

The Hon'ble YAGNA HANNA SANKA BHADRA :—" Then it is referred to us and the Government will not be out of pocket to that extent; but I do not find it; where is the profit?"

The Hon'ble DEWASA BHADRA P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—" That is provided in the receipts. The Hon'ble Member's difficulty was at one time my own difficulty, and I feel considerable sympathy with the Hon'ble Member. We considered the question whether we must not put these things under one head so as to show the net revenue or expenditure, if any. But that is not allowable under the rules; all the expenditure should go under one head and the work is under another head. In the very year when the Hon'ble Member has been inventing this waste of 5 lakhs, it will be as good as to refer to the receipts side he will find that we have helped for Rs. 5-57 lakhs. So it is really not so much a waste of 5 lakhs but a net expense of over half a lakh. Even that is very much an under-estimate. Sir Frederick Nicholson wanted a sum of 757 lakhs to be realized. He said, 'you will get a profit of 2 lakhs.' But in a spirit of caution the Finance Department refused it, because there was some delay in starting operations, and it was thought we might not be able to realize the whole thing. It is not so much that we are throwing away a lot of money by making useless experiments. The Hon'ble Member has been good enough to say that he would be content with spending one lakh. We should say that if the expenditure of 5 lakhs is unjustifiable the expenditure of 1 lakh is also equally unjustifiable. We must see the figures on both sides of the account, revenue and expenditure. I will tell him how the matter stands. In the year 1919-1920, that is the current year, we originally provided for a sum of Rs. 1-10 lakhs for experiments—experiment means all the raw materials and working charges—and also one lakh for the establishment of the factory as a permanent base on a new site. But after on in the current year we wanted 2-46 lakhs in addition to the 1-10 lakhs which we had intended for experiments in the current year. So the total cost is 2-56 lakhs. Sir Frederick Nicholson says 'we have now put it as a permanent base, and we will be able to work on a very much larger scale.' He anticipated an income of 757 lakhs, but in view of the delay in providing the machinery we were rather afraid that we might not be able to realize all that and we reduced it to 2-57 lakhs. Even according to that cautious estimate, the soap factory is going to give the general taxpayer a net profit of half a lakh. Whatever is not sold in one year will be sold in another year and the money will come in. I cannot help feeling that to some extent we are repeating an old debate. The Hon'ble Member does not approve of the Government continuing the soap factory."

The Hon'ble YAGNA HANNA SANKA BHADRA :—" I did not say so."

The Hon'ble TOWN SCHOLAR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—" If he approves of the soap factory, he has adopted a correct method of showing his approval."

The Hon'ble YAGNA HANNA SANKA BHADRA :—" If I suggested that the soap factory should be given to a private company it does not mean that I disapprove of the factory."

The Hon'ble DEWASA BHADRA P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—" At present the Government are committed to the soap factory. This Council after a very full discussion of the whole question, whether it should continue to be a Government concern or not, by a very large majority overruled the Hon'ble Member. So we are committed to the soap factory. The only question, as Your Hon'ship would say, is a question of figures; what should be on the receipt side and what on the expenditure side of the account to which the Government and this Council are committed. It is essentially a question of figures. Sir Frederick Nicholson, the head of the department, says that he can spend Rs. 5 lakhs which would be necessary to purchase materials and turn out soap. There is no doubt that all that soap will find a market. It is finding a market. According to Sir Frederick Nicholson, the transactions of this year would give us a net profit of Rs. 2½ lakhs. In a spirit of caution the Government have reduced it to 2 lakhs and put it at half a lakh. The chances are it will be a great deal more. If in any case soap is not sold this year, it will be sold next year. This is one of those things about which we can go ahead unhesitatingly. The Hon'ble Member has raised the question of increasing standards which does not really arise. But even how that point of view, unless you work the factory on a commercial basis, how can you provide for that training? I believe I have shown to the Council that this is not the direction in which we should act. So I suppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" After all the discussion is a purely verbal one. It is possible that by entering it under the head 'soap-making experiments,' the Hon'ble Mr. Jagab Hossain thought that the whole thing would be wasted in making experiments and investigations. But it has been now explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, the sum is meant as capital for working the factory. After this explanation I do not think there would be any more quarrel over the expenditure of 5 lakhs. The issue is rather misleading and has given rise to misapprehension."

THE FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Hargis Asharajee; Mr. Jagajee Hargis;
the President.)

THE HON'BLE MR. BHADUR T. RAMA ANANDASWAMI:—I only rise, Your Excellency, to say that we would gladly welcome production experiments of this sort to any number of lakhs if the Government will find their way to do it. It is the sort of expenditure that has not been hitherto encouraged. We hope, wish and trust that the department will proceed with increased pace and volume.

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—Your Excellency, it is now clear that the Government have made a mistake by putting down that 5 lakhs is for soap-making experiments. I was under the impression that they wanted to use it only for experiments and nothing else. So I asked for information, but that information was not given before. It is forthcoming now, and I find that 5 lakhs is not for experiments. It is to serve as working capital for the soap factory and will be used for the maintenance of soap, and it is expected that 7½ lakhs will be the profit during the coming year, but to be on the safe side, instead of showing that profit they have shown only a profit of Rs. 50,000. Even if there is no profit forthcoming and even if this Rs. 50,000 is actually shown to be a debit and in short, I will not be sorry because as I have said of these experiments make this industry a profitable one, it has been. It is a legitimate expenditure. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Jagajee Hargis has brought in his experience of the other debate and said that I was wrong anything being done in this line. That is far from my intention. I did try to induce the Government to give this factory to a private company. I failed, but some day I am sure the Government will hand it over. Any money that is spent in making it a private concern will only be more profitable to the private company who will take charge of it. Personally I do not think that much departmental money should be spent in this direction, but still, now that it is shown that this expenditure, if any, is not so high as that anticipated, I have no objection to that. But at the same time I must express my surprise that so previous has been made for a technological institute. I thought a portion of that 5 lakhs has gone towards the starting of a technological institute.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—I want to read the Hon'ble gentleman that he is making a reference to a question which is not before us. We are dealing with a specific matter.

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—I made a reference to the houses I thought I would be told that some of it would be allowed for that purpose but I am surprised it is not so. I withdraw the resolution.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS TO INCREASED PROVISION FOR THE SALARY OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 18,000 for the salary of the Director of Industries under the head 26-B, be raised to Rs. 18,300 and the grade of that office be fixed at Rs. 1,500-100-0-000 and the excess charge be met by corresponding reduction under the head 45, CIVIL WORKS.'

"Since I gave notice of this resolution I find that in the period between the amount has been raised. Originally Rs. 18,000 was provided, but I find that Rs. 21,518 is now provided and in the remarks column it is said 'Provision made for acting third-grade Collector at Rs. 1,500 plus a duty allowance of Rs. 350 per annum subject to 4 per cent monthly deduction—under Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 203 C, dated 15th January 1919.' Evidently that order has only come recently. I hope that the object of my resolution will be realised by the increased provision."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—Does the Hon'ble gentleman intend to move this resolution?

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—I shall withdraw it after saying a few words.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—It is not open to the Hon'ble Member to make a speech if at the end of his speech he does not intend to move the resolution. If he intends to move it, he may make a speech.

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—Your Excellency has given me permission to move this resolution and in moving that I mention—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—I do not want to restrict his liberty, but it is not open to him to make a speech and then say at the end 'I do not intend to move the resolution.'

THE HON'BLE YAGAS HANNA RAMA BHADUR:—I intend to move the resolution. The object of my resolution is this: I want that the office who takes experiments in the Industries department should not be disturbed but should remain there. When I saw that the present incumbent was in the past year getting a salary that he would have got in his own substantive appointment and that when in the usual course of service he is promoted he would go away from this department because the highest salary of this department would be less than what he

(Mr. Yeṣṭa Hama Sāth, Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; [THE PARAGRAPHS 1919, Mr. Chidambarama Madhavayar.]

would get a Collector. I brought this resolution with a view that a higher salary might be given to the same officer and his services may be retained in the same department and you may entrust him. If by this arrangement the object will keep the present Director of Industries in this place, I welcome it; but if, on the other hand, he is to go away and somebody else is to be brought in, I would insist that my resolution should be carried rather than the other thing being given effect to. The salary of Rs. 1,500 is a very good salary for the Director of Industries. If a new person is to come, then he will be in the Assistant Collector's grade and it would be quite enough if he were paid only what I have provided in my resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"I have not quite followed the Honorable Member, but I take it that he wants to raise the position of Rs. 18,000 for the salary of Director to Rs. 15,000 and to fix the grade of the office at Rs. 1,000—150—2,000. He agreed to both these things we are now satisfied. This matter went up to the Government of India. The Government of India said that the question of a permanent head of the Industries Department for the province, his qualifications, what his pay is to be, had better be determined till the Industrial Commission had reported. We are not in a position to say what the Government would do on that report. Pending that they have authorized the appointment of an officer of the grade of Collector to the headship of the department, and for that purpose they have sanctioned the creation of a temporary post of Collector, third grade, for a period of two years or till some other permanent arrangement is made for the charge of the department whatever may happen earlier. That being so, we have given effect to the order of the Government of India and are making a provision for the pay of the Director as proposed by the Government of India. The only thing we will have to see is whether it is likely during the year 1919-20 that the whole thing would be disposed of, the Industrial Commission's report considered and final orders issued in regard to the officer who is to be the head of the department and what his pay is to be. I do not think it is possible. It is only now that the report has been published and we will have to report upon it and the Government of India have to deal with it and pass orders. Any new state of things in connection with this matter will come into consideration only after the close of the year with which we are now dealing. I trust as time commences the Honorable Member will see that the only course open to us is to make a provision for the appointment of the head of the department on the lines indicated by the Government of India for this year 1919-20 with which alone we are now concerned. I am therefore unable to accept his proposal."

The Hon'ble Yeṣṭa Hama Sāth Bahadur :—"May I ask whether Mr. Isaacs will continue in his place at least this year?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"The Finance Department has provided for the pay of a third-grade Collector as desired by the Government of India for the headship of the department. Orders are being made. The other question does not arise now. The Government of India have said what we should do. This is a temporary arrangement and it is not to be decided before the end of 1919-20 with which alone we are concerned. Let us leave it alone."

The Hon'ble Yeṣṭa Hama Sāth Bahadur :—"In one of the reports it is stated that a provision has been made to the Secretary of State to give this post to Indian Civil Service officers. In this arrangement an amendment with that order or as has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar this has not been adopted?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"This is only a temporary arrangement."

The Hon'ble Yeṣṭa Hama Sāth Bahadur :—"Is it temporary; I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED ALLOTMENT FOR IMPROVING HAND-LOOM WEAVING IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Chidambarama Madhavayar :—"Your Excellency, I move—"

"XLVI This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the allotment under 26 B. Development of Industries be increased by Rs. 20,000 to take steps to help and improve handloom weaving industry in the Presidency and a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS."

"In moving this resolution I wish to invite the particular attention of this Council to the following facts. One of the many lessons that this war has taught us is the importance of the development of handloom weaving in this country, particularly in this Presidency. The Industrial Commission after careful inquiry into the conditions of the country and after going carefully into the statistics make the following observations and recommendations:—"

"A general review of the evidence rendered to us supplemented by numerous inspections in the towns and villages that we have visited confirms us in the conclusion that cottage industries are a very important feature in the industrial life of India; that they are by no means so

For February 1919.] (*Mr. Chidambarama Metlakur;*
Mr. Rajagopal Anbarigan.)

permits as they are usually depicted; and that there is no real ground for belief that they are generally in a deplorable condition. We have been unable to obtain accurate statistics regarding the actual number of workers in the various cottage industries, but in every town they still form a large percentage of the population, and they are to be found in almost every village, so that their numbers are still really larger than those of the operatives employed in capitalist industries. Of these cottage industries the most important is handloom weaving. It is believed that two and three million handlooms are at work in India, and their annual gross earnings must run up to something like fifty crores of rupees. And they are engaged: 'In the case of weaving, provision should be made in the weaving schools, for the instruction of a small number of people of a higher class, with better educational attainments and prospects of being able to start for themselves in business. They should be given tuition in the control of workmen, and should receive a training in the management as well as in the technical side of their production either in private undertakings run with Government assistance or demonstration factories or in commercial concerns attached to the industrial schools. Directors of Industries should be empowered to grant small loans to cottage workers and to supply tools and plant in the best manner possible.'

'The very high price of yarn has been observed by the notice of the administration report of our province for the last year. The handloom weaving industry was however depressed by the very high price of yarn and shortage of dyer. I may observe that there is a great and increasing demand for hand-woven clothes, particularly female clothes, and the high price of yarn has greatly hindered it and made the people living by that industry suffer accordingly. A few steps should be taken on the direction of lightening the industry and the conditions under which that industry is carried on and also the ease and cheapness with which the materials are brought to the hands of these handloom weavers. It is high time that some steps are taken to develop such resources and to improve the present hard conditions. The Industrial Commission further suggests the training of master workmen and the establishment of small weaving factories and supplying other than purely technical knowledge in weaving schools 'with the avowed object of supplying training else these purely technical which a master weaver must possess before he can begin to start in business for himself' and they also say that some financial assistance should be given to these handloom weavers to enable them to get cheaper capital and to relieve them in the greatest possible extent from the charges of money-lenders so that they might obtain money on easy terms. In cases where this cannot possibly be done by the organization of the co-operative societies the Director of Industries may also be empowered to grant small loans to supply tools and plants on the hire purchase system. There are some of the drawbacks in which it seems to me for improvement of the handloom weaving industry can well be effected. The demand for hand-woven textiles is perhaps on the increase and hence this Free-trade is a demand on regularly by a class of people who are immediately attached to it. Not only would this help to prove the men and shopkeepers with which these most important articles of necessity, such as food stuff, which have gone up somewhat 100 per cent and 200 per cent in price in some places can be supplied to the people at large, but also the condition of a very large class of women who are heretofore manufacturing these clothes. I may almost say 99 per cent of them are destitute and it is high time that their condition should be bettered. One might really observe large families of these women from weaving centres going about poorly as beggars, simply for want of employment. In western countries a great deal is being done by statesmen and by responsible men at the head of the Government of the country to make provision for the employment of unemployed people. Here there is a class of labourers who have very good capacity for fine work and there is a great demand for the products of these workers, and we see in one side the very workers suffering from destitution and poverty and suffering from them the place and on the other side people suffering from absolute lack of work. Even apart from the question of high prices I think it is high time that the Government, the responsible Government, should not look on at this state of things and merely content themselves with saying in the administration report that the abominably high price of yarn has very greatly depressed the handloom weaving industry. The Industrial Commission as a responsible Commission appointed by the Government of India have laid down the lines on which the betterment of the handloom weaving industry can most usefully be attempted. In these circumstances, I trust the Government will make an earnest endeavour to see that Government important industry such as agriculture itself is really helped and improved and the condition bettered as early as practicable. With these few remarks I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council.'

The Hon'ble Deputy P. Rameswara Aiyangar:—'Yarn Expensive, I wish the Hon'ble Member had told us with somewhat more particularity what exactly he wanted to do with the Rs. 50,000. I understand that he has purchased some of the defective lot of getting yarn at cheap rates. But Rs. 25,000 would be nothing to meet a difficulty like this. On the part of the Industries department is concerned, probably it would be of advantage to the Council to know what we are exactly doing in regard to weaving. There is a weaving branch opened in the Madras Technical Institute for which we have provided in this budget more than Rs. 20,000. We employ a weaving expert very nice. There are prospective weaving centres going all round and lately the co-operative department is doing its best to start as many cottage weavers' societies as possible to improve their lot by co-operative purchase and sale. In fact there were some such societies in the Free trade, but apparently what the Hon'ble

(*Mr. Rajagopal Acharyer; Mr. Chidambarama [Till February 1916,
Mudaliyar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Sir Alexander Carmichael;
Sir Gordon Fraser.]*)

Members contemplate in the immediate difficulty. In regard to that a scheme has been elaborated, the main outline of which is that the Director of Industries should purchase yarn at Government's cost and distribute it to the weavers through the co-operative societies and buy the cloth woven by them. The co-operative society is distributing the yarn among the weaver members and the members should return equal weight of cloth at a fixed price. The clothes woven will be taken over by the co-operative society at cost price plus a small amount to cover the working expenses. Several places have been suggested, Ichikopet in Orissa, Polkhat in Madhya Pradesh, and in North Arcot. The scheme has been started in Ichikopet and Mr. Innes says in his report that 450 societies have been registered and a sum of Rs. 22,665 has been paid at his disposal. The Honorable Member may not be aware of what has been done in that particular way. As to extending it to other places it is under consideration. I suggest we what is going to be done in those places. It depends upon a number of considerations. The Honorable Member is quite aware that a sum of Rs. 22,665 would be a far-bit to supply a large yarn to thousands of weavers all over the province. The only way we can do it is to make them start co-operative societies and give them Government supervision and some amount of financial help in the beginning to enable them to buy yarn wholesale and distribute it among them and then sell the cloth woven and manage themselves. This is being tried and I think it will be well.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR (interjecting):—“ Cannot anything be done in the School of Arts for the training of master weavers?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYER:—“ They must go to the weaving school at Madras, but I would advise the Council to wait and see how these things are being done with. I do not want to say anything against the weavers or their particular problem. The Council will be informed to learn, when I was in a lower capacity I had a great deal to do with the condition of weavers in several places. It has been generally found that the problem is much more difficult than one is apt to imagine and the obvious fact is that the weavers are poor lot. When you go into it you find that their poverty is contributed by very many causes very few of which are under our control. I do not mention that by way of discouraging the appeal made by the Honorable Member. But my objection to the proposal is that Rs. 20,000 is nothing compared to the needs. The Government have taken up the question of giving temporary relief and they have given Rs. 50,000 in one place and if there is need in other places it will be done, and the Council will allow the co-operative societies and Mr. Innes to go on with the work they have commenced. For these reasons, I would deprecate the passing of the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“ May I know whether the list of places read out is exhaustive and it is confined to the two places?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYER:—“ The places have been suggested to us. The starting of work at each one of the places will be a task of considerable difficulty. It is not exhaustive. After all we are handling the general tax-payers' money. Both Mr. Havelock and Mr. Innes are proceeding cautiously.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“ Where is the provision found?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYER:—“ Probably in the pocket somewhere.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL:—“ Report Rs. 20,000 is provided on page 217 of the Civil Budget Estimate for ‘Miscellaneous Expenditure.’”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYER:—“ That is for next year. He is asking for the current year.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL:—“ Budget 20,000.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“ I take it that it is with reference to the Rs. 20,000 that the expenditure is now made in the two places. Obviously it will be less next year.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYER:—“ It is not so. This money is not given away. It goes and comes back. It is not a grant, it is lending money. I do not know if the Honorable Member understands. There is provision in the next year's budget. Now this will, having next year I cannot say. Each place will be taken up by itself. It is a slow process.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“ There is a difference of about Rs. 20,000 between the current year and the next year, and that is why perhaps the Honorable Member would Rs. 10,000. In this connection I want to say that the Balan weavers are in a very bad condition. They would not sleep or happy, and it seems necessary to give relief to the weavers there and also in some other places and it seems necessary to provide this Rs. 20,000. I was going to support this proposal, but the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyer thinks that even with this Rs. 20,000 it is possible to undertake this task as the money is going out and coming in. I do not wish to say anything further so that assurance is given to us.”

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—“ Your Excellency, I would like to be assured by making a few remarks on this resolution. It is not that I do not sympathize with it, but in my opinion it is not the right way of going about it to help the weaver. The Honorable Member

THE FEBRUARY 1919.] (See Gordon Fraser; Mr. Venkatesh Rao;
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

has said that the handloom weaving industry is in a very bad way. The idea of this resolution is to assist in bettering the condition of the industry. I am not quite sure what the Honorable member means to the Government to achieve this; it is a task which is very well within the reach of all Indian industrialists. The remedy I should say is to force weaving production, however that is done, the Government must pay the weavers a fair daily wage and allow your society to control the buying of the yarn and to control the selling of the cloth. This is very much the scheme that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya has just mentioned in the Council. I do not think that in helping the weavers the Government's intervention is necessary, except in the way of sympathy. Mandatory assistance is not necessary. To prove that there is an difficulty, I might mention that my firm has already started one of these societies in Bangalore. I understand it is working satisfactorily, and the weavers are extremely pleased with the treatment they are getting. We control the buying of the yarn in connection with the distribution of the society and in selling the cloth; and the weavers are extremely in, instead of each weaver going round the country trying to sell his daily production of cloth, we have, they are bought by the society and the society can hold on to the cloth until the market rises. In former days the man had to go to the bazaar to find a purchaser who deferred buying as long as possible and the seller had to sell at any price and consequently the condition of the weavers was most wretched. They could not obtain a paying wage. I may mention also incidentally that the only clause that we receive from the Indian Press for this is to be called enlighten and progress. We started this purely as an experiment because the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies were to see to it in great detail and asked us if we could help him. I promise to put all the books and show the methods of work before any Indian industrialist who wishes to copy our society at Bangalore. Everything is above board; they can have every advantage. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar has just referred to the very miserable condition of the weavers of Salim. I can positively assure that if he will take the matter in hand and interest the Indian industrialists at Salim he will have no difficulty whatever in bettering the condition of the weavers. At any time in fact I can make an appointment with him and let him see what we are doing. I will go further; I will allow my assistant in charge of the Bangalore weavers' society to go down with him to Salim and study the condition of the weavers at Salim and he will receive every possible assistance. I may tell him that that is a much more practical manner of trying to overcome the condition of the weavers in this Presidency than to keep asking the Government for small advances and asking the Government to interfere. The responsibility is a case like this does not rest with the Government but with the people. It is a matter which is to be improved. There is no difficulty about it. If we had later on that time with this condition the weaving industry is not a paying one and consequently unsuccessful, the only thing is to drop it. There is no use of dragging a dead horse; if the handloom weaving industry is not a success, there is no use of making any body under the budget to relieve the weavers. By adopting the scheme suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya they will be given relief and the industry will be given a fair trial. My sympathies are with the resolution, but it is not the proper method to proceed to help the weavers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAO:—The Hon'ble, in a non-scientific method the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has brought to a controversial point. The question is whether the State should aid this declining industry. The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has said that all countries in their own history have done so. The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has said that the Indian industry is in a very bad way. There is no denying that fact. Now my Hon'ble friend comes forward and says that the State ought not to do so. I do not understand on what principle he says that. It is the duty of the State to assist all dying industries. That is exactly the view with which the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabarti has said that he would support the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya says we want some practical scheme. I do not quarrel with that, but I object to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser that it is not the duty of the Government to help industries. Perhaps if you go to the old history when they wanted to protect themselves in England they charged 50 per cent on cotton fabric manufactured in India and thus they have nearly killed the industry here. It is too late in the day to suggest now that the State should not help Indian industries."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—I wish to make a few remarks in support of the resolution. I want express disagreement with the view expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. We must thank him for the offer of assistance which he has given. He has suggested that those of us who are anxious to improve the condition of weavers in our respective districts will do well to follow the example adopted in the case of Bangalore and take advantage of the advice and assistance given. But in the present economic condition of the country and in view of the fact that it has not been possible to develop the industries of this country in a satisfactory manner, it is difficult to accept his advice or to act according to the suggestions made by him. The general remarks made by him in regard to the weaving industry are in a modified form he would in the case of other industries; and that is why it is necessary for us to support the view that has been put forward by the Industrial Commission and support the policy which has been accepted by the Government. The old theory of the State non-interference in the industry must be given up and the Government should as far as possible help the industries which are likely to benefit the people."

THE FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Chidambaram Muthuswami; Mr. Jagab Sivas)

Rs. 20,000 which was the amount spent last year. Even in spite of the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon, if I persist in asking for this Rs. 20,000, it is because if I asked for more, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar might have come forward and said that I had asked for too big a sum. It is not asked for a small sum but I would say I have asked for too small a sum and it will not go a long way. My own idea is to have the last year's figure. I should really be willing to ask for another Rs. 5 lakhs for the industry of handloom weaving so that it may take an equal place with the manufacture of cotton. As regards the actual figure that has been asked for, and not in respect of the question which the Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser has in the reasonableness of Government help in this matter, I believe much has been said already. And I wish to say that however at this given a long way to reach the policy desired and public necessity—the industry really serves public purpose—the public treasury needs to ask for and expect the Government to interfere in this matter. As the Industrial Commission has pointed out, the industry should be helped by a responsible government, a government which has the power to have doing something in that direction. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has not done anything in that direction. I only wish something more might be done by the Government in this matter. I should certainly be glad also to see independently private people who had moved in that direction. If Rs. 70,000 can go some way, another 25 per cent of it will go, at least one-fourth of that extent more. The sum I have asked for is not a big sum. The Government can show their real interest in the matter by providing an additional sum and starting the experiment in southern districts preferably as put by the Hon'ble Mr. Namaswami Ayyar in the Salem district. With these few words I request the acceptance of this resolution by the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Muthuswami asked for a poll which was taken with the result that 14 voted for and 21 against the resolution. The following was the result of the division:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Messrs. Balakrishnan M. Ramaswami Rao	The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon.
" Mr. F. Siva Rao,	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. Sivas Ayyangar,	" Mr. A. T. G. Campbell.
" Mr. K. Sivaswami Aiyar.	" Mr. C. G. Tollymore.
" Messrs. Balakrishnan K. B. Sanyal,	" Messrs. Balakrishnan K. Ramaswami Rao.
" Mr. B. Venkateswami Rao.	" Mr. M. Young.
" Messrs. Balakrishnan A. Chidambaram	" Mr. L. K. Baskin.
" Kodiyar	" Mr. N. E. Manojkumar.
" Mr. Balakrishnan T. Rangaswami	" Mr. R. B. Wood.
" Acharyar	" Arundel-Gibbs.
" Yashwanth Reddy.	" Mr. V. Srinivasan.
" Mr. A. Srinivasan Rao.	" Mr. F. Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. J. H. Thompson.
" Mr. H. V. Namaswami Ayyar.	" the Hon. J. Aiyar.
" Mr. A. T. G. E. Ahmed Tashir	" Mr. R. Lottichand.
" Marudharam.	" Mr. W. Hutton.
" Mr. E. Chidambaram	" Mr. W. J. J. Hutton.
" Muthuswami.	" the Hon'ble General.
	" Messrs. Balakrishnan P. Rajagopal
	" Acharyar.
	" Mr. H. G. Stokes.

RESOLUTION OF REDUCTION OF PROVISION FOR SALARY FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The Hon'ble Yashwanth Sankar Balakrishnan:—“I beg to move—

“XLVII This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 74,800 for the Director of Civil Supplies under the head ‘26-B1’ be reduced to Rs. 39,300 and the department be abolished in the course of six months.”

“Your Excellency, this Bill was created, as Honorable Members are aware, in view of the economic situation that had arisen owing to four main causes. The first cause was that the Military Department purchased large quantities of goods and other necessaries, and that seriously according to the law of demand and supply increased the prices of the goods most seriously needed. The second cause was that the dipping facilities were curtailed and the goods and necessaries of life, the provisions and other things, could not be brought over to India in sufficient quantities. The third cause was that the government being revenueless that we had in this country were most of them utilized for producing military requirements. The fourth cause, and that was the most aggravating cause, was that the railway rolling-stock in India, were taken

(Mr. Jagab Kisan; Sir Alexander Gordon.)

[THE FEBRUARY 1919.]

away out of this country for the purpose of the war. Now that the war has ended, most of these means which contributed to the acute economic situation are gradually disappearing. The first cause, the purchase of grain and other commodities by the Military Department, is disappearing very rapidly. Their purchases are being very much reduced and in the course of the next few months they will be reduced altogether. The second cause is about shipping facilities. I do not know how many tonnage is available to carry goods from here and also bringing them direct to India and other countries to India. The third cause is also disappearing, that is to say, the cloth mills and other manufacturing industries which were set for engaged in producing military requirements are now coming to the end of the military orders and are going back to their normal condition of manufacture. As for the fourth cause, that is to say, the difficulty that has arisen owing to the depletion of the rolling-stock, it is for the Government to say where that cause is likely to be removed. Now that the war is over and the money is laid by the hand for ever, it is time that the rolling-stock and the wagons and other material that were taken out of the country should be brought back. Their detention in Mesopotamia or elsewhere cannot any longer be considered necessary for the purpose of the war. Thus, as I pointed out, was the main cause of the situation that had arisen, and when the Director of Civil Supplies was appointed it was said that it was done in order to secure the best possible use of the railways at the present time. So if the rolling-stock is brought back or other railway stock is manufactured to take its place, that difficulty can be got over. Of course, that will take some time, but I do not think it will take such time as to return this department throughout the whole year.

Even if this rolling-stock is not available, I do not see the necessity for this department to remain in existence simply to regulate the railway traffic. Through the regulation of railway traffic was the main reason, it was also anticipated that this appointment of the Director of Civil Supplies would relieve the trouble and manage that were being felt on account of the want of sufficient supplies and also on account of the high prices that were being asked for the small supply that was available. I do not wish to enter into the question whether the creation of this department has brought any relief. Of course by arranging the way transport of foodstuffs from one place to another and giving priority to the more necessary things over the less necessary things the prices might have been brought down to some extent. But after the war is over, there is no need for taking any special action to control the prices. The control over prices was never done even by the Indian Government; the bringing about of a subsidence of prices has not been done as it should have been done. The control of prices was not allowed to be taken in hand, as was suggested by the Indian public and the press. I do not wish to enter into that question. In my opinion this department is no longer necessary, but if anyone it should not be brought to an abrupt close. For a few months it may be retained. I have suggested that the amount should be only reduced to a half so that the department may remain for six months more, say, up to the end of September. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon the crops are expected to be very much reduced and that will also bring about an acute situation. But to meet that situation the remedy has elsewhere. That remedy cannot be found in this department. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranganatha Achariyar said, in giving information to a question put by some other Honorable Member, that this department will have to take this matter in hand and cope with it. I do not think this department can do that. Its past experience has shown us that it is not in a position to grapple with the situation that the failure of crops will bring about. And now there has been a change in the personnel of the Director also and the gentleman who was carrying on these operations has been transferred to a higher place and the experience that he had gained in this department is no longer available and somebody else will be placed in this department; that is also one good reason for not keeping this department for more than six months. With these few remarks, I ask Your Excellency to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Campbell:—Your Excellency, the Honorable Member referred to is I am aware which he said had effected the economic situation during the war. But two of these causes are still in operation, namely, the deficiency in resources and the deficiency in rolling-stock. How else we shall get an adequate supply of tonnage I do not know. I do not think any one can say how it will be removed, but it must be remembered that there are a very large number of troops to be moved from Europe to America, from Europe to Australia, from Egypt to India and to England and to move millions of men of that sort must continue to occupy the tonnage for a considerable number of months. How long none of us know.

As regards the rolling-stock, the supply of rolling-stock for railways cannot be replaced even within a year after the cessation of hostilities. It must take much longer than that to bring the rolling-stock up to the standard which it possessed before the war. For four years the railways have been out of order and the rolling-stock has deteriorated and worn out. It is not merely that rolling-stock had been taken away to Palestine and Mesopotamia, but it has worn out. That the rolling-stock taken away to Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia will be brought back to India, I suppose, is impossible. It must be replaced for strategic reasons. Hence it is not declared and there are still great difficulties.

Agreed from this difficulty we have an added reason—the season. I suppose the Honorable Member who has moved this resolution does not doubt the acute economic state of the Presidency. We are in a much more serious economic position than when we created the post of Director of Civil Supplies. Owing to the failure of the first monsoon and the late character and unsatisfactory distribution of the second monsoon, our crops are worse than before. What we shall get in the course of the next twelve months no one can say. Whether the monsoon will be favorable and will relieve us or whether it will be scanty and will lead to a

THE FEBRUARY 1919.] *(Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Abdul Tawfiq Hanabkhar; Mr. Yusuf Hussain.)*

continuance of the present situation no one can tell. But we do know that at present prices are unduly high and are going down and are rising. Two object for which the Director of Civil Supplies has employed it is to try and prevent it from going too high and too low. It is a question whether or not there is any use in having a Director for this purpose, but the Government of the district seem to be generally of the opinion that we should retain this means of control. I happened to see the reports from the Collector a fortnight ago and it is rather curious to find a Collector writing thus:—

"The price of the new paddy was exceedingly between the 15th and 20th from Rs. 66 to Rs. 72 as against last year's price in the same week of about Rs. 55. The net result is to be due partly to the action of foreign merchants buying up stocks in the expectation that all export restrictions will sooner or later be broken down, partly in the fact that the report also was hoping for this and holding up stocks."

In other words the restriction on the movement of grain acts as a deterrent to the speculative purchase and holding of grain. For that purpose we do want a Director.

"There is one other point which the Honorable Member who moved the resolution has failed to notice, that is, we are not paying for him. The Government of India are paying for him. He was appointed on their initiative. If the Honorable Member will look into the Amended Draft Financial Statement at page 57* he will find 'commitment towards the cost of the Provincial Director of Civil Supplies' Rs. 60,000 in the revised estimate and Rs. 72,000 in the budget estimate. So that we are not paying for him. We employ that officer under the orders of the Government of India and till they make up their mind to abolish the system of control, we cannot do anything. As it does not cost anything from the Provincial funds, the Council may leave the matter in the budget as it is."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Bahadur A. T. G. M., *Assistant Secretary, Madras*:—"In my opinion the control of foodstuffs must continue for some time. As for supply of sugar in India the merchants I know from personal experience a good deal of speculation is going on. Had it not been for the establishment of the Director of Civil Supplies and controlling the export of foodgrains from this Presidency to other countries such as Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, I am sure that a good deal of hoarding would have taken place and the people and the poor class would have undergone great hardship in paying the high rate of prices for their foodstuffs. The control by the Director of Civil Supplies has not only put down the price of rice but has put down the excessive profits made by the merchants. It has put down the triple from Rs. 47 to Rs. 28 per ton in a day and also prevented the price of food paddy from being unduly increased. I therefore consider that in the interests of the subjects of Your Majesty's Government the office of the Controller of Food Supplies is necessary. If a highly paid officer, as this other like Mr. Wood, cannot be spared, some less paid officer may be appointed and the control must be continued for some time. It is these and these alone that the speculation that was played by the merchants can be put down. Of course, I am a merchant; I do not mind if I get 2 or 4 rupees profit per bag for myself if allowed. I only get 5 rupees a bag as controlled. I wish that such control is exercised by the Government both over Indian and English merchants; otherwise the people will undergo a great deal of hardship."

"One other matter I wish to take this opportunity of explaining to the Council. At a meeting held at Nellore on the representation made by the railway merchants societies signed by four or five thousand people headed by Mr V. P. Subramanyam Pillai of the Emergency Committee, at which I was a member, they are strongly pressing the legislation of paddy in this place. Until Burma paddy is imported the price of the food paddy will not go down. As the condition and rules and regulations laid down by the Director of Civil Supplies are so hard, they will continue to do the speculation of increasing the price. The resolution is that if anybody goes against the rules and regulations and sells the rice at an excessive price his license will be refused and his pecuniary certificate will be stopped. These people are not on without it. In this is a likelihood of food being controlled. So if I am in order, I should take this opportunity of appealing to Your Majesty's Government to make the necessary arrangement to import as much paddy as possible, so the people of this part rather like to import paddy from Burma and sell it here, rather than have the hoarding done in Burma which is inferior. The hoarding and milling is very cheap here. I strongly recommend that some shop or others should be taken to import paddy from Burma. With these few words I beg to say that I am in favour of continuing the control of food supplies. I do not mean to say for years together but at least this year."

The Hon'ble Yawar Hussain Bahadur *Secretary*:—"I was of course aware that the expenditure of this department was being met out of the Imperial funds. But if I see that a certain department is not necessary and should be done away with, the mere fact that this Government are not paying the expenses will not deter me from making that proposal. I have heard what the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Tawfiq Hanabkhar has said. He has referred to the activities of the department in the past and he has paid a compliment to the department. We are dealing with the future of that department. In my opinion that department will not be necessary after six months. In the second place, that department is not independent to deal with the rice situation that will arise out of the failure of the monsoon. As for the remark made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon that the price instead of increasing is decreasing, that is a mere only in respect of price. It is not true in respect of other articles. In respect of cloths

* Page 401 (2) Ind. Ind.

(Mr. Jagab Hossain; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; [THE FEBRUARY 1919.
 Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Tottenham;
 Mr. Davison; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.]

For example the prices are bound to go down in India. If it is said that stores are wasted for transport of men and materials between the United Kingdom and Australia and between Egypt and other places and they may not be available for trade, yet the fact is that freight is going down day by day. The homeward freight has decreased considerably during the last few weeks and I indicated that outward freight was also coming down in the United Kingdom. So later on facilities are bound to be more and so far as steam ships are concerned there need be no fear that freight is not likely to go down. After all the department is not concerned with steamer freight. It is only railway traffic acquisition that it is concerned with. Of course, the railway traffic will not be replenished for some time. We can see that. But to regulate railway railway traffic I do not think that the whole department should be required for that purpose. That can be done at a later date. The difficulty is, if the department is retained, you will put upon the burden of a task which it is not competent to carry and, if the department is abolished, some other department will be able to attend to it more efficiently. That is one of the reasons why I made this proposal."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

XXII. & 29. Superannuations.

The Hon'ble Deputy Secretary F. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to introduce the head 'Superannuations.'"

XXIII. & 30. Stationary and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I introduce the head 'Stationary and Printing.'"

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. DORSETT:—"I beg to introduce the head 'Miscellaneous.'"

33. Famine Relief.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I introduce the head 'Famine Relief.'"

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON:—"I introduce the head 'Irrigation—Major Works.'"

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON:—"I introduce the head 'Minor Works and Navigation.'"

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON:—"I introduce the head 'Civil Works.'"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"After luncheon I propose to call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar to move his resolution."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

RESOLUTION RE GRANTS-IN-AID FOR DISTRICT BOARDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE ROADS.

The Council re-assembled after the interval at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I beg to move runs thus:—"

"XLVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be provided to give grants-in-aid or total grants to the district boards for the construction and improvements of village roads and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head '45-B'."

"My Lord, this resolution I propose to move early to bring to the notice of the Government a policy which has been adopted and which considerably worked to the advantage of the local boards in order to request the Government to start for this again after this period of war is over with a view to give a real stimulus to the further construction of village roads. I want to take the Council back to the years 1915-16 and 1916-17. It will be found from a perusal of Volume XVI attached to the Local Funds administration reports—which table has some long returned, the contents of the table being extracted in one of the paragraphs of the administration report itself—that previous reports contained in the table the number of miles of village

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Banga Acharyar;
Mr. Rangappa Acharyar.)

[THE FEBRUARY 1919.]

number of new roads also fall down. Therefore the principle ought to be maintained, and, my Lord, I give you the Government this duty that the road amendment also to be benefited and where we are adding to our expenditure now for various reasons. It is only very proper that at least Rs. 3 lakhs should be earmarked. My proposition relating to rural sanitary parties was open to no serious objections and has not had the good fortune to be accepted. But this one at least will directly benefit the rural areas and it is not a matter in which we can afford to keep quiet. I suggest that this 3 lakhs may be provided for the construction of village roads. I have an objection if even a condition is added 'for new village roads.' Unless the Provincial Government take the whole responsibility, the boards would not extend the village committees. The natural tendency, as I have explained by the figures, is to spend money on the already existing roads. Therefore I submit that the matter may be given the full consideration that it deserves and the matter of rural areas may be allowed to benefit by some contribution which necessarily must benefit them. In the case of taluk boards they have some roads which they keep up and their funds are hardly sufficient, and the rural areas, where more than 70 per cent of the people live, do not get any benefit from roads except by way of break roads and other roads leading to towns. It is only right that they should be encouraged as much as possible. With all that an eye should be kept for the development of the policy which was started and which has satisfactorily succeeded and which shows that the rural areas have benefited in the two years by grants which enabled us to have 463 miles more, whereas the average price constructed would have been only 80 miles. Therefore it is only very proper that this money should be earmarked for that purpose and that village committees should be pushed forward as much as possible. I hope the Honorable Member in charge will stick in right earnest and I have not the slightest doubt that if he begins to apply himself he will see that it is pushed through with the greatest possible speed. I press the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Rama Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, to emphasize the importance of the construction of new village roads and also take up the suggestion let fall by my Honorable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar in his opening, I propose to vote the words 'and improvements' in Rule 3 so as to earmark the money for the construction of village roads, so that the district boards may not claim this money for improving the existing village roads. I think this subject is of great importance and I also say the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyar in his frequent tears into the relief of the Presidency, especially in the delta tracts, has witnessed the serious difficulties which the people living in the village parts are put in having to do their necessary duties, in transshipping their goods from place to place. It is really a great difficulty and in order to draw the permanent attention of district boards to this primary duty on their part, I think if a separate head under village roads is maintained the controlling authority here will keep an eye whether they are dealing with it and pointing it out; whereas if this vote mixed up with the trunk roads the controlling authorities will not have an opportunity to see whether the district boards are performing their duty in this direction or not. I quite appreciate the position of the Government that these local authorities should be left to themselves in the management of their own affairs. That is the answer which I expect the Honorable Member is going to give in respect of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rangappa Acharyar:—"What is it, please?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Rama Acharyar:—"That the local authorities should be left to manage their affairs and the central Government should not interfere with it. I know he gave me this answer in the Finance Committee. While we appreciate that position, I appreciate also control and control from outside is also necessary even for the most self-governing units. There must be some central controlling authority and they must keep an eye on the subject. I do not think it is an interference with autonomy to earmark certain grants of money for certain purposes. That only shows that we realize the importance of this subject and, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar when we did earmark money for two years, the district boards showed signs of improvement and made some miles of new roads whereas they have now gone back. I remember that my honorable friend Mr. Siva Rao wanted to ask the reference to village roads in the heading in the Finance Committee. I do not know why he suggested that, I think it is very important indeed that some money should be earmarked for this purpose so that the district boards and taluk boards may be induced to spend money in that direction. If that is done, applications will come pouring in for grants and the Honorable Member will find it difficult to make the distribution. There is something which we must remember. It is better to have most of these district board members come from taluk centres and they are sometimes eager and our officers have to take them to the district boards and the difficulties in those roads attract more attention than village roads. I do not mean any reference on district board members when I say that very few people go outside from the villages to the district board meetings. I therefore think that permanent attention should be drawn to this aspect of the question. The policy was wise and it should be kept up. I strongly press the resolution on the Government for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rangappa Acharyar:—"I think it is better that the Hon'ble Mr. Kanyasulkam Rao who has given notice of a similar resolution should speak before long."

TIN FEBRUARY 1913.] (Mr. Sarayaratnam Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharjee.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKUMARAN RAO:—"I have no objection. My resolution is with regard to the Village Grant. It runs thus:—

"LV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 1 lakh be added under 43. CIVIL WORKS for granting to Village Grant District Board for village communication and the corresponding sum be reduced under the sum of unallotted expenditure."

"In the first edition of the budget nothing was provided for village communication. In the revised budget estimate I advised that Rs. 40,000 has been provided. When I sent in that resolution I had no idea that Rs. 40,000 has been provided, but now I do notice it and my request is only that it should be rounded off to one lakh."

The Hon'ble DEWAN BHADUR P. KAMARAJA ACHARYA:—"Is it for village roads or is it the 13 lakhs distribution next year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKUMARAN RAO:—"I ask for one lakh for the Village Grant District Board. The difficulty in this matter seems to be that under the Government Order issued by the Madras Government to district boards the boards were asked and they did not know exactly where the money was to be spent and there was some misapprehension in the mind of the Village Grant District Board President, hence he did not ask for the full amount. I know one lakh is wanted, and in distributing the unallocated amount I would request that one lakh may be distributed to Village Grants. My resolution refers to village communications. Village communications are in a very bad condition and there are several roads to be opened and one lakh is not too much. Therefore I say that the amount asked for in this resolution may be given. I appeal to the Government to give that one lakh."

The Hon'ble DEWAN BHADUR P. KAMARAJA ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member has asked a definite line of policy in regard to these grants. We may as well deal with it and decide once for all whether in making these grants for communications we would be well advised in saying how much money should be spent on village roads and how much of it on what are called basic roads. That is the point which he has urged and it is well to meet that point of view. He has been supported in that by the Hon'ble Mr. Devas Acharjee, the grant being that money that is done the local body will not pay that adequate attention to village communications which they deserve. It seems to me that it is either wrong in regard to local self-government to say that local bodies cannot be trusted with a free hand in regard to these sums that you may be able to secure for the development of their communications, and that you should tell them how much of that money should be spent on village communications and how much upon other communications. It may be that in some of the districts village communications may need more expenditure than other communications. In others the reverse may be the case. One would think that this is one of those things which we might leave to the local bodies, protecting ourselves with giving as much money as we can spare, and placing it at their disposal, leaving it to them to settle the distribution without encroaching it in advance. Personally I have never diagnosed my view that concerning our help in so many ways is injurious to the development of local self-government. I would rather give them lump allocations and leave them to spend the money themselves. That appears to me to be the correct policy. They will have to judge the requirements of the different departments with reference to the circumstances of each locality, but that probably is a thing which we cannot begin to look now."

"Now we have got a grant for that purpose, what would the 14 lakhs grant which has now been stereotyped into 17 lakhs. That is a fixed amount which they cannot vary, if they can spend the money, to give them as much as possible to their general necessities leaving them to settle the details as to whether they should spend the money on this or that. These sums the grant which is generally set fixed, 5 lakhs which is called a grant 'for village and other roads.' I think Hon'ble the Member is under some misapprehension with regard to that. I do not know them at all; I know myself for it. We have called this 'village and other roads.' Originally it was called 'village roads' and afterwards we put in other roads. That 5 lakhs grant is really intended for the poorer district boards. When the old scheme of 14 lakhs was stereotyped, every board got a grant from it, a certain percentage of what they collected, with the result that the well-to-do boards got a percentage on what they collected which was generally much more than what the poorer district boards could get. The boards which were poor got poor help. It is to correct that, that this 5 lakhs grant has been started and it being sufficient. Hon'ble the Member would see this distribution of 5 lakhs in 1917-18 and 1923-24. The Hon'ble the Member would see this distribution of 5 lakhs in 1917-18 and 1923-24. The distribution which is previously proposed for 1918-19 and 1924-25 and 1925-26. Two of them got four and one hundredth part, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. I should be glad to know if there is any difference Rs. 20,000 each and two Rs. 18,000 each. I should be glad to know if there is any difference on this point that there are undoubtedly the poorest of our district boards. The district boards in the Coold Districts do require some help because their stereotyped share in the 14 lakhs grant is comparatively small, Bellary gets Rs. 23,161, Chidambaram 17,200, Kurnool 16,000 and Anantapur 20,000. It is to reduce the inequality which is incidental to the stereotyping of that 5 lakhs grant of the 17 lakhs that this 5 lakhs is added. I propose in the next budget to put the thing on proper footing by adding that 5 lakhs, as specifically intended to help the poorer district boards. It is true that there are four other boards which are getting help from

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

(TEN FEBRUARY 1919.)

the 5 lakhs grant, namely, Salem, Nellore, Chittoor and Chingleput. They got Rs. 40,000 each. I think I am right in thinking that now in these poor district boards of the Ceded districts if you take another group of poor districts there will be the districts. If you are going to increase the allotment under this class by bringing up other district boards, that will tend to obliterate the distinction which we draw between those which require more help and those who require less help, and the former will not receive the help that we want to give them because on account of their poor collections they get a poor share of the 18 lakhs grant.

"You will also probably find that to give a definition of village roads and to make it work and enable us to control the expenditure in the way which is contemplated is extremely difficult. My own opinion is it will be a wise policy when we have money to give to local bodies—we give it to them for general purposes. If you want to stereotype it for particular purpose, stereotype particular kinds, so much for education, so much for sanitation, so much for commercial, canals or bridges and culverts; that is inevitable. You had better not draw a distinction between village and other roads. So far as 1916-17 is concerned, the Government are not in a position to increase the grants already made for the local bodies. We have worked it out as far as we can go, and we have done what we could do. What we can do is in the distribution of the allotment already made. We shall not be in a position to give an extra amount of Rs. 5 lakhs and call it grants for village roads.

"In regard to the Villagepattam District Board the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasayya Rao referred to another matter in the distribution of 18 lakhs already made. These 18 lakhs had to be distributed in a particular way with reference to the reports we received from the districts as to how much of it they could spend within the year. I imagine that the distribution has been somewhat unequal on that account. But there are 5 more lakhs to be distributed this year and 7 lakhs next year and in making that distribution we will attempt to equalise, so that all the boards will feel that they have been treated with a reasonable amount of fairness. For these reasons I am not able to accept either resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I had no idea originally to take part in the discussion. But the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar referred to me and to the part I took in the Finance Committee and to my objection to these grants being described as for village and other roads. I do not know whether we could explain what we did in the Finance Committee; I may say that the discussion arose in this way. Out of the 5 lakhs granted to the poorer district boards, eight of them, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar wanted that 3 lakhs should be earmarked for village roads. Then it was properly objected to by me that unless they were prepared to earmark the 17 lakhs for village roads or any other purpose there was no good of earmarking the five lakhs grant for these village roads and that letters should not be placed on the distribution of the district boards and they should be left to spend the money as they liked. I have several times explained to the Council the origin of the 5 lakhs grant. The poorer district boards were not getting very much advantage from this 17 lakhs special grant which used to be distributed on the one-fourth basis and the inequitable nature of that distribution struck me when I came to the Council and I brought it to the notice of the Government and the Government promised to consider it and to revise the distribution. They did so in the revised estimate of 1917-18. They thought that the Imperial grant of 17 lakhs should be left intact, but out of the provincial funds something should be granted to the poorer district boards for the purpose of roads. That is the history of the origin of the 5 lakhs grant. The same grant as reported in 1918-19 and is proposed to be retained in the budget for the coming year as well. When the 5 lakhs grant was intended to be earmarked for village purposes I did not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar meant, whether anything out of the 5 lakhs should be reserved for village roads throughout the Presidency. I understood him to say that a portion of this namely 3 lakhs should be earmarked for village roads, and I objected, but as the 17 lakhs was not earmarked it was unnecessary to earmark these grants for this special purpose."

"As for the resolution on paper it is a harmless thing. It is only a question of funds. We have 18 lakhs grant this year, and if funds permit, it is quite open to the Government to make any grant for the improvement of village communications. As for the 5 lakhs let it not be earmarked for any purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA, Rao:—"Though I find it difficult to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar in regard to some of their observations, so far as the main object of the resolution is concerned, that of adding three more lakhs for the improvement of village communications, I have no general objection provided the money at our disposal will permit us to make such an allotment. I think it is necessary to remove a certain impression which might have been created that the district boards have not been alive to the improvement of village roads. I believe it is not fair to judge of the results achieved in the matter of improvement in the village roads by looking at the gradual increase in the expenditure of new roads or otherwise. The fact is that the annual expenditure of these district boards has been increasing out of proportion to their revenue. That has been the real guiding light, but that they are not alive to the importance of village communications. If you only go carefully through the budgets they have been submitting to the Government, you will see that they have been striving it difficult to make both ends meet and to maintain the minimum balance. It may be remembered that in most of these districts there have been roads to the extent of thousands of miles. You will find from statement III (a) appended to the

THE FEBRUARY 1919] (Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Chakrabarti; Mr. Nandlal; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

administration report that several of these taluk and district boards have to maintain roads of 1,000 miles, 1,000 miles and so forth. It is known that at the cost of maintenance has increased beyond all bounds. If only you examine the schedule of rates published by the Road Fund Department—not even the Public Works Department—you will find that it has been found necessary to increase the expenditure every every possible time. If you have got thousands of miles of roads in these district boards, it is necessary to spend much larger sums of money, sometimes double and sometimes triple. Is it possible to expect that these district boards can neglect the roads already in existence and take up village roads? I do not know if there is any one who can urge the policy of neglecting the roads already in existence. That is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the real difficulty which has been facing these district boards.

There is an impression which seems to have been created by the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhaag Acharya that possibly the district board members who are members might only think of the big roads and not the others. I do not know much of the conditions in either districts. But so far as the Nellore district is concerned, there is not even one member of the district board who was a member. Even the district officers come to merely police or look after work. It is quite clear that they themselves know the difficulty of these village roads; but still they find it difficult to make adequate provision for village roads.

"I may point out that Nellore is one of the districts which have had the benefit of this grant. But for the direction given in that order that this money may be spent on village and other communications, it would not have been possible to utilize it to any appreciable extent. In fact on the grant is increased, every one is anxious to utilize it fully on village roads; but when once you take up new roads, the question of acquisition and of right-of-way comes up, which would naturally delay. The question will arise whether we should allow the money to lie idle, or the maintenance of the existing roads or on some other important roads. For village roads the acquisition and the alignment will take some time. I believe the Government are therefore finally giving some sort of direction to the district boards by not committing the money for village roads but allowing it for 'village and other communications.' It is true that they draw pointed attention to the fact that village communications should be improved; but they give them some direction so that they need not look up the money, if there must be it for that purpose. Therefore while supporting the objects underlying these two resolutions, namely providing 3 lakhs for this purpose and I wish for Vijayapuram, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya in saying that it is not desirable to commit the for particular sums. It is always desirable in the interests of local self-government to give the local bodies free hand in the matter. If we ask the Government to limit their discretion and to prevent them from dealing with it as they please, I believe we will be sending a message to the contrary which we have been intending from time to time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABARTI (MADRAS):—"Your Hon'ship, I wish just to say a word. The whole discussion seems to have turned on the question of committing or not committing a particular grant. I am afraid the main issue raised by this resolution has been entirely lost sight of in this discussion, if I may so call it. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar went on additional point of 3 lakhs for the improvement of village communications. In this Council I have as often as I could, pointed out and put forward the importance of improving the village roads and extending them as early as possible in almost all the districts which show such a poor state of village communication. Village communication particularly in an entirely agricultural province like ours means more than mere communications for people to go up and down. It affects the value of the marketable produce gets. The market depends upon the state of the village roads, and the taxpayer has a right to expect the Government to provide money for village roads being kept as efficiently as possible. The contribution to village roads means very much more than what it means in other countries."

"As regards this important question, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya has said that the Government cannot possibly go any further. I should very much like, if there is any possibility, they should consider the matter deeply, review their decision and see that something more is provided on behalf of village communications so that the suggestion that has been pointed out in the progress of village roads by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar might not continue and some old arrangement made by the local boards to improve village roads and maintain them in a better condition than what they were three or four years ago."

"As to the principle of committing I think as long as the Government can think of committing for communications, it is no greater sin, no greater sin to commit it for village communications particularly seeing the absolutely hopeless condition of village communications in an entirely agricultural province like ours. I am one of those who feel convinced that the Government will be doing their duty, not only in the sense that they will do their duty towards efficient communications, as the central power is expected to do by a sweeping money for village communications. With these words, I strongly commend this question to the earnest consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Bhaag Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I think it is better not to debate under cover of this resolution the question whether there should be any committing in favour of village roads or not. It seems to me that it is far better to deal with the main question whether some more money should be put under communications. There are communications either way and it will take for too long a time to set out all these communications; and I trust

(*Mr. M. Bhattachandra Rao : Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar :* [5th FEBRUARY 1919.
the President : Mr. Rama Ayyangar.])

that any vote that goes in favour of this resolution should not be regarded as decisive of this question. Accordingly the question whether any further money should be required for the purpose—that is the only question that should be properly considered as having been debated in this resolution—have had the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar that the Government are not in a position to find more funds."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. RAOCHANDRA ACHARYA:—"We are not in a position to give more money than what we have already provided to the local boards in the next year. The issue in the issue raised in the resolution and not the issue raised in the question. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar raised the issue, and I answered it. The resolution says that 'that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be provided to give grants-in-aid or total grants to the district boards for the construction and improvement of village roads'. The answer is we have not got the money to give."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. RAOCHANDRA RAO:—"We are now on the general question whether any portion of the grant should be earmarked for the particular purpose of village roads. Mr. Bhattachandra Friend wanted to give the Government an idea as to why he is asking for 5 lakhs more, and that is, in his view it will be suitably spent by the district boards for the purpose mentioned by him. The broad general question whether any grant-in-aid or total grant for this or that purpose is full of complications. It is only yesterday that my Hon'ble Friend while agreeing to devote one lakh for the aid of education in the district boards told me that it was specially earmarked for that purpose and he accompanied it with a condition that it should be spent during the year and that it would lapse if not spent within the year. These are all complications on the liberty of action of the district boards. I see the difficulty in other ways, and I have a great deal to say on that, but I venture to think this is not the question on which to debate this point. If the Hon'ble Member would find some more money for the purpose and not necessarily earmark it, we shall be satisfied. In this year the Government were good enough to give us 20 lakhs for the improvement of rural communications. We have also an additional grant of 5 lakhs for the same purpose next year in addition to our usual grant of 17 lakhs and besides the 5 lakhs grant. These are all very good discounts of money for the improvement of communications. If we are simply with the Hon'ble Member's request it is all that is required. I do not wish to raise the general question."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Members need to under no misapprehension. The question has been raised and discussed. As far as the decision of the Council is concerned they can only decide the question raised in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. RAOCHANDRA RAO:—"If that is so, the resolution is that 5 lakhs more are required for a particular purpose. There is no question of earmarking."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. RAOCHANDRA ACHARYA:—"It says 'for village roads'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I should have been very sorry if I had no opportunity to reply. Very cleverly the Hon'ble Member in charge raised an irrelevant issue and apparently made us all split from. The question whether the 15 lakhs or 17 lakhs grant was given to aid the general resources of roads is one which ought to include others in a point which cannot now be settled. There may be law gone through the matter. I saw tell the Hon'ble Member that it is a grant that was made in 1914 and since then it was to aid the general resources of the roads, because it was expressly found that as they then stood they could not get on without a deficit balance and they would die. The Hon'ble Member has contained the lights and he cannot say without that they could live as district boards. That is not relevant to this matter at all, nor was so much money distributed by the Government on the principle of non-earmarking. On the other hand it was earmarked as this 'in aid of the general resources of district boards'. To call it non-earmarked is not proper. I may also add, you have been giving sanitary grants, education grants and other grants. In all these you have earmarked them particularly all through. That is the first issue raised."

I have to add one more point. The Government have not added to it by more than 15 lakhs because of the peculiar stand taken by the Government, that is the case of particular district boards where they had asked us to their location the road on which they would be given equal grants and they asked to that extent to the general resources by 170 lakhs to Malabar and Pudukkottai. If that is taken all in aid of general resources the Government have only given 1 lakh or 2 lakhs up till now from the year 1914. That is the only grant we have made in aid the general resources of district boards."

The second point about 5 lakhs is absolutely a point that has been clearly stated, and it has been taken to aid the poorer district boards. To bring that in as a question here is absolutely irrelevant. It is not a matter which the Government are prepared to give all district boards. It was given to the poorer district boards which could not exist without this. It was demanded for three years, and it was after the Hon'ble Member took charge, and he now points in saying he provided money which has to be distributed to them. That money is not given at the disposal of the boards. That has therefore no relevancy at all. Now what have we given, 10 lakhs or 20 lakhs this year. That again was taken hold of about the close of the year and about three months' notice the people were asked whether they would spend it in the course of the year; if not it would be distributed to the Government pleased. We have taken

FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Rama Appagari, the President;
Mr. Alexander Gordon.)

objection to that. The distribution that has been going on is quite unfair. That is a matter that is not raised either. All the 13 lakhs that was distributed will not be used for anything but those that have deteriorated for want of railway communications. That is correct. I do not know why the Government who are now so much pleading for not overlooking thought it fit to earmark the 20 lakhs and to say that they distributed it as that it should be spent on roads which had fallen into disrepair owing to too much traffic. Now for the purpose of my statement and that of the Hon'ble Mr. George Ashmead and for making other people talk of earmarking the matter has been started. My Lord, I do not think it is fair in that direction. The next point is we have had 231 lakhs balance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must really ask the Honourable Gentleman to confine his remarks to the subject matter of this resolution. I have done my best to give an indication to all who have spoken on this matter, but there must be some consideration for the sake and the convenience of Members which is founded on the rules and protected by the rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I am just explaining."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"The Honourable Gentleman has been explaining the whole time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Within the time allotted to me."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"He has been going over the ground already covered. He has been giving the ancient history with which he admitted that my Honourable Friend is well acquainted. That is at the expense of the time of the other Honourable Members. I am bound to ask him to stick to his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I am quite willing to obey the chair, but I must submit that the point that I am taking is a point which raises the very question before us. I am only dwelling on the balance you have accumulated, 231 lakhs. Is that it is only this year we have been able to draw upon it and we are spending 74 lakhs out of it. We were spending before 186 lakhs."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman does not propose to take it out of the general balance or out of something else."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"The balance of 74 lakhs is included under this head. I was referring to the 74 lakhs included under this head. The other balance has been added both by the Government and by the Government of India and I cannot go into it. Therefore we are asked when making resolutions to propose reductions in the budget to explain how from this balance money can be found for a proposition like this and to show that it is properly placed before the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"I understand that no further reduction of the balance is in order."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON:—"No further reduction of the balance is possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I admit it but—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"That subject is not open to discussion. Will the Honourable Gentleman kindly follow the subject matter of the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"May I explain that the 74 lakhs taken out of the balance is included in the money provided for next year?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does it come under the head 45-B?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"It does come under it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Gentleman continue?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"So far as this portion goes, my submission is that we are able to spend from the balance. I should have pointed out that this should have been distributed over 20 or 25 years to district boards for general purposes by gradually reducing the balance. We have got an extraordinary contingency to meet and we are reducing the balance. What I say now is when we have these balances, let us have a proposition by which we will be able to spend on village communications. This principle has been adopted by the Government and it has been found quite successful in bringing into existence 400 miles of new roads. I therefore only asked in continuation of that policy to seek give 3 lakhs for such purposes. That is my main point. Having created these local boards, district boards, tribal boards and others which were particular areas, areas which are absolutely unable to spend money on this in spite of their collecting all the revenue from their areas, we must see that they do not neglect their duty and they are not indifferent; but, it is known to all here and the Government know it definitely, they have no means otherwise even to keep themselves going. Therefore when we are giving further grants, while we are spending money on trunk roads, it will be very wise to have a small grant which will be distributed over a number of years which will be utilised for this purpose of communications in the villages where the money has who contribute most of the money and most of the road-work that is spent by the tribal boards and the district boards. The money will serve the money properly. I only want, if it is 25 lakhs—I want you to give them 3 lakhs. It is said there is 25 lakhs and 5 lakhs here and the two together make 30 lakhs. Out of that give us 3 lakhs to help our villages. When it is earmarked for trunk roads and poorer district boards, it is necessary to earmark some of that money for village communications. It is a policy which was started and it is necessary it should be continued."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President;
Mr. Sarganarayana Rao; Mr. Ahmed Tareh Marakbayar.)

[JUN. FEBRUARY 1912.]

It was kept in abeyance owing to exceptional circumstances. The question of the funds being restricted in the disposal of the money does not arise because the funds so long as they were set for other needs will continue to expand in this direction. It is only proper that it should be set apart. No apple of discord is thrown. The matter must be taken in the spirit in which it is placed before the Council, that the provincial funds must be made actually beneficial to the masses. But a matter in which I feel strongly. I do not think I am wrong in saying that the village does deserve protection from this Government in some extent. I am not claiming much. Out of an expenditure of 500 lakhs, I am only claiming 5 lakhs for this purpose, in a year in which non-recurring expenditure which is not obligatory comes up to 100 lakhs. I ask the Government to place 5 lakhs for this purpose. I think this resolution deserves favourable consideration."

The resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar demanded a poll which was taken with the result that 15 voted for and 22 against the resolution. The following was the result of the division:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.		The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon.	
" " M. Ramachandra Rao.		" " Mr. L. Davidson.	
" " P. Siva Rao.		" " C. G. Toddhunter.	
" " K. Rama Ayyangar.		" " A. T. G. Campbell.	
" " H. Sadasiva Rao.		" " P. Ramachandra Rao.	
" " K. Sarganarayana Rao.		" " M. Young.	
" " Nagesha.		" " I. E. Buckley.	
" " S. Venkateswari Rao.		" " R. B. Wood.	
" " A. Subbaraya Reddy.		" " M. E. Marjoribanks.	
" " T. Rama Ayyangar.		" " M. S. Srinivas Rao.	
" " Jagab. Hama Sahib.		" " the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.	
" " Sahadur.		" " Sir Francis Spring.	
" " Ahmed Tareh Marakbayar.		" " Mr. R. Littlehale.	
" " K. Chakrabarti Rao.		" " Sir Fairfax Barber.	
" " A. Sarganarayana Rao.		" " Sir Gordon Fraser.	
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.		" " Mr. J. H. Thomas.	
" " R. V. Nageswara Ayyar.		" " Archibald Aitken.	
		" " Mr. W. H. Foster.	
		" " W. J. J. Mackay.	
		" " the Advocate-General.	
		" " Mr. P. Sarganarayana Rao.	
		" " R. G. Srinivas.	

His Excellency the Governor:—"I understood this division of Resolution No. LV standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarganarayana Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarganarayana Rao:—"I do not think it need go to the vote. I am satisfied with the consensus of the Honorable Members."

With the permission of His Excellency the President Resolution No. LV was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT TO TANJORE DISTRICT BOARD FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Hon'ble K. S. Balasubrahmanyam A. T. G. M. ARNAB TAREH MARAKBAYAR SARGANARAYANA Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

'XLIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be provided to the District Board of Tanjore out of the allotment of 13 lakhs set apart for district boards for improvement of important roads under 45-A. CIVIL WORKS.'

"I saw from the Amended Draft Financial Statement that a sum of 50 lakhs has been given for the district boards by adding another 7 lakhs in excess of last year's allotment. The balance left for 1912-1913 is only Rs. 5 lakhs.

"The importance of this resolution was explained by me in the Finance Committee. It is a well-known fact that the communication of the main roads was restricted, and the wanting of it was heavily felt by the public after the war, when the railway traffic was curtailed a great deal. Further, from the standpoint of Government, it is absolutely necessary, in case of anxiety and emergency it is always better to have the communication in good order and condition, especially from one port to another. Tanjore district and her importance is well known, especially that she possesses a large number of important sea-ports. Consequently, it is only proper that such communications are encouraged. In the list of grants given to district boards last year, nothing was given to Tanjore district and I am sure Your Excellency's Government will see its way to set apart at least a lakh and a half rupees for the purpose of maintaining important roads. As a matter of fact, there are already a number of gravel roads in existence, leading from Nagapattinam to the several branches in Tanjore district and the

THE FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Ahmad Tamsi Harabkhyar; Mr. Rajagopal
Acharyar; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)

conference of which was overlooked for want of funds and therefore the condition of the road is very bad at present. I therefore hope that my resolution will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMANUJAM ACHARYAR:—"This is a small matter. The Honourable Member evidently feels sure that in this distribution of Rs. 15 lakhs we have severely made, the Tanjore District Board feels as plain. That is his point. The explanation is as given was given to the Tanjore District Board, as the President reported that the district was well supplied with bridges and it would not be possible to incur any special expenditure on roads for want of materials. When the Government of India sanctioned 25 lakhs to make up for the deterioration of roads all over the Presidency as a result of the retrocession of railway lands, they said they had no objection to money being drawn from the Provincial balances and they said you may incur an expenditure of 15 lakhs provided the money is spent within the year. We asked all the district boards how much they could spend, we got their replies and we distributed the fund. The Tanjore District Board said it was well served with bridges and culverts and apparently it is not in a position to spend more. That is perfectly right. The Honourable Member will support me that in Tanjore it is not a question of money but they could not get the materials by rail on account of the restriction of railway traffic and they would not waste the money. Now we have allotted another seven lakhs this year. The other 15 lakhs we had originally intended to give the next year, but it is found more convenient to give seven lakhs out of that this year and the balance next year. In making the distribution we have a free hand and we hope to satisfy the claims of all the district boards to the maximum as much as possible. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has been so good as to bring up this matter separately. By all means let him do so and let him take the note accordingly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJYA ACHARYAR:—"There is one statement of the Honourable Member that the district of Tanjore was well supplied with bridges and culverts."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMANUJAM ACHARYAR:—"Bridges."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJYA ACHARYAR:—"The Honourable Member will remember that I brought forward a resolution last year about the old way of bridges for four rivers for connecting the tank headquarters with my portion of the district. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Wood is here. He personally investigated the matter when he was Collector of Tanjore, and as District Board President he recommended that it should be undertaken. I know there are several such places where the district is in want of bridges. I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. There are places where bridges are wanted and if money were forthcoming, the difficulty will be settled and the district will be greatly obliged to the Government. I support this motion of my Honourable Friend for a grant for the maintenance of tank roads which are very important there as a means of communication. The Honourable Member will find from the correspondence on my motion that they could not find money to maintain village roads and therefore the village are in a very deplorable condition. It is from that district that the land revenue and land tax is collected most heavily and yet the village roads are grossly neglected. The district board cannot find money to keep up tank roads and to have bridges over the numerous rivers and canals which cut through the district. The district board has unfortunately been prevented from improving urgent communications by not being allowed to open the Tirumangaludi-Vedamarthi line by which they could have made an income of about Rs. 50,000. It is a pertinent appeal which the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tamsi Harabkhyar has made on behalf of the District Board of Tanjore."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANANT TAMIL MARAKKASAR BAHU Bahadur:—"With reference to the remark of the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio that the district board refused to accept a grant, it may be true but your account of the difficulty of securing wages for transport of materials. What about this year? I think wages are freely supplied and the materials are freely coming. Gravel is available in Tanjore and they can make the roads. There are a number of roads which are half completed, some portions of them have been completed up to 1 mile and 2 miles and the other portion some up to 1 or 2 miles, and in the intermediate places it stopped for want of funds. For want of repairs a number of roads are lying idle. The roads are so bad that people are undergoing a great deal of difficulty. The Hon'ble Mr. Wood is here; he has great experience of the Tanjore district and he will testify that Tanjore District badly requires funds for maintaining gravelled roads. The rains and other causes have to be brought by roads. In that way the roads have become bad and the heavy carts have washed away the remaining portion. It is only proper to be plain, Your Excellency; I heard from a number of high European officials it is absolutely necessary because we do not expect any more war like this to come on but if at all anything is to be done it is better we should have communications by roads so that we could march away our troops with arms and ammunition. I strongly recommend that the sum asked, be should be granted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMANUJAM ACHARYAR:—"I wonder what view the Honourable Member takes of my remark, that in distributing the balance of this money—the balance of the 25 lakhs, we will give due consideration to the Tanjore district with reference

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Abnash Tondh Narasingar; (7th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.)

to its own importance and also with reference to the fact that it got nothing in the first distribution. Does the Honorable Member accept my assurance as does he want I look to be given immediately? If he accepts it, I have nothing to say."

The Hon'ble K. K. Raja Ayyangar:— "I see from the accounts that there are 7 lakhs distributed and 6 lakhs for next year. So there are 13 lakhs already. Though I admit are included in last year's estimate, still there are 6 lakhs available. I only ask for 14 lakhs; so the loss of the refund of last year's grant 14 lakhs is not a great thing. Look Your Excellency to grant this. There is no use of refusing every year. They asked for village roads and that was refused; if this is also refused it will create heart-burnings. There is no use of refusing. I hope the Honorable Member in charge will not make any more refusal."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IMPORTANT ROADS.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad was as follows:—

"I. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of one lakh of rupees be added to distribution of grant (of Rs. 13 lakhs) to local boards for the improvement of important roads, and the same be given to the Ramnad District Board for the completion of the Paramagudi-Mudukalattur, Ramnad-Kakkeral roads and improvement of other roads in the Ramnad District generally, and a corresponding reduction be made in 45-B CIVIL BUILDINGS."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raja Ayyangar:—"I have been asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad to move this resolution No. I. This may be taken up along with resolution No. LIX standing in my name."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Resolutions Nos. L and LIX will be taken together."

Resolution No. LIX which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar was as follows:—

"LIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh be provided under the head 45-B for a contribution to be made to the Ramnad District Board for the completion of the new roads under construction and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raja Ayyangar:—"In both the resolutions the object is to have 1 lakh provided for the Ramnad District Board for the completion of the particular roads referred to in resolution No. L and generally for new roads under construction. This, My Lord, is a subject which in one form or other was brought up by me last year and there was a full discussion over it. I found in the reply made by the Honorable Member in charge in the other resolution that of the eight district boards which are helped by the 6 lakhs grant, four are really very poor and the other four were brought in under a questionable category. The question I asked last year in the Ramnad District Board, if not a poor board it is a board which is placed under the exceptional circumstances and which does not attach to the average of the rest of the Presidency in the matter of roads. I explained it by a 143 discussion last year and I would not repeat it here, I will only say that the average number of miles in that district as compared with the extent of village areas is much smaller than in other districts in the Presidency. The poorest district board has much more roads, though this district covers a much larger area and a much larger population and it contains in itself lot of sandy tracts. Among the districts we have the largest number of villages in this district, except the Agency tracts. We have got about 4,000 villages in the district. In spite of that the extent of roads is poor. I have explained why it is so, because when it was mixed up with Madras greater attention was paid to Madras which was the capital city and to the main roads. I do not want to repeat the arguments now. I have no doubt that the Honorable Member in charge who has been in that district knows that district is full of good roads and not be further told about the roads of that district. It is only recently that they have been trying to get communications connecting the main centres, telegraph centres. The two roads referred to there, the Paramagudi-Mudukalattur and the Ramnad-Kakkeral roads are very important roads. They are in forwarding parts, they have been commenced and they have not yet been finished. In these circumstances I thought it is 13 lakhs grant which was distributed that district board would have got enough, but when I saw the Draft Financial Statement I found that it only got about Rs. 10,000. When I made inquiries I found that they were asked to stop here and that they could spend within the year and apparently with the staff they had and with the difficulty of finding public and private in that area they said they could not spend more. Whether that

THE PRESIDENT 1919.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

may say that the whole matter has been explained in accordance with the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tappa Mavhayer, I think it will be pointed out that this year as proposed in resolution No. L and another with as proposed in resolution No. LIX for the next year. That is a board which deserves the greatest consideration at the hands of the Government. As I said last year, if only Year Rajagopala had to go through the hardest portion of it in Tirupattur and the whole difficulty would be solved. There are no proper roads. Mr. Mavhayer while he was there took it up in right earnest and tried to push it through. He was not able to get much money because in the scheme was not sufficient. Even in the matter of bank roads the Madras-Bombay road is the worst condition. If the Hon'ble Member says that only, he will probably find that for many years he will not think of that road. He will ask his knee to drive in Tirupattur from Madras. He will not see beyond as this road. If it is a motor-car it cannot travel more than three miles; if it is a bullock cart it will have to be changed every fourth mile. This is a board with which I hope the Hon'ble Member will sympathize and it deserves the consideration of the Government. It is a board at least up to 100 miles. It is only 500 miles for 4,000 villages. Till it is brought up to 100 miles of bank roads, bank board and district board roads, it is absolutely necessary that it should be taken in mind by the Government as an exceptional board which deserves exceptional treatment. I hope both the resolutions will be accepted and provision made not only this year but next year."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"The Hon'ble Member has not referred to his Resolution No. 10 for the construction of a bridge over the Kodavannar river."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I was dealing with L and LIX."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I thank you very much. The Hon'ble the Raj of Mysore's resolution really refers to the way in which we ought to distribute the 15 lakhs. I understand what the Hon'ble Member says. His complaint is also mostly on the ground that that distribution has not been equitable. I have already explained that matter and given the answers to each of the Hon'ble Members. When district boards have had a smaller share of that money that we would try to release the inequality as far as possible in distributing the remaining 15 lakhs. I like this year and 4 lakhs the next year. But we are not in a position to spend any more money. I consider the Government have given as much money as they could and it would not be possible to add an extra lakh as proposed by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Member has reminded me of what I would otherwise have been bound to say, namely, that we gave him one lakh for the very purpose which went into the accounts of the year 1917-18. Now we did that in view of the scarcity of the Revised Estimate Board in the matter of commutations. We have to be fair to all boards in this matter and I cannot amount the Government to advance to any position, but in the further distribution of the 15 lakhs I will try to make it as even as possible and I will take note of what has been already done in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Is the reply the same to Resolution No. LIX?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am satisfied with the answers. I do not press the resolution though I want to say, because the Hon'ble Member has not referred to it, that the exceptional needs of this district should also be taken into account. It is not merely a question of judging the proportion of the several districts. It has exceptional needs and they have to be met. I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION OF GRANTS TO THE DINDIGUL TALUK BOARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE KODAVANNAR

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR moved the following resolution:—

"**LL.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided for grants to the Dindigul Taluk Board through the Madras District Board for the construction of a bridge over the Kodavannar river and that the same be met from the provision for bridges and causeways or by a corresponding reduction under the head '43-B.'"

In doing so he said:—"This is a small matter. There is a provision for bridges, causeways and culverts. This Kodavannar river has to be bridged and it is one of the portions which connects the main portion of Dindigul taluk. I have been told that this bridge should be put up as early as possible. I dare say the Hon'ble Member was there in Dindigul some time back and he knows the needs of the place. I dare say the money I ask for will be provided if it can be done."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, the subject of this bridge for the Kodavannar river stands there. We have no information whether any sanctioned estimates are ready for this work and we have no information as to what the estimated cost is. We have no information what the district board or taluk board think of the

(Mr. Rajagopal Jekarier; Mr. Rama Appanar; [THE FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. M. Sankaranarayanan Iyer.]

root of this work. I think the proper thing is a cess like that is not to make a provision in the budget for a bridge for a river is agreed to the extent of which an arrangement is made by either the district board or the taluk board. If either the district board or taluk board takes it up and applies for a grant, we will apply our usual rules with regard to grants for the construction of bridges and culverts. In the absence of any information as to what the local bodies think of it, it is necessary that the Council should say that this money should be provided."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—The reference and plans are ready, but they have not been submitted. I do not think I can press this resolution at this stage."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS PROVISION FOR THE KODAIKANAL MUNICIPALITY FOR SCAVENGERS' HUTS AND FOR IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MARKETS AND ROADS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar moved the following resolution:—

"**LII.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided for the Kodaikanal municipality for—

(a) constructing additional huts for scavengers and improving the existing market,

(b) widening and improving the roads, and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B, and from the minor sanitary grants."

In doing so he said:—"This is another special case which I had to place before the Council last year and they made a grant of Rs. 10,000 for widening the roads. I am sorry to see that Your Excellency has not been there. It is one of the five places which deserve to be noticed. That place is suffering very much. Just at the stations we have this market and the neighbouring huts which present a sorry appearance and the roads are as small as possible. It is one of the worst places in the Presidency; some people would even put it above even Ootacamund, though others would put Ootacamund above Kodaikanal. Even the Maharaja of Mysore was there and he seemed to like that place. I had a personal interview with him. It deserves special treatment. We had that 100 lakhs have been provided as a special grant from 1913 for Ootacamund. We know the circumstances under which that has been sanctioned. This is another place where there were about 2,000 people and during the war conditions many more people were sent there last year. This is a station which deserves special treatment."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Sankaranarayanan Iyer:—"Kodaikanal?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"I only ask for Rs. 10,000 which may be given every year, Rs. 10,000 for the sanitary portion and Rs. 10,000 for roads till they are widened. I do not know if my Honourable Friend's interjection means that he is not quite of that opinion. I would join issue with him. He may be going to Ootacamund more often than to Kodaikanal. I go to Kodaikanal much more frequently than he. The Government will be the best judges in the matter. It is expending like anything. I do not know if the Honourable Member in charge knows that a lot of rates lands are being put to auction and they fetch a fair amount of money. All that will have to be kept in a sanitary condition. In these circumstances I do not suppose the Government will grudge this small amount to the municipality which is very poor. It has a very small population. There is a tickle about there in a neighbourhood and there is also the chattracherry, but during the summer season we find it overcrowded, and it is bound to get greater importance. For the health of the class of the people in the Presidency it is very necessary to maintain that station in a sanitary condition. There is a great road and it is bound to get into importance very soon. We had a contribution from the Government which gave us Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the roads. Unless this kind of help is given, and the whole thing is brought into a condition of a better sanitary condition, it will be in a very poor condition. Therefore I press this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member wants a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be given to the Kodaikanal municipality for three purposes, firstly for constructing additional huts for scavengers, secondly improving the existing market and thirdly widening and improving the roads. So far as the construction of additional huts for scavengers is concerned, an application for a grant of Rs. 5,000 has come from the municipality and that application will be considered along with applications from other local bodies when we distribute the 5 lakhs grant under the head 'Minor Sanitary Improvements'."

"In regard to the improvements to the market I would point out that the market is a work of a reconstructive nature, and the principle I brought in the notice of the Council yesterday would prohibit us from giving any grant to the municipal council for this purpose."

"In regard to roads I would remind the Council that last year in March we gave a special grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Kodaikanal municipality for improving the roads. It was a special grant. The Chairman in May 1918 wrote that the grant made by the Government of

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [THE PRESIDENT 1919.]

construction of bridges and culverts. I am aware that for some years Your Excellency's Government have been setting apart a certain sum of money for bridges and culverts. There is also an allotment of 2 lakhs for next year in the budget. I maintain, my Lord, that this amount is absolutely insufficient. Under the existing rules no grant is being made except for bridges or culverts or main communication which have to be constructed on a main thoroughfare or main road."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"Has the Honorable Member any objection for the statement that no grant is made except for the main roads?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister M. Ramaswami Rao:—"The bridges and culverts, prepared for grants, should be situated on trunk roads. My Lord, all that I can say is, on behalf of the Kolar Municipal Council I sent up an application for a grant of a sum of money for the construction of a bridge, about Rs. 15,000. Instead of having a trunk road we have a canal opening one portion of the town from another. I was informed by the Government that the grant was not admissible because this grant is intended for bridges and culverts proposed to be constructed on trunk roads. So there seems to be no doubt that in the state of things."

"My Lord, my difficulty is the defect is that canal and irrigation channels cut up the lines of communication between village and village and this grant is specially required if through communication between villages and villages is to be maintained. My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Janga Achariyar has already referred to the state of things in Tanjore, and I am glad to hear the report of the President of the District Board. As regards the districts which I represent, I can assure the Honorable Member that there is a great deal of need for bridges in the Kolar district and Bellary district. I have here a statement prepared by the District Board Engineer in one of these districts, which is a programme of necessary construction of bridges and culverts costing 25 lakhs. I take it also that the same state of things prevails in the district of the district. The President of the District Board writing to me a few days ago lays special stress on the difficulties felt on account of the want of bridges in these districts. I do not wish to make this debate more lengthy than it need be. I do not wish to raise the point as to whether the Public Works Department or the Irrigation Department should be set apart for the construction of bridges or whether a subsidy should be given for the purpose. It seems to me that the grant of three lakhs may be used as suggested here and as suggested in another resolution. This amount will be chiefly spent on the construction of necessary bridges. Finally I may say that in the district of Kolar, three villages situated on either side of the canal have been forward with a substantial contribution to the district board of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,000 for the construction of bridges across the canal. These were three applications; one of them has already been completed with and the bridge is under construction and I have no doubt whatever that this money will be very judiciously spent and the return would be increased comfort for the people living there."

"As regards the question whether this should be sanctioned, I am perfectly certain that the members of the district board would not receive of any interference with their liberty of action if it is sanctioned in the manner suggested in this resolution. If one lakh is given to all the district boards and they are informed that it should be spent on bridges, I rather think their feeling would be one of thankfulness that after all they have got some money for the construction of bridges. Therefore I can assure my Honorable Friend that we would not feel any question of conscience that we interfere by giving this grant of one lakh for the people. I may also assure my Honorable Friends who represent the delta lands that I do not ask this for the districts I represent. I ask it also for the Porcupur taluk and the Tanjore taluk. I hope that my Honorable Friend who wanted to stereotype the grant for places like Kodakal would join with me in stereotyping the grants for bridges in delta lands."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I have very little to say. We have not got the one lakh to give. As I have already said, we have gone as far as we can, and it will not be possible to give a lakh for this purpose. I do not want to revive the general question of converting it for bridges and culverts, but we have an allotment for bridges and culverts of Rs. 2 lakhs this year, that is only a provisional distribution. We are now bound to look into all applications that have come in, and select those that are most necessary. I only mention that, because it is well known that it is a provisional distribution. Whether or not district proposals will have to be put from that."

"The Council will be interested to learn that the Kolar district, my Honorable Friend's district, got out of the 15 lakhs 250 lakhs, that is nearly 2 lakhs. I am sure it will see it most profitably."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister M. Ramaswami Rao:—"Not for bridges."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"For communications which include bridges and culverts on main lines. If this is object for bridges and culverts on main lines, my Honorable Friend cannot say that we have not been liberal with him. So far as this thing is concerned, I must say I reduce what he has said about the cost of a number of culverts in that tract of country—Tamil and Madras. Unless you have them in a number of places, the communication is completely shut off. I think the proper thing will be for the district board to propose a scheme comprehensively and forward it and send it up to Government saying how it proposes to finance it. Then there is a chance of its being passed and the work being carried out during a series of years. That would be the suitable course for

7th February 1915.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Siva Rao.*)

the Honorable Member's district board. I myself had a talk with the District Board Engineer and saw a scheme which he put before me. It had better be elaborated and passed by the district board and sent up to us. Then it will be possible for us to examine it, and whatever orders are passed will be carried out over a number of years. I ask them to do that and I hope the Honorable Member will accept the suggestion and not press this upon the Government at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the Proctor, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KAMARA RAU:—“ Your Excellency, I beg to move—

‘LIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 2 lakhs be provided for grants to municipalities for the improvement of important roads and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.’

“It will be within the recollection of this Council that there are 26 lakhs provided for improvement of the roads which have been indicated with increased traffic in recent years as amongst the necessities on railway traffic, and there are a number of resolutions dealing with that subject. This is a grant constituted by the Government of India and we have just been informed that 13 lakhs has been already distributed and that it is proposed to distribute 7 lakhs in the course of this year and 6 lakhs in the course of next year. I do not wish on this occasion to raise the general question as to whether grants are or cannot be made to municipalities for improvement of roads. I think that as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Tammisetti has raised that point, that question may be reserved for a future occasion. I do not propose to make a debate on that question, because I am making a specific argument in view of special circumstances. I am quite sure that, so far as the general question is concerned, it can be argued with any amount of arguments and merits on both sides, but this is not the occasion when we need consider it from the financial point of view, whether grants can be made to municipalities or not. For the present I request your Excellency's Government to consider whether in a year wherein grants have been specially made up to 26 lakhs for the improvement of these roads on which traffic has increased in recent years in consequence of the introduction of railway traffic it ought to be withheld in the case of roads running through municipalities. So far, the grant has been distributed to district boards for the purpose of improving roads running through the district board areas; but when the same roads pass from the district board areas through municipal areas, they have also to be improved for the same reasons for which they have to be improved in the case of district board areas. Is there any principle of differentiation so far as district boards or municipalities are concerned? It strikes me that in a year when with the help of the Government of India it has been possible to allot 59 lakhs to improve such communications on which there has been pressure of traffic owing to introduction of railway traffic, municipalities also should be helped to a reasonable extent. There are several municipalities through which trunk roads pass. Owing to the increased cost of maintenance of these roads it is extremely difficult for these municipalities to maintain these roads in as efficient a condition as they ought to be maintained, and help is required because their resources are very limited. This point was raised in the Finance Committee and it was then stated that in the course of the distribution in 1923-24, this question would be specifically considered. The point was asked whether help could not be given for trunk roads passing through municipalities; and it was suggested that this point would be considered in the distribution of 1924-25. In framing this resolution I have suggested that the money may be taken from 45. Civil Works—Civil Buildings, because if the Government have sanctioned the money so far as district boards are concerned, I do not want to be a party to sitting short that provision. But all the more I wish to impress on the Council that when it has been possible to make an allotment for district boards, it is necessary to make an allotment for the improvement of similar roads in municipalities under the same circumstances and for the same reasons by which district boards are helped.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—“ I wish to say a few words, your Excellency. A reference was made to our municipality in the course of last year asking for our views as to whether or not it was desirable to effectively regulate trunk roads; and reference was also made to us as to whether we had any canals or culverts within the municipal limits which ought to be repaired. I don't say this reference went to all municipalities in the Presidency. We all said that it was quite necessary to keep the trunk roads in an efficient condition and we said that we could not afford to spend any money on these roads up to separating the canals, bridges and culverts over such roads in our present state of finance. When I looked at the Civil Financial Statement, I happened to find in the statement the distribution of 13 lakhs and it was stated that this distribution was to be made to the local boards. I at once drew the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that there was no reason to draw any needless distinction between municipalities and local boards in a matter like this. I want to stress the information of the Council that there are trunk roads within municipal limits as well. I may state that there are 3 miles of trunk roads in the Bellary municipality. There may be similar roads in other municipalities. If the benefit of these 59 lakhs in the current year and

(Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Rajagopal Acharya, [1st February 1919.
Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao])

15 lakhs in the coming year is not to be given to municipalities, up to a limit of 5 miles from the municipality the district board will repair these roads out of this grant of 15 lakhs; or 25 lakhs, and when it comes to municipal limits this road will not be repaired. Is there any reason why these roads should not be repaired within the municipal limits as well? I know some of the roads within municipal limits are in a hopeless condition. I do not think the principle suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Haseendrabha Rao will ever apply in a case like this, because the Government have decided upon a policy of leaving trunk roads in an official condition. Whether they are within the limits of taluk boards or district boards or municipal limits it matters very little. The Finance Committee have unanimously recommended that the claims of municipalities in this matter should be considered. I leave it to you, Haseendrabha's Government to consider whether or not in the coming year the claims of municipalities will not be considered. A reference might be sent to the municipalities to make any proposals in the matter, how many important trunk roads or highways they have within their limits and if so how much will be required and the distribution may be kept in abeyance until such information is forthcoming."

The Hon'ble Member Babalar P. Rajagopal Acharya:—"Your Honnour, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao told us that it was far from his wish that any general question of principle should be raised on this matter. But that is what he has said. His resolution says 'that a sum of 2 lakhs be provided for grants to municipalities for the improvement of important roads.'"

The Hon'ble Member Babalar M. Ramaswami Rao:—"Out of that grant."

The Hon'ble Member Babalar P. Rajagopal Acharya:—"I beg your pardon. It says 'that a sum of 2 lakhs be provided for grants to municipalities for the improvement of important roads and that corresponding reduction be made under the Civil Works—Civil Buildings.' So the question arises what our policy is regard to grants should be and whether grants could be made to municipalities for the maintenance of roads. I do not want to raise that question, but all that I can say is we cannot give the 2 lakhs. I feel bound to say that our policy is against our giving any grant for this particular purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao has anticipated much of what I had to say in his speech on a previous resolution. I must at once tell him that after a careful consideration of all the points I find that while the Government have been giving money to municipalities for other matters works, medical buildings, water-supply and drainage schemes, all sorts come under the head of 'aid to municipalities.' It is a matter for consideration whether we should now make a deliberate departure and remove the Government to this new course. The Council is already aware that I always as far as possible deprecate the earmarking of grants for specific purposes. If you want to give money to municipalities I would rather give it in aid of the general balance. I do not say that there have never been any grants to municipalities for roads; but in the grants made for a series of years we find that as the whole grants were not made for roads to municipalities unless they are heavily impregnated or there is a special subsidy such as recently happened in Karaul. The only exception is in the case of 50 municipalities where we have been subsidizing them substantially for the maintenance of roads. I would deprecate an extension of that principle to municipal municipalities. While I know that some of these roads passing through municipalities have suffered heavily and while it is open to the Government to take that into consideration in distributing that grant, I wish it to be distinctly understood that it does not commit us in any policy. Is any one I am not prepared to agree to a sum of 2 lakhs being set apart for this specific purpose. I therefore feel bound to oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Member Babalar M. Ramaswami Rao:—"I should just like to say a few words. Apparently my remarks on the previous resolution have caused some misapprehension. From the wording of the resolution I might perhaps draw the attention of the Honorable Members to the description of this grant given on page 65 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. It is described there 'distribution of the grant of 20 lakhs in 1918-19 to local boards for the improvement of the condition of important roads on which the traffic has increased in recent years as a consequence of the substitution of railway traffic.' My Honorable Friend has partially adopted this description in his resolution, because he says it is required 'for grants to municipalities for the improvement of important roads.' I do not think it was my Honorable Friend's intention that independently of the grant you should make a discrimination between important and non-important roads. What was really meant was that trunk roads passing through municipalities have equally suffered with trunk roads within the limits of district boards. I may perhaps draw attention to the proceedings of the Finance Committee where it was agreed that in the distribution of the 20 lakhs grant the question of giving a part of it for the repair of trunk roads in municipalities should be considered. The Honorable Member is probably aware that in framing resolutions we have also the Amended Draft Financial Statement before us and we have agreed to what has transpired in the Finance Committee. My Honorable Friend has not passed in this resolution the question of a general grant to municipalities but only to such trunk roads in municipal limits as have suffered in consequence of heavy traffic. Therefore there should be no misunderstanding that we are raising any large issue in the present case. What is wanted really is that a portion of this grant should be set apart for municipalities for the repair of trunk roads which have suffered equally with district board roads and that the municipalities should share it along with the district boards. We are

THE FEBRUARY 1949.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Subbarao Rao.)

NOT raising on the present occasion any question of setting apart any portion of the public moneys for the maintenance of roads. Both of my Honourable Friends have submitted that suggestion. The Honourable Member cannot oppose it so a ground which has been disallowed. He must proceed on the basis on which the Finance Committee proceeded in the discussion of this item. Therefore, my Lord, I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar that neither of my Honourable Friends who have spoken before me have any intention of raising the larger issue at this point of the year though they may do so later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I may recall the attention of the Council to the composition way in which these grants have been described in paragraph 135-A of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao drew the attention of the Council to the description given on page 63. The composition way in which it is described in paragraph 135 is 'grants to District Boards for improvement of important roads'—Rs. 20 lakhs in the revised estimate, 8 lakhs in the budget estimate. Adopting the same composition method I have framed this resolution; and I have made my intention perfectly clear that we need not discuss the general question. We can confine ourselves to the question whether in the case of trunk roads and through communications to municipalities some relief may not be given. Notwithstanding the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar has opposed this resolution, I feel there is something in his remarks which, if I am not mistaken, misleads me here but so far as municipalities are concerned, he will give more consideration to the question before finally disposing of it. He has assured this Council that he is himself aware that there are several main trunk roads passing through municipalities and that they have suffered largely on account of the restrictions on railway traffic."

"Secondly he said that though he objected to deviating from the principle of giving grants to municipalities for roads, he would rather think of giving relief to them in out of their bellies. That is another important fact which he stated. I believe he also said that in any case, he could not consent to a sum of 8 lakhs being provided. I do not wish to commit the Government to any further step before the final decision is arrived at, but I draw the attention of the Council that these three statements made it clear that in accordance with the statement in the proceedings of the Finance Committee the question as to whether relief should be given to municipalities in this important project is still under consideration. I believe—I do not say that he expressly stated it, but I believe—that we can reasonably expect him, to be in a position to find if not the full 8 lakhs at least 1 or 1½ lakhs to relieve the municipalities, though not technically for the improvement of important roads, at my rate to keep them in their general balance. I do not want to fight about words. I only want the Government to give relief to those municipalities which are handicapped in carrying on their administration, owing to this restriction on railway traffic. What name the Government may adopt I am not concerned with; but I want that some substantial relief may be given to them. I, therefore, hope that the Government would still see their way to help these municipalities for the purpose which I have stated. If not 8 lakhs, let it be 1 or 1½ lakhs. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar can throw any more light."

The Hon'ble DEPUTY SPEAKER P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"All the light I have I have shed. I have really nothing to add. So we may proceed to decide upon the thing."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT TO THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT BOARD FOR CONSTRUCTING BRIDGES OVER THE GURPUR AND THE PAVANGI

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMANATHA SWAMI:—"I beg to move:—"

"1. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 under 45-A be made as a grant to the South Kanara District Board in their budget for constructing the Gurpur and the Pavangi bridges in South Kanara and the said amount may be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-B."

"While each district through its representatives has been calling attention to its needs and setting forth its claims for a share in the distribution of the available funds, I am anxious that the claims of South Kanara should not go by default. I wish to say that in regard to bridges and culverts, South Kanara is in greater need of them than any other district. It was said that several lakhs were required for bridges and culverts in the taluka bounds of Gokarna, Kihna and some other districts. As a matter of fact many more bridges than those that are now in South Kanara are very badly required in that district. Honourable Members know that our district is in a part of the Presidency where for four months in the year there is very heavy rain—the heaviest in the Presidency. Owing to the heavy rainfall and the broken nature of the country, rivers and streams are innumerable, which on account of their rapid current in the monsoon and shallow breadth in the rest of the year are, instead of being any means of communication, themselves impede travelling even by roads by inundating them at every interval of a few miles, and necessitates here to be forced across them by means of jangars or wooden platforms on boards involving much expense and delay. One result of this is that the cost of transport of all agricultural material for the milk industry in Mangalore and other large towns in the district is very heavy. The principal industry in Mangalore is being handicapped of late. The supply of clay and fuel in the vicinity of Mangalore are being fast exhausted."

(*Mr. Sathya Bhut, Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Rajagopal [The President]; Mr. Subbaraj; the President; Mr. Rama Appangar.*)

and it will be a matter of life and death to this important industry whether transport of them will be into Mangalore from other places in the district can be made cheap and easy to enable it to hold its own in the market. To the coffee industry too it is of the utmost importance that the transport of coffee from the plantations in Mysore to the coast should be as cheap as possible. The construction of bridges over the many rivers of our district is therefore of the utmost importance. The District Board of South Kanara has been keeping this in view so far as its resources permitted. Some of the smaller streams have been bridged and the Government recently enabled the board to complete the Puar Mangalore bridge. The board is anxious if it can find the money to bridge the other streams particularly in the taluka entered by the railway. The Gungur bridge will be on the main trunk road from Mangalore to Mysore via Agumudi Ghod and it will give Kanara a trunk road whereon all the streams will have been bridged. On account of the numerous streams on the coast road from Mangalore northwards motor travelling or any kind of travelling cannot be thought of, but if the Gungur bridge is completed the administration will have a thorough motor road from Mangalore to any part of the district. I urge therefore that this bridge should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

"The other bridge referred to in the resolution is Parangi on the coast road from Mangalore to Udupi. It is the weakest of unbridged rivers there and may be undertaken first."

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring:—"Your Excellency, I would suggest that the only true and broad solution of the communication problem in South Kanara is that the local Government should press the Government of India at the Railway Board to extend the railway from Mangalore through Udupi to Buntar along the coast road. Merely to mend roads and bridges along that unworkable road is only paltrifying with the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut:—"The Gungur bridge is on the coast road."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Aiyangar:—"The other bridge is"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Aiyangar:—"Your Excellency this is the structure in regard to the two bridges. I did not gather whether any plans and estimates have been submitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut:—"My information is they have been submitted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Aiyangar:—"We have received an application for any grant from the district board for either bridge. What the district board could do is to send up the plans and estimates for consideration and then the question of a grant will be considered. We cannot decide it in advance. The Council is aware that we do give grants for bridges when estimates come, especially for large rivers we give a percentage of the cost, a subsidy. There is no reason to think that South Kanara will be treated differently, and not given such consideration as we are giving to a number of other places. If plans and estimates have been prepared, they should send them up for scrutiny with a statement as to how they propose to finance it. As the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has pointed out it is a matter for consideration in regard to the Gungur bridge whether not being on the coast it would be more important than one on the coast. Does the Honourable Member move the other resolution also with regard to both bridges?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut:—"I do not intend to move it because I understood some grant has been made."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Honourable gentleman withdraw resolution No. LVII?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sathya Bhut did not move the resolution No. LVIII of which, he had given notice and which was in the following terms:—

"LVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 10,000 be made under 45-A as a grant to the South Kanara District Board for putting up footbridges in the South Kanara District."

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR MAKING UP THE DEFICIT BALANCE OF THE UNLAMPATI TALUK BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar moved the following resolution:—

"LVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 16,270 be provided for making up the deficit balance of the Unlampati Taluk Board as recommended by the Bidra District Board and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B."

In doing so, he said:—"This taluk board has been for many years in an impoverished condition. It has been utilizing all the money it could get otherwise for keeping up its present

THE FEBRUARY 1919] (Mr. Rama Appanay; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. M. Ramasubbarao Rao.)

condition fairly all right. In fact Chikmagalur is a tract which I dare say the Honorable Member in charge knows. If he does not, I will describe it as a very almost arid tract of country which serves a very large area of Ballamund mainly and the area covered is about 2,000 square miles. The district board has tried to give subsidies to make up this deficit during the last 5 or 7 years but this could not be wiped off. The Government have been pleased to give grants in some where there is a deficit balance. In fact if it is once started with no balance it will be able to keep within bounds. The matter I mentioned is placed before the district board and it has also recommended it and the reasons are also given in detail. I only suggest that it may be considered as an exceptional case."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaswaraa Acharyar :—" I am most unwilling to raise general questions or questions of policy but they do come up and I do not see how we can ignore them. The Honorable Member proposes that we should now take upon ourselves the increasing of the budget of the taluk board. The principle is we do not deal directly with the taluk boards. The taluk boards are subordinate to the district boards and it is the district boards which should finance the budgets of the taluk boards. The district board is the proper authority to take note of the various real conditions of finance of taluk boards and to balance them and then whatever we could give we give to the district boards in out of their funds for that or that purpose. If we take it upon ourselves to say, 'here is the Chikmagalur Taluk Board which has closed with a deficit balance, we will give it Rs. 15,000; we take away the money for the district board to take an interest in the taluk board. This is really vision in principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" It is an application from the district board."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaswaraa Acharyar :—" Either it has asked or it has not. In no case can the district board be right in saying that it will shift the responsibility from its shoulders to the shoulders of the Government. If the finances of the district board are bad and they ask for money to finance their balance, that is a different matter. But when the district board asks us to meet the deficit of the Chikmagalur Taluk Board, while the district board has balance in its credit, I cannot understand it. I have nothing about the merits of the case. I know that the Chikmagalur Taluk Board is in a deficit; it may be for perfectly reasonable reasons. But I say it is wrong in principle to ask us to meet the deficit of a taluk board, and not that general I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" From what I could gather, Your Excellency, the letter of the district board is not before the Honorable Member or he has not read it. The district board has tried all it can and it explained that it cannot meet it out of its balance. What is the balance? The ordinary percentage available as balance. Probably the balance shows liabilities various kinds such as charitable endowments and it appears as there is a balance. The letter explains the matter fully and I dare say the Honorable Member in charge will say that it has been after considerable hesitation they have put forth this request. I think the matter deserves to be considered sympathetically."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RAMNAD HEADQUARTER HOSPITAL.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Sir Raja of Ramnad was as follows :—

'LX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be added to 45-B for the improvement of the Ramnad headquarter hospital, and a corresponding reduction be made under 33-E Miscellaneous (Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges).'

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" After this resolution was sent up the Finance Committee's report shows that it was promised to be provided for under 45. CH. WORKS."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon :—" No place and estimate have come; when they do come, we will find funds."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN THE GODAVARI DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramaswaraa Rao moved the following resolution :—

'LXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be provided in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 under 45. CIVIL WORKS to the Godavari District Board on works for the relief of distress in the upland taluks of the Godavari district and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS-CIVIL BUILDINGS.'

In doing so he said :—" The President of the district board Mr. Balingari Rao has, I believe, informed the Government about the state of things in the uplands of the Godavari district,

(Mr. N. Ramachandra Rao ; Sir Alexander Curlew ; [7TH FEBRUARY 1912.
the President.]

My Lord, he has written to me to say that the condition of things is not at all satisfactory. The season has failed and there is considerable distress and a grant may be made to the District board to start some works, such as the laying of roads, and to provide employment for those who cannot get any. This is a question of famine relief and as the request has come from the President of the district board, if any money can be passed to the district board, it can only be by way of a grant. If Your Excellency's Government have any other mode of relieving distress it will be equally satisfactory. All that is required is that some relief should be afforded in those agglades which are suffering on account of the failure of the season."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED A. CANNING :—"The question of relief in these taluks is under the consideration of the Collector, the Board of Revenue and the Government, and whatever funds are required to provide measures of relief will be found under SS. Famine Relief. It will not be done through the District board. We hope that the circumstances are not really quite so alarming as Mr. Pichayil Rao has said. I have had semi-official letters from the Collector forwarding reports from the Tahsildars, and the general aspect of it is that the view of the President of the District board is somewhat unnecessarily pessimistic. If any money were required, relief work will certainly be done and the money will be provided under SS. Famine Relief."

The Hon'ble Sir M. S. RAMASWAMI A. IYER :—"I do not wish to press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—"I assume the Council will meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow for the Agricultural Pests Bill. That will take till 1 or 2 p.m. and then we will adjourn till Monday and take up the City Municipal Bill, if that meets the convenience of the Council."

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th February 1912.

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1919-1920

CONTENTS

PART I	PAGE
BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1919-1920, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1918-1919 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1917-1918	(2)-(3)
 PART II	
MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINING THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRESENT DRAFT FOR 1919-1920	(5)-(12)
 PART III	
MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLANATORY OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE HEAD AND UNDER EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	
Introductory	(13)-(15)
I. & 2. LAND REVENUE	(15)-(17)
IV. & 5. STAMPS	(17)-(18)
V. & 7. SUGAR	(18)-(20)
VIII. & 10. HOUSE-TAX	(20)-(21)
IX. & 11. FOREST	(21)-(22)
X. & 12. RENTRECHARGE	(22)-(23)
1. RENTRECHARGE AND DEPRECIATION	(24)
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	(24)
XII. & 13. INTEREST	(25)
14. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	(25)
XVI. A. & 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	(25)-(28)
XVII. E. & 19-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS	(28)-(29)
XVIII. & 20. POLICE	(29)-(31)
XIX. & 21. POWER AND PROTECTOR	(31)
XX. A. & 22. EDUCATION	(31)-(32)
XX-A. & 24-A. MEDICAL	(32)-(33)
XX-B. & 24-B. SANITATION	(33)-(34)
25. PUBLIC WORKS	(34)
XXI. A. & 26-A. AGRICULTURE	(34)-(35)
XXII. A. & 26-B. MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES	(35)-(36)
XXIII. & 29. SUPERINTENDENCE	(36)
XXIII. & 30. SCIENTIFIC AND PROGRESS	(36)
XXV. & 32. MISCELLANEOUS	(37)-(38)
33. PUBLIC RELIEF	(38)
XXIX. & 42. IMMIGRATION—MARINE WORKS	(38)-(39)
XXX. & 43. MARINE WORKS AND NAVIGATION	(39)-(40)
XXXI. & 45. CIVIL WORKS	(40)-(41)
TRANSFERS BETWEEN INTERNAL AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS	(41)-(42)
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT	(42)-(43)
ANNEXURE I SHOWING CONTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT BY 1736 LAKHS IN 1919-1920 TO DISTRICT BOARDS IN ONE OF THEIR RESOLUTIONS	(43)
ANNEXURE II SHOWING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT OF 20 LAKHS IN 1919-1920 TO LOCAL BOARDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IMPERIAL ROADS	(43)
 PART IV	
MEMORANDUM DETAILING THE VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FIGURES IN THE DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND THOSE IN THE PRESENT AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT	(44)-(45)

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1918-1920,
and the Accounts

Head of Revenue.	Amount, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
1	2	3	4	5
	SAKES.	SAKES.	SAKES.	SAKES.
I. LAND REVENUE	297-45	305-23	291-54	305-17
IV. STAMPS	77-12	72-75	75-37	50-00
V. LICENS	301-74	308-14	292-16	329-06
VIII. EXCISE TAX	28-30	27-00	41-54	45-00
IX. FOREST	54-88	48-48	42-62	49-00
X. REGISTRATION	54-72	35-58	33-68	26-60
XII. INTEREST	4-57	5-00	4-75	5-24
XVI. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	19-84	18-79	20-13	19-61
B. Jails	7-79	8-58	9-93	7-89
XVII. POLICE	9-49	9-22	9-33	9-40
XVIII. POSTS AND MESSENGERS			9-31	9-11
XIX. EDUCATION	2-55	2-25	2-79	2-20
XX-A. MEDICAL	1-57	2-25	2-00	2-71
XX-B. SANITATION	4-5	1-4	4-7	1-5
XXI-A. ASSOCIATION	1-59	1-90	2-01	2-74
XXI-B. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	18-72	17-21	17-00	19-50
XXII. RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNATION.	1-55	1-20	2-01	1-67
XXIII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	1-59	1-25	1-15	2-12
XXV. MISCELLANEOUS	2-02	2-12	2-56	2-64
XXIX. EMIGRATION—MARINE WORKS—				
Dues Receipts	1-69	1-63	1-63	1-61
Portion of Land Revenue due to Immigration	54-26	51-63	52-23	53-61
XXX. MARINE WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers	2-5	2-2	2-2	2-5
" of Public Works Officers	2-93	2-50	2-73	2-90
XXXI. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	4-2	4-10	4-4	4-6
" of Public Works Officers	4-41	4-29	4-31	4-25
Total Receipts	617-85	614-53	601-14	668-45
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	+ 16-78	+ 21-11	+ 20-53	+ 21-12
Total	634-63	635-64	621-77	689-57
Opening Balance	112-58	193-37	201-68	209-19
Grand Total	646-48	1,439-01	1,024-65	1,087-77

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(3)

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1919-1920 for 1917-1918.

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. REVENUE AND DEBENTURES	201	265	276	318
2. ARREARAGES AND COMPROMISES	278	205	302	304
3. LAND REVENUE	174 61	122 45	129 54	121 24
6. STAMPS	244	226	203	221
7. LICENS	402	421	10 40	11 26
10. INCOME-TAX	31	34	40	55
11. SALT	30 33	30 17	31 30	37 28
12. CONTRIBUTION	12 60	14 61	13 07	14 38
13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT	2 60	2 53	3 64	4 69
14. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	18 63	15 05	14 05	17 09
15. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	25 12	20 48	20 70	26 74
B. Jails	10 70	10 00	10 50	10 50
16. POLICE	137 08	129 73	129 46	128 81
17. POSTS AND MESSENGERS	51	48	40	45
18. EDUCATION	84 35	112 00	100 77	105 08
19-A. MEDICAL	31 75	28 84	23 45	26 57
19-B. SANITATION	10 42	14 28	14 70	20 28
19. POLITICAL	39	79	81	65
20-A. AGRICULTURE	10 37	10 68	15 65	20 97
20-B. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS	10 75	17 77	17 00	26 02
21. DEPARTMENTAL ALLOWANCES AND FEES	35 33	30 05	30 00	37 48
22. ENTERTAINMENT AND PRIZES	14 43	14 68	14 15	14 31
23. MISCELLANEOUS	5 53	11 81	6 75	20 00
24. FAMINE RELIEF .. ..	..	..	1 9	25
25. EMERGENCY—MAJOR WORKS—				
Working Expenses	11 00	11 50	9 45	8 85
Interest on Debt	15 41	14 79	15 56	15 99
26. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Offices	7 66	8 75	7 25	9 09
.. .. of Public Works Offices	20 04	20 50	20 00	20 34
27. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Offices	28 82	27 05	40 19	36 04
.. .. of Public Works Offices	51 68	20 55	20 05	44 47
Total Expenditure	705 80	822 15	855 65	944 58
Closing Balance	201 65	190 91	200 48	159 19
Grand Total	504 15	1,013 06	1,056 13	1,103 77
Surplus	45 10	2 34	2 01	..
Deficit .. ..	..	..	..	74 00

3rd February 1919.

G. G. TODDINGTON,
Acting Chief Secretary

PART II

Memorandum by the Finance Member.

General Financial Situation.

Before referring to the financial situation of the Province, as exhibited in the budget figures for the current and the ensuing years, I desire to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the changes in the Financial Rules which, with the sanction of the Government of India, has lately been introduced. Under Rule 10 of the Financial Rules, as it formerly was, three preliminary versions or issues of the Financial Statement were prepared and were usually supplied to the Council before it became merged in the budget. The first was called the Draft Financial Statement and was circulated to Honourable Members early in February. The second was called the Amended Draft Financial Statement and was supplied to Honourable Members in the first week of March. Finally, there was a third edition known as the Revised Financial Statement which was issued to Honourable Members in the second week in March and which was discussed at a meeting of the Council not later than the 15th of March. By that date the orders of the Government of India upon the second edition of the budget had been received, the Government of India's own budget was complete and had generally been presented to the Imperial Legislative Council, and it was already too late, except at the cost of great inconvenience, to make any changes in the budget estimates for the ensuing year. The result of this was that except on one occasion, as such changes have been carried out during recent years, and the Legislative Council, although it was intended to discuss the Financial Statement with a view to making any amendments deemed desirable, was practically presented with the final figures which could only be altered with great inconvenience. With a view to remove this anomaly in the Financial Rules, the Government addressed the Government of India last year and proposed that, instead of the latest preliminary issue of the Financial Statement being presented to the Legislative Council on a date not later than the 15th of March, it should in future be presented on a date not later than the 5th of February. This latest preliminary edition of the Financial Statement is now to be called the Amended Draft Financial Statement. The Revised Financial Statement is thus no longer necessary and there will in future be only two preliminary editions or issues of the Financial Statement, viz., the Draft Financial Statement, which is circulated to the Council in the last week of January, and the Amended Draft Financial Statement, which is presented to the Council on the 5th of February, copies being supplied to Honourable Members on the preceding day. The Government hope that these amendments of the rules will be welcomed by the Council as affording it a better opportunity for discussing the figures of the budget estimates before they have taken such final shape as to render it very difficult to alter them.

2. I now turn to the general financial position of the Presidency in the current and ensuing financial years so far as it is at present ascertained. The following figures give a general view of the position:—

	Budget estimates, 1914-1915.	Revised estimates, 1915-1916.	Budget estimates, 1916-1917.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	125.57	231.05	203.12
Receipts	843.44	827.77	864.38
Expenditure	843.10	826.55	858.58
Surplus or deficit	+ 3.54	+ 2.11	74.00
Closing balance	129.91	233.16	277.12

Two features presented by these figures are likely to attract attention. In the first place, the growth of revenue, which has been so marked a feature of recent years, has continued during the current year in spite of the facts that the south-west rains which are due in this Presidency in June were markedly deficient over a very large area and that the north-west monsoon was more than a month behind time and

was excessive in some areas and deficient in others. The unfavourable season has resulted in diminished receipts under Land Revenue of 25½ lakhs of which the Provincial share is 12½ lakhs. But this loss has been more than made good by increases under other heads, notably Excise and Income-tax. The great rise in grain prices which has marked recent years in India has given the agriculturist a larger price for his crop and has enabled him to pay higher wages to his labourers. While these persons whose incomes are fixed and who have been unable to add to their resources are greatly prejudiced by the rise of prices, the agricultural producer has often benefited and the wage-earning classes have secured higher wages, without which indeed they could not have borne the high prices of foodstuffs which have prevailed. It may well be assumed that both these causes have contributed to swell the receipts from various sources of revenue, especially Excise which, as we shall see below, has yielded a much larger sum than in previous years although the actual consumption of liquor has remained practically stationary or has decreased.

3. The other main feature which will strike the observer of the figures given in paragraph 2 relates to the opening and closing balances of the year. Honorable Members will observe that at the end of the year 1917-1918 the closing balance amounted to 201.08 lakhs. In the year 1918-1919, in spite of the fact that the Provincial expenditure has increased by 14½ lakhs over and above the budget estimate of the year, the closing balance is expected to be still higher than that of the year 1917-1918 and to reach the very high figure of 293.18 lakhs. Under the orders of the Government of India, Local Governments were hitherto precluded from budgeting for expenditure within the year in excess of the resources of that year, but in view of the creation of liabilities and of the very large Provincial balances which have accumulated, the Government applied to the Government of India to permit a draft on balances to be made in the year which will now shortly commence and it will be seen that, according to the estimates which are now presented to the Council, no less than 74 lakhs are proposed to be spent in the year 1918-1919 in excess of the receipts of that year. This large excess expenditure over receipts will be met from balances and will reduce the balance at credit of this Presidency from 263.13 lakhs to 189.19 lakhs. The concern is which this extra expenditure is going to be employed will appear later in the statement, but it may be stated in passing that it is to be used for three main objects—first the grant of more liberal war allowances to Government servants on pay of Rs. 50 and under in order to relieve them to some extent from the hardship caused by the increased price of the necessaries of life. This amounts for an additional expenditure of 37 lakhs. Secondly, it is proposed to make a special grant of 20 lakhs to local bodies in the current year and 4 lakhs in the coming year in order to enable them to execute special repairs to the trunk roads upon which the restriction of railway traffic due to the war has thrown an exceptional burden. In the third place, a large additional provision has been made for expenditure on education, the budget for the coming year for this object being 15 lakhs more than that for the current year.

4. In Part III of this Financial Statement will be found the usual memorandum prepared by the Chief Secretary explaining in detail the estimates of revenue and expenditure under each major head. I shall therefore confine myself to the more important variations in the figures, dealing first with the revised estimate of the current year and next with the budget for the ensuing year.

Revised Estimate, 1918-1919.

5. The broad results of the figures in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget are as follows:—

	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget, 1918-1919.	Revised, 1918-1919.	Difference.
	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.
Opening balance	150.22	199.87	201.08	+ 7.91
Receipts	824.28	842.44	837.77	+ 22.23
Expenditure	345.63	362.19	360.40	+ 18.96
Surplus	467.0	339.12	211.11	+ 128.01
Closing balance	291.08	199.87	293.18	+ 9.23

(6) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

6. *Revised Estimates—Receipts.*—The table below exhibits the figures for receipts relating to the budget and revised estimates for the current year:—

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1917-1918.	Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Variance of revised from budget (Excess or deficit) in lakhs of rupees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. LAND REVENUE (PUNJAB) AND XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO INDIA.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
IV. STAMPS	551.63	547.58	544.77	- 3.15
V. ENDS	17.32	16.75	16.87	+ 0.08
VI. INCOME-TAX	281.78	289.14	289.14	+ 0.00
VII. FORT	20.35	20.50	20.50	+ 0.00
VIII. POST	54.55	49.45	47.63	- 1.82
IX. REGISTRATION	24.72	25.50	25.50	+ 0.00
X. LIT. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS	7.35	6.19	6.94	+ 0.82
XXII. B. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	10.72	17.21	17.68	+ 0.07
XXIII. HEALTH	43.94	44.95	45.01	+ 0.03
TOTAL	817.65	824.03	821.44	+ 2.11
TRANSFERS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL	10.75	21.41	26.33	+ 5.23
TOTAL RECEIPTS	828.40	845.44	847.77	+ 12.81

7. It will be seen that the main increases of revenue occur under Excise, Income-tax and Jails. The increase under Jails has resulted from the large demands by the Military Department for fuel manufactures, while that under Income-tax is due to the collection of large outstanding arrears of the past year. As to the Excise revenue which has added most to the resources of the year. While the budget estimate of 1918-1919 was under consideration, it was decided to introduce some considerable enhancements of the duties on liquor, details of which are given in paragraph 15 of the Chief Secretary's memorandum. These enhancements followed on previous drastic increases in taxation and the results of this policy will be seen in the following table:—

Years.	Fiscal Year.			Country spirit and toddy.	Totals.	Total revenue.
	Wares.	Alcohol.	Beer.	Country spirit and toddy.	Alcohol.	Beer.
1912-1913	Not available.			1,778,075	111,280,181	3,31,06,051
1913-1914	22,505	102,364	603,751	1,702,032	112,841,489	3,40,14,073
1914-1915	42,254	215,993	1,10,610	1,705,549	107,280,584	3,09,18,734
1915-1916	24,804	173,781	845,861	1,691,473	104,842,557	3,54,18,758
1916-1917	22,040	143,085	102,413	1,644,463	105,936,414	3,74,04,608
1917-1918	25,000	154,000	815,937	1,648,448	111,000,719	4,03,52,000
1918-1919 (revised)	Not available.			1,662,000	102,800,000	4,32,32,000

It will be seen that, while consumption has been reduced since 1915-1916 by 100,000 proof-gallons of country spirits and by 6,000,000 gallons of toddy, the revenue has increased in the same period by 87 lakhs. Thus for a period of six or, if 1912-1913 is taken into account, of seven years, the shikri administration has succeeded in curbing and to some extent reducing the consumption of country spirits and toddy while adding greatly to the resources of the Presidency. The extent to which the taxation of alcoholic liquor and drugs has been enhanced of late years will be clear from the statement given below. No reasonable person will believe that if these enhancements of taxation had not been imposed the consumption would not have correspondingly increased instead of being kept stationary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(7)

Country opium.	Tons (average).		Opium.		Opium.		
	Per year for an average season.	Per cent above 1913-14.	Per year.	Per cent.	Per year.	Per cent.	
1914-15 ...	4 6	1896-97 ...	2 4	1919-20 ...	4 0	1906-07 ...	12 8
1915-16 ...	5 0	1906-07 ...	3 0	1916-17 ...	5 0	1906-10 ...	15 8
				1917-18 ...	7 8	1910-11 ...	20 8
1919-20 ...	5 10	1908-10 ...	3 0	1914-15 ...	19 8	1912-13 ...	25 8
1911-12 ...	6 4	1910-11 ...	3 12	1915-16 ...	12 8	1913-14 ...	30 8
1912-13 ...	6 14	1913-14 ...	8 8	1916-17 ...	15 0	1918-19 ...	32 8
1913-14 ...	7 8			1918-19 ...	17 8	1919-20 ...	37 0

8. The increases that contributed by *Kamra*, *Intense-tax*, *Jails* and other heads have been a good deal cut down by decrease under *Land Revenue*, *Forest* and *Stamps*. The receipts from *Land Revenue* must always be dependent on the character of the season, and defective or untimely or even excess rains may at any time upset the forecast. The only course open is to budget on the assumption of a normal season as was done for 1918-1919. The short collection of nearly 12-75 lakhs is due to the reticence and suspensions caused by the bad season which we are at present suffering from. Under *Forest*, the failure to realize the revenue expected is due mainly to an arrangement entered into with the *Mafias* Board by which they have assumed complete control over the sale of timber in return for an annual payment of an amount equal to the average of the pre-war receipts from the lease of such materials. This arrangement was not entered into until after the budget of the year had been framed. Its effect is to deprive Provincial revenues of some of the benefits they had previously derived from the enhanced prices due to the war. The Government did not feel justified in desiring to continue to profit from the inflated rates due to this cause. The fluctuations under *Stamps* and other heads hardly call for remark here.

9. *Revised Estimates—Expenditure*.—The statement below gives the details for the more important heads of expenditure in the current year:—

Head of Expenditure.	1913-1914.		Budget estimate, 1919-1920.		Revised estimate, 1919-1920.		Variation between budget and revised estimate (1919-1920).
	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	
3. LAND REVENUE	148,88	148,88	148,88	148,88	148,88	148,88	—
11. Forest	124,61	127,03	127,03	127,03	127,03	127,03	+ 1,67
12. Revenue	32,50	30,17	30,17	30,17	30,17	30,17	+ 1,33
13. Revenue	19,40	19,40	19,40	19,40	19,40	19,40	+ 1,94
14. General Administration	10,05	15,05	15,05	15,05	15,05	15,05	+ 4,99
15. A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	22,15	22,15	22,15	22,15	22,15	22,15	+ 3,7
16. B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS	26,79	16,03	16,03	16,03	16,03	16,03	+ 4,93
17. POLICE	117,85	117,85	117,85	117,85	117,85	117,85	—
18. Revenue	14,55	11,90	11,90	11,90	11,90	11,90	+ 2,65
19. A. MEDICAL	32,78	32,78	32,78	32,78	32,78	32,78	—
20. B. SANITATION	16,11	14,03	14,03	14,03	14,03	14,03	+ 2,08
21. A. SANITATION	32,87	12,03	12,03	12,03	12,03	12,03	+ 2,00
22. B. SANITATION AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT	12,75	17,77	17,77	17,77	17,77	17,77	—
23. ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES, ETC.	35,73	35,65	35,65	35,65	35,65	35,65	+ 8,3
24. STATIONERY AND POSTAGE	14,49	14,63	14,63	14,63	14,63	14,63	+ 1,47
25. MISCELLANEOUS	2,83	12,81	12,81	12,81	12,81	12,81	+ 8,98
26. REVENUE—MAJOR WORKS—WORKS, REVENUE	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	—
27. REVENUE—MAJOR WORKS—INTEREST ON DEBT	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	17,47	+ 7,7
28. MAJOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS	7,69	8,75	8,75	8,75	8,75	8,75	+ 1,06
29. MAJOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—FISHERIES OFFICERS	31,85	32,59	32,59	32,59	32,59	32,59	+ 7,74
30. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL OFFICERS	28,11	27,81	27,81	27,81	27,81	27,81	+ 2,34
31. CIVIL WORKS—FISHERY WORKS OFFICERS	21,83	22,25	22,25	22,25	22,25	22,25	+ 4,42
32. CIVIL WORKS	22,20	22,84	22,84	22,84	22,84	22,84	+ 6,64
OTHER HEADS	750,40	842,10	842,10	842,10	842,10	842,10	+ 12,70

10. These figures show that we expect to spend in the year 1919-1920 some 18½ lakhs more than was budgeted for. Two main causes contribute to this result. One is the grant of the war allowances to Government servants on pay of Rs. 50 and under. This is expected to cost about 15 lakhs in the present year, and as already stated 37 lakhs next year, but I do not think that any Member of the Council will grudge this assistance to the poorer servants of Government whose incomes are fixed and who have therefore suffered severely from the high prices of the necessities of life. It is distributed under practically all heads. The other main cause is the distribution among district boards of a special contribution of 20 lakhs to enable them to carry out special repairs to certain trunk roads which were beset with heavy traffic as a result of the restrictions on railway traffic and also for the construction of bridges and runways on some of the more important roads. The Government of India were asked to make a special contribution from Imperial funds for this purpose, but were unable to give a reply more favourable than that we were at liberty to draw on our balance, if necessary, which has been done.

The reduction under Miscellaneous is of course due to the provision made under this head for unforeseen expenditures having been reappropriated during the course of the year. I do not think it is necessary to give further explanation of the changes under other heads, as they are dealt with in the Chief Secretary's Memorandum.

Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.

11. *Budget Estimate—Receipts.*—I turn now to the estimates for the coming year, the main outline of which has already been given in paragraph 2. The chief features of the budget proposals under receipts are summarized in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	Receipts, 1919-1920.		Difference.
	(A)	(B)	(C)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. LAND REVENUE and XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE due to BARRAGES	364.77	368.78	+ 4.01
IV. STAMPS	78.97	80.00	+ 1.03
V. EXCISE	128.16	129.68	+ 2.90
VIII. SUGARCANE	40.65	45.00	+ 4.35
IX. FOREST	42.63	49.84	+ 6.73
X. REGISTRATION	55.60	55.58	- .02
XXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	11.68	13.66	+ 1.98
OTHER HEADS	50.53	50.18	- .35
TOTAL	830.14	868.60	+ 38.46
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVISIONAL	26.03	22.12	- 3.91
TOTAL RECEIPTS	857.77	894.38	+ 36.61

12. Assuming, as we must do, that the general conditions of the coming year will be normal, we take credit for the normal revenue, including the recovery of suspended loans and the introduction of resettlement rates in certain portions of South Arcot and Madurai. The estimates under Excise have been framed on a conservative basis. It may be argued that with both wages and the prices of agricultural produce as high as they are now we ought to have assumed a larger growth of revenues under this head and the point is certainly arguable. But in view of the very large expansion during the current year it seemed safer to adopt an attitude of caution. Other variations are explained in the Chief Secretary's Memorandum.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(2)

13. *Budget estimate—Expenditure.*—The budgeted expenditure under the main heads is compared in the following table with that of 1918-1919:—

Head of expenditure	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Difference.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. LAKS BAKERS	122 50	124 24	+ 1 74
B. ROBERT	31 50	37 25	+ 5 75
C. ROBERT	15 47	16 00	+ 1 13
D. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	16 25	17 09	+ 74
E. A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	89 70	90 78	+ 1 08
F. B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS	22 56	18 22	— 4 34
G. POLICE	120 86	128 51	+ 7 65
H. EDUCATION	864 77	128 98	+ 22 21
I. A. MEDICAL	25 85	26 57	+ 7 22
J. B. MEDICAL	14 70	22 25	+ 7 55
K. C. MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	16 55	20 37	+ 3 82
L. SANITARIAN AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS	17 84	20 93	+ 3 09
M. SANITARIAN AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS	25 91	27 00	+ 1 09
N. MISCELLANEOUS	14 16	14 44	+ 28
O. INSURANCE—MARINE WORKS—	9 25	28 94	+ 19 69
WORKING EXPENSES	9 84	9 82	— 2 2
INSURANCE ON REEF	10 58	15 44	+ 4 86
P. MOON WORKS AND NAVIGATION—			
CIVIL OFFICERS	7 58	8 69	+ 1 11
PORTAL WORKS OFFICERS	27 94	26 50	— 1 44
Q. CIVIL WORKS—			
CIVIL OFFICERS	46 19	26 24	— 19 95
PORTAL WORKS OFFICERS	24 24	28 87	+ 4 63
OTHER HEADS	25 44	26 15	+ 71
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	350 45	508 58	+ 158 13

14. A glance at the statement above will show that the budget provides for a considerable increase in expenditure under almost all heads. The only substantial decrease shown—that appearing under CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL OFFICERS—is apparent rather than real, since the figure of the revised estimate is swelled by the grant of 20 lakhs referred to in paragraph 1.

As already explained, one of the main causes contributing to the increase is the grant of new allowances to lower paid subordinates.

I will touch briefly upon the main heads of interest below.

15. The most important item is Education which shows an increase of 19 21 lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year, while as compared with the budget estimate for 1913-1919 the increase is 16 lakhs. The chief items contributing to the latter sum are—

	LAKHS.
(a) Grant for University buildings	1 00
(b) Government Schools—General—Scholarships to local bodies, mainly for opening new elementary schools	4 00
(c) Government Schools—General—Scholarships to local bodies—Elementary and Secondary schools (buildings and equipment)	4 48
(d) Government Schools—Special—Institute of Commerce, Madras, (32), agricultural middle schools (25), opening three additional elementary training schools (25)	1 23
(e) Grants-in-aid	2 32

16. The following statement shows the expenditure on education including industries, incurred in recent years from all public sources, i.e., Imperial, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. It includes both recurring and non-recurring charges

(10) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

but does not include expenditure on educational buildings incurred by local boards and municipalities from their own funds. It will be observed that the provision for Education from Provincial and Imperial revenues has grown since 1911-1912 from 48.96 lakhs to 141.45 lakhs, or by 190 per cent. in eight years. The provision from Local and Municipal funds has increased from 15.30 lakhs to 27.97 lakhs, or by 85 per cent.

Year	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
1911-1912	48.96	45.51	13.83	4.97	113.26
1912-1913	59.77	54.93	11.84	4.53	131.07
1913-1914	70.68	61.75	11.84	9.17	153.44
1914-1915	82.52	66.58	12.41	5.83	167.34
1915-1916	92.68	70.08	12.41	6.15	181.32
1916-1917	102.68	78.90	14.06	5.85	199.49
1917-1918	112.68	82.44	15.07	7.10	217.29
1918-1919 (Revised)	122.68	88.22	15.83	7.20	233.93
1919-1920 (Budget)	132.68	107.78	20.24	7.22	268.92

17. The next statement shows how much of the above expenditure was incurred on elementary education alone. This also includes both recurring and non-recurring charges, but excludes expenditure on educational buildings incurred by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
1911-1912	3.25	27.62	5.11	2.09	38.07
1912-1913	4.05	30.72	5.72	2.58	43.07
1913-1914	5.56	36.37	6.64	2.97	51.54
1914-1915	6.25	38.01	6.51	2.96	53.73
1915-1916	7.24	38.30	6.81	2.24	54.59
1916-1917	8.58	42.05	6.65	3.39	60.67
1917-1918 (Actuals)	10.81	47.46	10.85	3.27	72.39
1918-1919 (Budget)	11.68	52.18	11.47	3.60	78.93
1919-1920 (Revised)	12.92	54.87	12.55	3.65	84.99
1919-1920 (Budget)	13.23	57.92	14.03	4.14	90.32

18. The other heads which show large increases are Police (+ 12.85), Civil Works—Public Works Department (+ 15.62), Miscellaneous (+ 10.75), Medical (+ 10.62), Courts of Law (+ 9.66) and Sanitation (+ 7.65). The increase under Police, apart from war allowances, is due to additional provision having been made under the money head District Executive Force for salaries, travelling allowances and supplies and services in order to bring the force up to its sanctioned strength. The creation of hospitals and the approaching return of wounded conditions has enabled us to provide for a larger number of works under Public Works Department, works connected with Education and Medical Relief taking the largest share. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to the inclusion of a reserve for unforeseen

expenditure. Under the major head 24-A, Madras, which shows an increase of 10.62 lakhs, the chief item relates to the transfer of headquarter hospitals to Government. This has resulted not only in Provincial funds having to provide the amounts (or two-thirds of them) hitherto provided by local bodies but also in considerable increases in expenditure due to the improvements which were so urgently needed in these institutions and which it was the object of the transfer to supply. Under Grants of Law, apart from war allowances, the principal items relating to an increase are a permanent increase in the number of civil courts and the revision of the pay of the clerical establishments in judicial courts. The increase under Sanitation is due to enhanced allotments for water-supply and drainage schemes, which include a grant of \$ 50 to the Madras Corporation on this account.

Other comparatively minor increases occur under Forest, on account of communications, buildings and establishment, under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments to enhance provision for soap-making experiments, Sericulture and cinchona plantations and under Agriculture, due chiefly to provision for several experimental and developmental schemes.

19. Grants to local bodies.—As grants to local bodies are shown under several major heads, it will, I think, be convenient if I bring these together in the following statement. The figures do not include the grants to the Madras Corporation and the Madras Port Trust.

Year	Education including grants for buildings	Water- supply and drainage schemes	Minor establishments	Hospitals and other medical buildings	In aid of the revenue of district boards and local bodies	Miscellaneous projects	Total
	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.
1905-1906	2.05	0.07	0.20	0.5	1.90	3.40	27.08
1906-1916	2.45	0.22	0.25	0.1	14.23	2.72	22.91
1916-1917	2.13	1.25	7.21	90	15.10	0.23	29.23
1917-1918	4.41	3.61	11.64	8.28	19.35	4.42	47.68
1918-1919	14.90	0.40	33.61	2.12	31.91	4.05	79.93
1919-1920	35.08	0.91	21.84	9.53	25.72	5.18	109.72
1904-1919	55.64	5.80	35.79	7.77	29.72	8.04	109.99
1905-1916	17.58	2.89	9.15	0.5	19.63	0.59	41.97
1906-1917	15.58	7.07	5.15	0.1	12.33	0.52	32.65
1907-1918	27.48	3.95	5.88	2.74	20.23	3.65	72.45
1908-1919 (Budget)	27.39	3.24	5.66	1.85	33.63	3.57	66.18
1908-1919 (Revised)	32.59		5.67	2.15	44.70	5.84	84.92
1909-1920 (Budget)	41.12	5.09	5.69	3.00	35.28	7.48	92.67

(a) The sum of 0.67 lakhs is made up of 0.22 lakhs for new local high and middle schools, etc., and 0.45 lakhs from the Imperial recurring grant of 0.5 lakhs distributed after the Budget was passed.

Taking the budget figure for 1919-1920, viz., 92.67 lakhs, the recurring portion amounts to 84.28 lakhs which includes 18.80 lakhs given by the Government of India.

20. The following statement shows the amount of unexpended balances from Provincial grants remaining with local bodies on the 1st October 1918:—

	Amount of unexpended balances
	LAHRS.
(1) Grants for roads and bridges	19.37
(2) Grants for medical buildings	3.79
(3) Grants for other sanitary works	31.49
(4) Grants for educational objects	19.60
(5) Grants for water-supply and drainage schemes	4.7
Total	69.18

Balances.

21. The non-recurring grants given by the Government of India for specific objects of expenditure since the year 1910-1911 amount to about 180 lakhs. At the end of the current year 1918-1919 the unexpended balance of these special grants will be 16.41 lakhs. The amount which will be spent in 1919-1920 and the balance expected to remain at the end of that year are given below :—

Object of grant	Balance on 31st March 1919.	Expenditure in 1919-1920.	Balance on 31st March 1920.
Education	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Technical education	10.00	4.64	5.36
Technical education	75	50	25
Agricultural education	8.00	1.50	6.50
Buildings required under the district co-operation	1.88	0.00	1.79
Total ..	19.63	6.64	12.99

Our total balance at the end of 1919-1920 will be 129.19 lakhs, but 9.80 lakhs of this will consist of the balances of special Imperial grants as shown above so that our Provincial balance proper as the 31st March 1920 will be 119.39 lakhs as against the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs.

It may be contended that a budget which has the effect of reducing the Provincial balance from 195 lakhs to 129 lakhs and which involves a Provincial expenditure of 55.81 lakhs, by far the highest on record, is open to the charge of extravagance. It should, however, be remembered that with the restoration of peace conditions and with a normal rainfall, such as we hope the next seasons will enjoy, the present high prices of the necessities of life may be expected to fall and the temporary war-alleviations to low-paid Government servants can then be withdrawn, while the special grant of 6 lakhs to District Boards for trunk roads as well as the whole of the 22 lakhs of grants to local bodies for other purposes are not necessarily recurring and could be omitted in future years. These sums almost equal to the whole of the draft on balances is proposed to be devoted to objects which will set cement future fragments of the budget to permanent unity. On the other hand the large Provincial balance which had accumulated during the war has been paid for by the taxpayer in the Presidency and it seemed better to distribute some of it for his benefit than to hoard it for an uncertain future.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee.

22. Following the usual practice, I append a list of the recommendations made by the Finance Committee and accepted. The discussions of the Committee covered a very wide field and were, it may be hoped, of advantage to the non-official members of the Committee in furnishing them with information as to the progress of schemes in which they were interested and in enabling them to bring forward points to which they attached importance. Even where the suggestions of individual members of the Committee could not from one cause or another be at once adopted they were often of use in drawing attention to the subjects dealt with.

Source and	Nature of item.	Amount.
(1) D.E. Education—Government Schools, General—Permanents in support of local board and municipal schools	Grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings.	Lakhs. 3.85
(2) D.	Grants to local bodies for secondary school buildings, including buildings in connection with the programme for increasing the number of secondary schools.	2.50
(3) D.	Grants for the equipment of secondary schools under public management.	1.00

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(13)

Serial List.	Particulars of Items.	Amount. LAKHS.
(4) 22-G. Education— Grants-in-aid.	Grants for the equipment of aided secondary schools	1.99
(5) 22. Education	For playgrounds	50
(6) 24-A. Medical	Medical inspection of schools (05 already extended, raised to 14).	96
(7) 24-B. Sanitation	Grants to local bodies for medical buildings ..	3.00
(8) .. Do.	Do. minor sanitary works.	3.48
(9) 25-B. Sanitation and Miscellaneous Depart- ments.	Grant to the Madras Corporation for minor sanitary works.	1.40
(10) 25-B. Sanitation and Miscellaneous Depart- ments.	Scholarships in industrial and technical schools to provide for industrial scholarships for students to be sent to Europe or America. (Rs. 9,388 already sanctioned, raised to Rs. 18,266).	99
(11) 26-D. Miscellaneous ..	Contributions in aid of municipal balances ..	50
(12) 45. Civil Works—in charge of Civil Officers.	Grants to local bodies for bridges and main- tenance.	3.33
(13) .. Do.	Grants to poorer district boards for villages or other roads.	\$ 04
(14) .. Do.	Works in the Ganjam Agency	06
(15) .. Do.	Grant to the Vengalpetam District Board ..	47
(16) .. Do.	Grant to the Erode District Board	70
(17) .. Do.	Works in the Vengalpetam Agency	51
(18) .. Do. —Public Works Department— Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works Depart- ment.	Grant to the Chidambaram District Board ..	72
	Works in the Vengalpetam Agency,	58
Total		28.88

3rd February 1919.

A. G. GARDEW.

PART III.

Memorandum explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government and known as the Provincial Settlement. The revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

With effect from the 31st April 1911 this Provincial Settlement, which had hitherto been subject to change, was made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) It shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commutating fixed assignments into growing revenues;

(2) in case of serious financial question the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial resources in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had hitherto been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The present statement does not deal with the heads which are wholly Imperial. The following table shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. LAND REVENUE ..	One-half	One-half	1. BUDGETS AND DRAWINGS.	The share in the major heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half	2. AMENDMENTS AND COMMISSIONS.		
V. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half	3. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half.
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half	7. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half.
XIX. MAJOR IMPERIAL WORKS.	One-half	One-half	10. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half.
			33. FARMER RELIEF ..	Three-fourths.	One-fourth.
			42. MAJOR IMPERIAL WORKS.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

Preliminary.

5. Before proceeding to a detailed explanation of the figures for the current and ensuing years under the various major heads, it may be pointed out that, on the expenditure side, both the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 include charges on account of the grant of temporary allowances to lower paid Government servants in order to enable them to meet the existing high prices of food-stuffs and other necessities due to the war and other causes. These allowances, which were sanctioned for a period of one year from the 1st March 1918, were at first confined to inferior servants in the public offices in Madras City. They were subsequently extended to all public servants under the control of the Local Government (with the exception of village service establishments and members of the executive police staff) drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and under. The extra cost involved on Provincial funds was about Rs. 600 per annum. Later on, however, it was found necessary to afford a more substantial measure of relief to subordinates whose salaries did not exceed Rs. 50 per annum and with this object, additional allowances, involving a total extra cost of about 708 per annum to Provincial, were sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1918.

The question of the adequacy of these allowances again came up for consideration in December last, and on a careful examination of the existing conditions, it was decided to enhance the rates of allowances and to sanction a revised scale with effect from the 1st January 1919. Besides affording a more adequate measure of relief to the subordinates already enjoying the concession, this scheme has been made applicable to members of the executive police staff including police tahsildars who were hitherto excluded from its scope. This last decision involved a further additional expenditure of about 2200 per annum, of which about two months' charges are included in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and a full year's provision appears in the budget for 1919-1920 in the summary under the various major heads.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 thus include a total extra expenditure of about 1600 and 2700, respectively, on account of the grant of these allowances.

I. & 3. Land Revenue.*Revenue.*

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Ordinary revenue	698-47	693-18	698-81	799-88	682-64	719-47
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	2-00	2-00	3-78	0-00	1-00	0-00
Miscellaneous	3-67	4-63	4-94	4-12	3-60	4-59
Total shared	697-94	700-17	703-53	703-98	689-24	724-06
Debit—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	100-07	102-04	100-23	100-00	100-47	107-22
Net total shared	597-87	598-00	603-30	603-98	588-77	616-84
Provincial share	298-43	299-00	297-45	299-00	291-54	303-17

19-20

Figures.

	Actuals.			Budget provision, 1919-1920.	Actual receipts, 1918-1919.	Budget allowance, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Changes of District Administration.	47-15	47-58	68-11	48-54	52-78	51-87
Survey and Settlement	12-20	10-83	19-48	12-25	14-55	14-78
Land Revenue	29-45	29-53	29-91	28-61	29-51	30-38
Irregular Contributions	20	18	17	17	17	17
Allowances to P.W.D. and Village officers.	34-55	34-62	34-44	35-29	34-78	35-86
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	..	..	1-39
Total ..	132-35	132-76	124-81	127-63	129-53	134-34

Revenue.

4. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The budget estimate for the current year was framed on the basis of normal conditions. The large decrease in the revised estimate is due to a fall in collections of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue and an increase in pensions on account of the unfavorable conditions in the districts of Chingpiut, Vengpiutun, Golsawari, Kistna, Karanoli, Chiddapah, Amankipar, Bally, Chingpiut, North Arcot, Chittore, Tanjore, Madurai, Salem and South Kanara. It is also anticipated that the collection of revenue will have to be suspended till the next official year in five districts, the largest amounts being 1-45 in South Kanara and 1-50 in Salem. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been fixed on the assumption that the normal conditions in the ensuing year will be better. The budget also takes credit for the introduction of settlement rates in certain taluks of the South Arcot and Madurai districts, and for the collection of the suspended revenue.

5. *Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax and Miscellaneous.*—The figures under these two minor heads are fluctuating and are based on estimates. One of the items under the minor head *Miscellaneous* is "Fees charged for the issue and labour of the Land Records staff." The receipts under this item amounted to 1-25 in 1916-1917 and are estimated at 1-12 for 1919-1920.

Expenditure.

6. *Changes of district administration.*—The increase in the revised estimate is caused mainly by the grant of war allowances to subordinates drawing Rs. 50 and under, and by heavy charges on account of payments for land taken up by the Revenue Department. The lump provision aggregating 60 for the revision of the pay of taluk shroffs and posts will be utilized in the current year. The budget estimate for next year includes a similar provision. It also provides for larger expenditure on temporary establishments for the revision of *adalgats* prior to re-settlement, and war allowances, and includes lump provisions of
(a) 65 for the creation of a leave reserve, as an experimental measure, for the revenue establishments in the South Arcot district; and

(b) 66 for the appointment of accountants in some of the independent Deputy Tahsildars' offices.

No provision has been made for allowances to officers of the Indian Civil Service on account of the stoppage of promotion due to the war as the embargo on leave has been withdrawn. There will be a small reduction in the charges on account of the pay of Collectors owing to the issue of orders that three district charges are to be held by officers of the Provincial Civil Service in addition to the post of Home Secretary now held by an officer of that service.

7. *Survey and Settlement.*—As in 1917-1918 the budget for the current year provided for one party for estate surveys the cost of which is recoverable from the estates concerned. The increase in the revised estimate is due mainly to the grant of war allowances and to increased expenditure on temporary establishments attached to survey parties, partly counterbalanced by larger recoveries from estates.

8. *Land Revenue.*—The budget for 1919-1920 includes provision for proceeding with the revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas.

9. *Allowances to District and Village officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than known and assigned lanterns. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs under payments on account of Ryotwari Village Service Establishments. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments both in ryotwari tracts and proprietary estates, besides a lump provision of '51 to give effect to revisions of establishments in ryotwari tracts, which have already been sanctioned, but have not yet been introduced owing to the financial stringency caused by the war.

IV. & 6. Stamps.

* Revenue.

	Amounts			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Sale of general stamps	49 81	52 19	52 85	54 55	55 23	55 58
Sale of court-fee stamps	59 85	55 14	59 55	103 55	97 53	102 70
Duty on impressing documents ..	25	1 55	53	1 25	25	1 12
Fines and penalties	29	51	27	52	25	55
Miscellaneous	95	97	55	55	57	55
Total ..	191 02	155 55	154 35	258 55	286 73	288 10
Provincial share (one-half) ..	75 51	77 95	77 23	129 28	143 37	144 05

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Superintendence	51	28	55	53	52	54
Charges for the sale of general stamps	2 10	2 21	2 25	2 25	2 21	2 25
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps ..	94	55	95	94	89	92
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	79	1 03	1 24	2 05	93	1 55
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Total ..	4 14	4 35	4 35	4 52	4 57	4 23
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2 07	2 23	2 23	2 26	2 28	2 12

Revenue.

10. The receipts represent the share, credited to the major head, of the sale proceeds of the surfeit postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps, and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing revenue receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1859, on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unembossed or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

(13) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

7

11. The revenue from the *unified postal and revenue stamps* is credited to the Imperial head *Post Office*. Out of this revenue, the Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head *Stamps* of a sum of Rs 50 per annum, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of special stamps*.

12. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 allowed for a small expansion in receipts, but the latest activity on which the revised estimate is framed do not indicate that this will be realised. The increase in the budget estimate for the coming year represents the ordinary growth of revenue which may be expected in a normal year.

40-45

Expenditure

13. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp Office, and to charges connected with the sale of general and court-for stamps, and to the cost of stamp paper.

40-45

14. *Superintendence*.—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list, and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 8, *Stamps* and 10, *Stationery and Printing* in the proportion of 10 to 17 up to the 1st March 1915. Since then, owing to the revision of the establishment, the proportion has been altered to 15 to 25.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes freight charges on large supplies of post-cards manufactured by the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta.

T. & T. Ensis.

46

Revenue

	Amounts			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
<i>License and auxiliary fees and duties for the sale of liquor and drugs.</i>	329-57	351-08	351-28	393-72	427-94	477-11
<i>Gain on sale-proceeds of opium.</i>	14-98	12-32	14-94	14-48	19-28	16-00
<i>Duty on ganja.</i>	5-35	5-46	5-79	5-70	7-65	6-79
<i>Fine, confiscation and miscellaneous.</i>	2-15	2-37	2-61	2-56	3-13	2-75
Total ..	352-05	379-03	485-52	426-46	457-99	492-65
<i>Provincial share (one-half) ..</i>	<i>176-02</i>	<i>189-51</i>	<i>242-76</i>	<i>213-23</i>	<i>228-99</i>	<i>246-32</i>

46

Expenditure

	Amounts			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
<i>District Ensis establishment ..</i>	93	98	99	96	93	95
<i>Payroll of the combined Ensis and Ensis establishments ..</i>	18-65	18-18	18-63	18-57	20-75	21-69
<i>Additional provision for enhanced allowances ..</i>	..	..	..	..	..	54
Total ..	18-65	18-18	18-63	18-57	20-75	22-64
<i>Provincial share (one-half) ..</i>	<i>9-32</i>	<i>9-09</i>	<i>9-31</i>	<i>9-28</i>	<i>10-37</i>	<i>11-32</i>

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(19) *Reference to page in the Civil Budget Statement.*

Revenue

15. *Licence and distillery fees, etc.*—Previous to the year 1914-1915 there was a steady increase in the revenue under this minor head consequent upon successive enhancements of the rates of excise duty on country spirits, larger collections under treatise, an increase in consumption of country spirits— notwithstanding successive reductions in the number of shops sold—and increased receipts from toddy, arrack and opium shops. This increase received a check in the year 1914-1915 from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war, and the actuals for that year showed a small decline of '14. The year 1915-1916 witnessed a further decline of 15-35. Since 1916-1917, however, there has been a marked recovery and the actuals for that year and the year following show an advance of 31-85 and 30-23, respectively, over those of the previous years. The budget estimate for the current year was on a conservative basis. The progress of actuals however indicates that the revenue will exceed budget anticipations, the increase occurring especially under country spirits and toddy as a result of enhanced rates of taxation on both, and to some extent of high wages. The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised from 1st April 1918 by 10 annas per proof gallon in most of the districts, by Rs. 1-4-0 in the Ceded Districts, Karaikal, Ganjam, Vengalpetam, Madras and South Kanara and by Rs. 3-3-0 in Malabar. The rates of free-tax were collected from 1st October 1918 by 20 per cent in the districts of Ganjam, Vengalpetam, South Kanara and Malabar, by 55 per cent in the Ceded Districts and Karaikal and by 20 per cent in the rest of the Presidency except Karaikal and Tenasevally. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been framed after taking into account the present unfavourable agricultural situation in certain districts of this Presidency.

The consumption of country spirits was actually smaller in 1918-1919 than in 1914-1915 and much lower than in 1915-1916 and 1917-1918. There was a trifling increase in consumption in 1917-1918, as compared with the previous year, but it still remained far below that of 1915-1916 and 1917-1918. The figures of consumption of country spirits in the current year, 1918-1919, so far as they are available, indicate that, though there will be a large increase in revenue, there will be a comparatively small increase in consumption as compared with 1917-1918.

16. *Gains on sale-proceeds of excise opium.*—This Presidency is supplied with Ghanper opium, free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at a fixed rate representing the estimated cost of production is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium, and the balance to the shared head V. Excise—Gains on sale-proceeds of excise opium. The receipts derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the minor head *Licence and distillery fees, etc.* The cost price of opium was raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1918. The issue price of opium, which now stands at Rs. 45 per seer will, with effect from the 1st April 1919, be raised to Rs. 50 per seer.

The revised estimate for the current year is based on the latest advance available, and the budget estimate for the coming year takes account of the increase in the issue price of opium referred to above.

17. The duty on ganja, which then stood at Rs. 5 per seer was raised to Rs. 7½ from 1st April 1911, to Rs. 10 from the 1st April 1914, to Rs. 12½ from the 1st April 1915 and to Rs. 15 from the 1st April 1918. There will be a still further increase to Rs. 17½ per seer from the 1st April 1919.

The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, viz., Duty on ganja, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *Licence and distillery fees, etc.*

Expenditure.

18. Under the head *District Executive establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of small areas, and of holders of independent shops, the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,500, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

(20) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Extraneous.

19. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishment.*—The expenditure on the combined establishments, which is apportioned after deducting the charges on account of Salt Excise increases' works, and salt purchase and freight, from the total cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise, is apportioned between the heads 6 Salt (Imperial) and 7, Excise (shared equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the salt revenue bore to the excise revenue in 1907-1908. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget of that year, is chiefly due to (1) the revision of the scale of pay of subordinates of the Salt and Abkari department which was introduced from 1st April 1915; (2) to the grant of war allowances and (3) to increased expenditure on the construction of quarters and buildings in connection with the new salt extensions. The budget for the coming year includes enhanced provision under Establishment, War allowances and Clothing and uniforms.

VIII. & 20. INCOME-TAX

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate 1914-1915	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Revenue (a)	48-75	53-49	56-51	75-00	51-00	59-00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	24-37	26-85	28-25	37-50	25-50	29-50

(a) The figure 75 is collection of Income-tax from Public Works offices in Coorg, which are Imperial.
* This head is not open to discussion.

48-47

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Collection of income-tax	61	65	68	68	60	70
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total	61	65	68	68	60	70
Provincial share (one-half) ..	30	32	34	34	30	35

5-34

Revenue.

20. With effect from the 1st April 1916, the Government of India have imposed additional taxation to meet Imperial needs. As the head VIII. INCOME-TAX is shared equally between Imperial and Provincial, an assignment equal to one-half of the receipts accruing from the additional taxation is being made from Provincial to Imperial as explained in paragraph 145 infra.

21. The totals for 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 include collections of large arrears outstanding at the end of 1914-1915 and 1917-1918, respectively. The budget estimate for 1918-1920 provides for the ordinary growth of revenue which may be expected in a normal year, but the effects of the changes introduced by the Income-tax Act VII of 1918 are uncertain and may upset all anticipations.

No part of the super-tax on incomes imposed under Act VIII of 1917 is included under the divided head, as the proceeds of that tax are wholly Imperial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(21) Reference is made to the Civil Budget Statement.

Expenditure.

22. In order to cope with the increased work arising out of the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, a special income-tax officer has been appointed for the town of Madras temporarily for a period of two years from August 1918. The staff of inspectors and accountants employed in the city for income-tax work has also been enlarged, and their pay raised. These causes account mainly for the increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget estimate for the year.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains a full year's provision for the schemes mentioned above.

IX. & II. Forest.

Revenue.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agencies	8-21	8-31	12-08	39-82	12-35	15-43
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by owners or purchasers	37-48	31-33	35-29	32-92	37-45	39-82
Confiscated driftwood and raft wood	28	54	29	16	16	17
Miscellaneous	8-50	5-59	5-19	4-75	5-67	3-97
Total	45-07	45-16	84-56	69-65	62-63	69-35

Expenditure.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Conservancy and works	12-79	11-54	12-08	12-38	13-87	16-43
Establishment	16-18	16-39	17-23	17-67	17-93	19-08
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	75
Total	28-97	27-93	29-31	29-17	31-80	35-51

Revenue.

23. *Timber, etc., removed by Government agencies.*—The revised estimate for the current year shows an increase of 75 over the budget estimate mainly under "Timber", and "Grass and other minor produce" due chiefly to the extraction of a large quantity of timber for the Munitions Board and to the supply of hay to military grass farms, counterbalanced to a large extent by a decrease under "Sand-wood." The budget for 1919-1920 provides for larger receipts under "Timber" and "Sand-wood."

24. *Timber, etc., removed by owners or purchasers.*—The revised estimate for 1918-1919 shows a decrease of 5-45 as compared with the budget for that year due mainly to an arrangement made with the Munitions Board by which they have assumed complete control over tan-stuffs in return for an annual payment to the Forest department of an amount equal to the average of the pre-war receipts from the sale of such materials.

The increase of 2-57 in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year accrues mainly under "Timber," "Firewood and Charcoal" and "Bamboo."

Expenditure.

25. To the minor head *Conservancy and Works* are debited (a) the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, (b) the outlay on communications and buildings under charge of the Forest Department, (c) the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally, (d) the cost of supervision of the removal of similar produce by private agency, (e) charges for the survey and demarcation of forests and (f) the cost of outfit, stores, tools and plant. The actuals for 1913-1914 include a special expenditure of 1.73 for the acquisition of certain leased forests. The absence of this special item of expenditure accounts for the fall in the actuals for 1916-1917. The increase in the actuals for 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 is chiefly on account of charges for the preparation of hay for the Munitions Board. Timber operations also contribute to the increase in the revised estimate. The excess in this estimate is however counterbalanced to a certain extent by smaller expenditures on "Communications and buildings" and fire protection and other works in connection with the organisation, improvement and extension of forests.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains enhanced provision for the following items:—

Roads and bridges	1.23
Buildings .. .. .	.71
Construction of a railway in the leased forests at Velladi .. .. .	.40
Fire protection .. .. .	.24
Other works in connection with the organisation, improvement and extension of forests .. .. .	.48
	<u>2.06</u>

26. *Establishment*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is chiefly under salaries due to the depuration of officers for military duty and under contingencies, counterbalanced by increase under 'Establishments' due mainly to the grant of war allowances. The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for the current year is chiefly due to increments payable to officers under the time scale of pay, to the provision made for the continuance during the whole of the coming year of the additional temporary forest staff sanctioned in the course of the current year and to a full year's provision being made for the grant of war allowances and for contract contingencies.

27. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 also provides for the reorganisation of (1) the controlling staff of the Forest Department (12) and (2) the subordinate forest establishment (1-68). The provision of 25 for item (1) represents the pay of a Chief Conservator for nine months in the coming year (18) and of two Provincial Service officers (6). The main features of the scheme for the reorganisation of the subordinate forest establishment are an increase in the number of Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest guards and an improvement in their scales of pay. The scheme involves a net extra cost of 3.74 per annum after taking into account savings under temporary establishments, and as to be introduced gradually. The Secretary of State's sanction has not yet been received and the lump provision of 1.00 covers the expenditure likely to be involved in the portion of the scheme that, it is anticipated, will be introduced in the coming year.

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1913-1914	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate for 1919-1920
	1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920			
Fees for registering documents	19.05	38.21	20.39	21.00	21.20	21.00
Fees for copies of registered documents .. .. .	.68	.63	.91	.65	.64	.66
Miscellaneous	2.94	2.25	3.70	2.62	2.75	2.65
Total	22.67	41.09	25.00	24.27	24.59	24.31

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1913-1920

(23) *Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Estimates.*
12-22

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget actuals 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1913-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Superintendence	55	54	50	51	52	55
District charges	12 95	12 95	12 95	13 02	14 05	14 25
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances ..	..	..	..	..	..	40
* Total	10 50	12 12	15 45	16 53	17 57	18 10

Revenue.

38. The budget estimate for 1913-1920 has been framed with due regard to the growth of revenue which may be expected under this head as a return to normal conditions.

Expenditure.

39. The minor head Superintendence comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, while District charges represent the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges.

40. District charges.—The actuals of 1917-1918 included expenditure on account of (1) the reopening of the District Registrars' offices at Nallur and Vengalpet, (2) the raising of the remuneration of scribe-writers from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem and (3) the formation of a separate Registration district for Ramnad.

The budget estimate for 1918-1919 contained, in addition to the expenditure for a full year on the three schemes mentioned above, a provision of 49 for opening District Registrars' offices in the Kurnool and North Arcot districts, which were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1918 and 1st July 1918, respectively. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget is accounted for by (a) the grant of war allowances and (b) the introduction from the 1st April 1918, of a scheme for the reorganisation of the clerical establishments in Registration offices. The main features of the latter scheme, which involves a net extra cost of 52 per annum, are:—

(1) a permanent addition of 579 clerks, and

(2) the introduction of a new scale of pay comprising five grades as Rs. 10, Rs. 24, Rs. 25, Rs. 22½ and Rs. 20 in lieu of the previous scale of Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

The budget estimate for 1913-1920, besides providing for enhanced war allowances, includes provision for the following items:—

		1918-1919.	
(a) Opening a District Registrar's office at Anantapur .. ..	.. ..	47	56
(b) Constitution of a Registration district of Palghat .. ..	.. ..	47	56
(c) Revision of pay of District Registrars .. ..	.. ..	12	81
(d) Opening new Sub-Registry offices .. ..	.. ..	15	86
		7	

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

* 1. Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Land Revenue	-83	-86	-89	-75	1-23	-89
Excise	-81	-86	-87	-85	-83	-88
Excise	-30	-28	-27	-28	-28	-28
Income-tax	-13	-14	-17	-30	1-22	-15
Salt	-21	-27	-28	-24	-27	-24
Registration	-55	-54	-55	-55	-55	-55
Total ..	2-43	2-59	2-71	2-60	2-70	2-10

* Fully Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
† Drawbacks enter under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

31. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial share of the revenues under the respective heads in accordance with which refunds are made. The charges under the head are of a balancing character and are not subject to any departmental control. The revised estimate for 1916-1917 and the budget for 1917-1918 provide for increased refunds anticipated under Income-tax with reference to the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1916.

* 2. Assignments and Compensations.†

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916. †	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Jummas and other pensions ..	00	00	-82	-86	-86	-86
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ..	2-06	2-08	1-87	2-89	2-01	1-88
Misliman	2-14	2-97	2-92	2-97	2-91	2-97
Miscellaneous Land Revenue assignments						
Excise compensations	94	-60	-73	1-12	1-14	1-20
Total ..	5-19	5-55	5-53	6-13	6-24	5-29
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2-10	2-23	2-73	2-35	2-12	2-14

* Fully Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
† This head is not open to discussion.

32. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial, or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, misliman allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkari and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are an annual payment to the Nawab of Dargaspur for the lease to Government of the abkari and opium revenues of that State, a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of gajja cultivation, and an annual refund to the French Government of the duty on opium and gajja supplied to French residents.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(25) Statement in pursuance of the provisions of the Madras Finance Act, 1919.

XII. & 13. Interest.

* Revenue.

10-28

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Revenue	4.43	5.83	4.02	5.00	4.75	5.45

* Family Income tax which is not under the financial control of the Government has been left out.

† Expenditure.

10-29

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Expenditure	4.25	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.84	4.20

† This head is not open to discussion.

Revenue.

10-30

53. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The moneys required for the loans are furnished by the Government of India. The Local Government pay interest thereon and bear losses on account of bad debts. In order to cover risks and cost of management, the Local Government charge a higher rate of interest than that which they have to pay to India.

The revenue under this head also includes interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government, along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. In spite of the enhancements which are noticed below of the rate of interest charged by the Government of India to this Government no change has at present been made in the rate charged by this Government for loans to agriculturists. The rate of interest charged on loans to local bodies made after the enhanced rate charged by the Government of India came into force has, however, been raised to 6 per cent.

Expenditure.

10-31

54. The interest which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. The rate of interest charged by the Local Government was, until recently, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, but with effect from the 1st October 1916 the rate was raised to 4½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned by them on or after that date, and again to 5½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned on or after 1st April 1917, while loans sanctioned prior to these dates are charged at the old rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

*18. General Administration, + Expenditure.

10-21

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Salary of the Governor	1-20	1-20	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00
Staff and household of the Gov- ernor	1-12	1-08	1-00	1-34	1-15	1-00
Expenditure from contract allow- ance	-00	-00	-00	-01	-00	-00
Sanitary allowances	-07	-07	-07	-07	-07	-07
Tour expenses	-37	-39	-35	-35	-35	-35
Executive Council	2-25	2-25	2-25	2-27	2-30	2-00
Legislative Council	-18	-20	-22	-20	-23	-21
Civil Secretariate	6-45	6-37	6-90	6-35	7-10	7-21
Board of Revenue, Financial Com- missioner and Establishments ..	2-30	1-90	1-95	1-08	1-07	1-00
Civil Offices of Account and Audit ..	1-17	1-18	1-20	1-21	1-04	1-27
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	-10
Total ..	15-51	15-45	15-85	12-00	12-05	17-10

* Forty Imperial mace-bells which are set aside for the financial credit of the Government are not shown here.

† Treasury charges under this head are not open to discussion.

10-20

10

10

10-20

10

10

25. *Staff and household of the Governor*.—The expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of furniture, carpets, and other equipment for Government houses, is shown under this minor head. The increased provision in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year represents mainly the non-recurring allowance for renewal of furniture and carpets for the incoming Governor.

26. *Civil Secretariate*.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 over the current year's budget estimate is chiefly due to the formation of the Revenue (Special) Department for dealing with matters connected with the war and the developmental departments such as Industries. It has not yet been found possible to abolish this additional Secretariat, because there is much work still confining in connection with demobilisation, winding up enemy concerns, and the like. Meanwhile the question of converting it into a development Secretariat to deal with the branches of administration concerned with the development of the industries, agriculture, fisheries, forests and other resources of the Presidency is under consideration.

The provision under the Home Secretaryship has been increased by -03 with reference to the decision of the Government of India to grant any officer of the Provincial Civil Service who may hold this appointment a local allowance of Rs. 250 in addition to the duty allowance of Rs. 160.

10-21

XVIIA. and IBA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

+ Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Salaries of magistrates and assistant magistrates	34	34	72	34	30	34
Court-fee realised in cash	-32	-51	-28	-37	-54	-29
General fees, fines and lodgements ..	10-42	9-63	9-55	9-70	9-59	9-67
Periodically expiring fees	-12	-14	-14	-18	-12	-14
Manufacture fees and fees	-16	-17	-16	-17	-16	-17
Miscellaneous	28	31	29	32	31	30
Total ..	10-00	11-28	11-94	10-76	10-10	10-94

* This head is not open to discussion.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(27) Estimates for year
in the Budget
Table.

* Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget and actual, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget and actual, 1918-1919.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
High Court	12-45	11-89	11-16	12-16	11-19	12-02
Law Officers	9-57	9-79	9-82	9-81	9-71	9-85
Administrative General	20	23	21	20	20	20
Provincial Magistrates' Courts	20	22	24	20	20	20
Civil and Sessions Courts	26-12	26-55	26-19	26-19	26-29	26-52
Court of Small Causes	1-05	1-01	1-00	1-01	1-01	1-05
Criminal Courts	21-16	21-53	21-10	21-08	20-84	21-22
Periodically Remuneration charges	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5
Refunds	1-26	1-29	1-25	1-25	1-20	1-25
Additional provision for estimated war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	64-63	65-47	65-12	65-11	65-19	65-75

* Rectory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue.

37. The principal source of revenue is *General fees, fines and forfeitures*. The revenue under this minor head is, however, liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fees collected. The receipts under the minor head *Pleasantry Examination fees* are also liable to fluctuations, as they depend upon the number of candidates appearing.

Expenditure.

38. *High Court*.—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditure. The high estimate in 1918-1919 was due chiefly to expenditure on printing and translation work executed on behalf of others. The charge is covered by receipts credited to the same account.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due mainly to savings in establishment charges and to smaller expenditure on printing and translation work. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been framed on the basis of the continuance of the twelve Judges throughout the year.

39. *Law Officers*.—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mofussil, and the appointment of a separate Public Prosecutor in Madras to discharge duties formerly devolving on the Government Pleader. It also includes the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases.

40. *Civil and Sessions Courts*.—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the judicial establishments of the Government Agents in Coimbatore, Vengalpet and Coimbatore, and process-serving and copyist establishments. The gradual increase in expenditure is due mainly to the additional temporary courts which it has been found necessary to open in various districts.

The grant of war allowances to establishments drawing Rs. 50 and under accounts for the increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 over the budget. The increase is, however, partly counterbalanced by the lapse of the lamp provision of 40 for the creation of a District and Sessions Court at Anantapur and savings under copyist establishments and in the contract contingent expenditure of mofussil courts.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 includes 50 representing 6 months' charges on account of the creation of a District and Sessions Court at Anantapur and provides for the continuance throughout the year of 21 temporary Sub-Courts and

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

27 District Munsifs' Courts; it also contains an enhanced provision of '70 on account of war allowances in addition to the enhanced allowances included in the sum of 325 entered in the summary. The following lump provisions have also been entered in the budget:—

30, anticipated increase for additional process-serving establishment.

32, to pay for a permanent increase in the number of civil courts and the consequent permanent appointment and regarding of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs and

73, to pay for revision of the pay of clerical establishments in criminal courts.

41. Criminal Courts.—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the major head B-A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administrators, a portion of which is transferred to this head. A larger provision under 'supplies and services' and 'contingencies' contributes to the increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for 1918-1919.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Jails	45	97	49	47	12	56
Jail manufactures	535	542	741	570	630	739
Total ..	581	549	790	617	642	795

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Jails	1145	1241	1170	1150	1272	1278
Jail manufactures	342	422	840	445	784	632
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total ..	1487	1663	1910	1595	2056	1924

Revenue.

42. The main source of receipts under the major head Law and Justice—Jails is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

43. Jail manufactures.—Large supplies to the Military Department contribute to the increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919.

Expenditure.

44. Under this head, are shown (a) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (b) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (c) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (b) and (c) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails, also affect the charges for maintenance of prisoners.

45. Jails.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under "Detentive Charges". Against the current year's budget estimate of 446 for this item, the revised estimate for 1918-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(39) Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Estimate.

1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 are placed at 5-72 and 5-50, respectively. The budget for 1919-1920 contains additional provision for the salaries of officers and war allowances.

46. Jail manufactures.—The estimates here, as usual, been framed with reference to the probable demands for jail manufactures next year. The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for that year is due to heavy demands for jail-made goods, chiefly from the Military Department. The budget for 1919-1920 does not anticipate a continuance of such demands.

XVII. & 20. Police.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Police supplied by Municipal, Corporation and Town funds ..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	49	56	62	58	64	72
Provisionary Police	42	47	45	49	46	46
Fees, fines and forfeitures	579	270	247	296	279	282
Expropriation receipts	64	63	64	64	64	64
Miscellaneous	22	24	26	25	22	20
Total ..	587	520	540	592	576	562

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Provisionary Police	565	568	565	611	612	640
Regulation Police	222	225	224	222	221	222
District Executive Force	76 95	64 50	66 09	89 00	92 87	90 42
Village Police	15 43	15 40	15 45	15 77	15 03	15 94
Criminal Investigation Department	1 68	1 43	1 61	1 69	1 05	1 65
Railway Police	1 40	1 56	1 43	1 59	1 63	1 49
Civilian Forces	2 23	2 37	2 28	2 06	2 27	2 28
Miscellaneous	1 61	1 30	1 47	2 05	2 11	2 23
Refunds	61	61	61	61	60	61
Additional provision for increased war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12 50
Total ..	110 08	114 70	117 33	120 73	120 46	120 51

Revenue.

47. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (a) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Traction Act, 1911, (b) the recovery of the cost of the police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (c) fees levied under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

Expenditure.

48. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle guards is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department. The charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are also recorded under the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The settlements for the reception of prisoners have however been abolished as such since July 1917 and have been constituted as reformatory settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act.

42. *Presidency Police*.—The budget estimate for 1918-1920 allows for a full year's provision for a second Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Madras City, an increase in the number of city sub-inspectors and sergeants and better recruitment in the town and suburban police force. It also includes the usual lump grant of 22 for the renting of quarters for subordinate police officers in the Madras City. All subordinate officers of the City Police are entitled to free quarters, and residences are being constructed for them as lands are available. In the meanwhile the Inspector-General of Police has been empowered to rent houses for such of these officers as have not yet been provided with Government quarters.

43. *Superintendence*.—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head.

44. *District Executive Force*.—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, and the cost of the District Police force, the Provincial Training School at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head.

45. The scheme for the revision of the pay of the municipal constabulary was brought into effect during 1916-1917 and it has contributed to increased expenditure from and after that year. The budget for 1918-1920 provides for the full sanctioned strength of the District Police force less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as was not likely to be recruited in 1918-1919. Savings are anticipated under 'Salaries' owing to several Assistant Superintendents having joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. There is also a saving under Police Force—General and Rewards. These savings are more than counterbalanced by the increases due to the grant of war allowances to the Police executive staff from the 1st January 1919 and by larger expenditure on the police entertained in consequence of plague. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for the return of officers now on military duty and better recruitment. Larger provision has been made under travelling allowances as police constables have now been granted increased daily allowances and the concession of drawing daily travelling allowance for journeys on transfer exceeding 200 miles. Larger provision has also been made under 'Supplies and services', chiefly in connexion with clothing, uniforms, arms and accoutrements and rewards. The lump provision of 72 entered in the budget for 1918-1919 for the renting of quarters for the municipal constabulary has been repeated in the ensuing year's budget.

46. The expenditure in connexion with police tahsildars appears under the minor head *Police Tahsildars*. Savings anticipated in the provision for tahsildars in proprietary towns account for the decrease in the revised estimate under this minor head.

47. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation Department* including the fingerprint establishment, which forms part of this branch, are shown under the fifth minor head. The department is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police.

48. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation and Railways, and of his establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railway companies concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the companies, the recoveries being shown as deductions from charges.

49. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle pound in the municipal, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*.

50. *Miscellaneous*.—The budget estimate for 1918-1919 included a lump provision of 20 for the construction of school buildings in connexion with the 'Industrial' home for the children of criminals at Perambur. A sum of 20 only is expected to be

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(31) Reference to page
in the First Budget
Statement.

spent in the current year and a provision of 40 has been included in the budget estimate for 1919-1920. The budget for 1919-1920 also includes provision for non-recurring expenditure in the settlement at Ramanagudra, Chittoor District, on various objects, such as the construction of a boarding school and an inspection bungalow.

XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilots.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Revenue	21	20	..	01	21

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Marine establishments	47	57	51	45	63	49

Revenue.

58. The totals for 1917-1918 (Rs. 410) represent chiefly the value of unserviceable stores taken over by the Public Works Stores from the Agent for Government Consignments.

Expenditure.

59. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Fee - Government Colleges - General	1-00	1-27	1-33	1-30	1-45	1-23
Fee - Government Colleges - Professional	1-00	1-23	1-20	1-19	1-45	1-49
Fee - Schools - General	49	42	43	1-53	43	1-46
Fee - Schools - Special	13	14	14	15	17	23
Income from Balmantula	91	91	..	..	..	..
Contributions .. .. .	..	..	94	..	97	95
Miscellaneous	27	27	32	32	27	34
Total	210	254	265	458	379	529

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1918-1919	1918-1919	1919-1920			
University	45	103	75	28	— 08	2-05
Division	91	92	94	91	1-03	97
Inspection	3-47	3-47	3-71	3-15	3-05	3-54
Government College—General ..	4-55	4-51	4-45	4-62	4-59	5-57
Government College—Profes- sional.	2-04	2-58	3-59	3-27	3-35	2-58
Government Schools—General ..	51-15	52-24	51-51	51-45	55-40	48-57
Government Schools—Special ..	7-61	8-15	8-73	10-19	8-57	12-14
Government	29-50	32-91	35-02	38-74	37-63	43-18
Scholarships	1-44	1-55	1-67	1-71	1-68	1-93
Masterpieces	— 43	— 50	— 58	— 56	— 55	— 65
Refunds	— 91	— 92	— 95	— 92	— 93	— 92
Lump allotment for the development of primary education.	..	..	..	1-50	..	..
Lump allotment for taking over the management of four secondary schools.	1*	..	..	1-41	..	1-43
Lump allotment for opening three Government secondary schools for girls.	..	..	..	..	..	32
Lump allotment for Medical inspec- tion of schools *	..	..	..	* 43	..	* 74
Other lump allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	3-79	..	..
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	..	..	79
Total ..	79-37	82-87	94-05	115-06	106-77	108-29

Revenue.

24 53. *Fee—Government College—General and Professional.*—The figures under these two minor heads depend upon the strength of the Government Arts Colleges and of the Law College. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 under "Government College—General," takes credit for '25 being the anticipated fee-income from the Victoria College, Fulgata, to be taken under Government management.

26 51. *Fee—Schools—General.*—The budget for 1918-1919 took credit for '36, being the estimated fee-income from secondary schools to be taken under Government management. The scheme will, however, not be introduced in 1918-1919. The budget for 1919-1920 includes (a) '62, being the fee-income from the schools referred to above, and (b) '14 being the fee-income from the school department of the Fulgata College which is also to be taken under Government management.

Expenditure.

112 62. *University.*—The budget estimate of 2-05 for 1919-1920 is made up of (a) '45 being the recurring Imperial grant, (b) '70 for expenses in connexion with travelling allowances to Fellows, (c) '20 (supplies '15 in 1918-1919) as a grant towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon, making a total of '87 out of 1 lakh promised, and (d) 1-09 for a further instalment for expenditure on the construction of the University library buildings, thus completing the promised grant of 8-05.

155-158 63. *Inspection.*—Of the 75 posts of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools which have been sanctioned temporarily from time to time in order to cope with the increased work resulting from the advance of primary education, 34 posts have since been added to the permanent cadre. The variations between the figures relating to the budget and revised estimate for 1918-1919 occur mainly under "Salaries" and "Allowances." The budget for 1919-1920 includes a total provision of '56 (which comes out of the recurring Imperial grant of 5-50 for the development of primary education—vide paragraph 73 note), for (i) appointment of an additional inspector of schools (15), (ii) addition of four Inspectors' clerks (23), and (iii) appointment of five additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors (24).

* The expenditure in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 is included in the "Government Schools—General—Special" and "Government Schools—General—Special" items in the Supplementary Budget, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(33) *Madras to page in the Civil Budget, Madras.*

64. *Government Colleges-General.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year occurs chiefly under "Supplies and Services—European Stores". The revised estimate for the current year includes expenditure on account of (1) the Ceded Districts College at Annamalai which has been raised to the status of a first-grade College, (2) additional Assistant Lecturers to the Presidency, Kumbakonam, Rajahmundry and Mangalore Colleges, and (3) the College for Mohammedans which has been opened in the Government Madras-i-Azam, Madras.

The budget for 1919-1920 contains provision for the Palghat College which it is proposed to take under Government management, and for larger allocations under "Supplies and Services."

65. *Government Schools-General.*—The details of the figures under this minor head are:—

	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget, 1918-1919.	Revised, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.
(a) Government Schools, proper (secondary and elementary schools for boys and girls) ..	4.88	4.88	4.80	5.67
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools (secondary, elementary and technical) ..	27.30	27.91 + 2.20 *	32.49	42.00
Total ..	31.51	31.83 + 2.20 *	38.49	48.67

* For opening new board high and middle schools (10.00) and night schools (2).

66. *Government Schools—Proper.*—The budget for 1919-1920 contains larger provision for "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" and includes allotments of (i) 14 for Mohammedan secondary schools recently opened at Kurnool and Guntur, (ii) 05 for a Mohammedan secondary school to be opened at Trichinopoly, (iii) 14 for the opening of three secondary schools for girls (Masulipatan, Coimbatore and Mangalore), (iv) 06 for the reorganisation of the girls' schools at Vinnamangalam, Suryanpet and Guntur, and (v) 09 for improvement of Mohammedan education.

67. *Payments in support of local board and municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head and under the minor head "Grants-in-aid" that the bulk of the expenditure in connexion with the expansion and improvement of elementary education occurs. The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head:—

	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget, 1918-1919.	Revised, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.
<i>Bowring.</i>				
(a) Elementary schools	19.61	19.69 (20 + 4.50) (19 + 1.25)	21.61 + .92	21.94 + .92
(b) For opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools ..	..	..	2.69	4.67 + 2.00
(c) For raising the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	2.37
(d) Night schools .. .. .	..	..	..	12
(e) Secondary and technical schools	2.60	2.60 (2 + .11)	2.65	2.65
(f) New Board high and middle schools .. ..	..	..	2.00	2.00
Total ..	22.20	22.29 (22 + 2.25)	26.16 + 1.61	32.27 + 2.22

Note.—The figures include myriam expenditures from the standing Special Grant of Rs. 40-000 paragraph 38, 1918.

- (a) For opening new elementary schools, proposals in regard to which were submitted in 1917-1918.
(b) For raising the minimum pay of teachers proposals in regard to which were submitted in 1917-1918.
(c) These were not attended to being allocated to the elementary under the minor head in the budget for 1918-1919.

	Actuals 1917-1918.	Budget 1918-1919.	Revised 1918-1919.	Budget 1919-1920.
<i>Non-recurring.</i>				
(vi) Elementary schools	341	1-00	{ 2-00 + 2-00 }	3-00
(vii) Secondary schools	319	(a) 1-97	(a) 1-99	(a) 3-00
Total ..	660	2-97	{ 3-99 + 2-00 }	7-43
Grand Total ..	37-83	37-81 (+ 2-00)	39-14 + 3-00	37-73 + 3-00

Notes.—The figures include expenditure from the recurring Imperial grant of £44-0-0 vide paragraph 75 above.

(a) Includes 20 for equipment.

63. *Item (ii).*—Proposals costing 6-07 per annum have been sanctioned recently. They are made up of—

- (a) 6-18 for opening 1,170 new elementary schools (1,058 under local boards and 112 in municipalities);
- (b) 37 for strengthening the staff of 662 schools; and
- (c) 72 for opening higher standards in 600 existing schools.

6-07

69. *Item (iv).*—With the object of providing additional facilities for secondary education and of relieving congestion in the existing secondary schools in the Presidency, 13 of the incomplete secondary schools managed by local bodies have been raised to the grade of complete secondary schools and 49 new middle schools have been opened in the course of the current year under the management of local bodies.

70. *Items (ra) and (rii).*—The budget for 1919-1920 includes the following allotments which have been entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919 :—

- (1) Grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings 3-85
- (2) Grants to local bodies for secondary school buildings 2-50
- (3) Grants to local bodies for the equipment of secondary schools 1-00

Total .. 7-35

71. *Government Schools—Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year occurs chiefly under the provision for training schools for masters and mistresses and in the allotment of £2 for opening manual training centres. Of this latter amount, a sum of 98 will be spent on equipment, while 21, representing expenditure on buildings, will appear under the head "45. Civil Works—Public Works Department." The balance of 35 has been resumed and provided for in the budget for 1919-1920 under "45. Civil Works—Public Works Department."

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes expenditure on account of (1) the Civil Engineering School, Singapore (a provision of \$1 was entered in the budget in the summary under the major head); and (2) the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

The budget for 1919-1920, besides providing for a full year's charge on account of these two institutions, contains enhanced provision for training schools for masters and mistresses and allotments for the following purposes :—

- (a) 20 for manual training centres (in addition to 35 entered for buildings under 45: Civil Works—Public Works Department);
- (b) 25 for opening two agricultural middle schools (in addition to 25 entered for buildings under 45: Civil Works—Public Works Department); and
- (c) 64 for opening three elementary training schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(35) Table of the page for the C.M. Budget Committee.

It also includes '55 from the recurring Imperial grant of 5-50—vide paragraph 73 infra—for opening (1) a higher elementary training school at Annalaper (25), (2) a training school for Mahamandru weavers at Trichleopoly (12), (3) a secondary training class at Rumpet (04) and (4) an additional elementary training school (14).

72. *Grants-in-aid*.—The total figures under this minor head may be broadly classified as follows:—

	1918-1919.			Budget and in-aid, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Difference between 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.			
<i>A—Recurring.</i>						
(1) Teaching grants—elementary schools	16-97	17-63	19-25	19-83	19-83	31-26
(2) Teaching grants—training schools, including stipendary grants	1-46	1-35	1-69	9-97	2-56	+ 1-00*
(3) Teaching and other grants to colleges, secondary schools, and schools other than elementary	7-95	7-52	8-71	9-32	9-47	9-97
Total (recurring) ..	25-38	26-50	29-65	39-12	31-86	33-81
<i>B—Special.</i>						
(4) Grants for buildings, furniture, apparatus, books, etc. ..	4-54	9-13	8-95	7-05	4-93	8-29
Grand total ..	30-50	35-63	38-60	46-17	36-79	42-10

* From the Imperial recurring grant of 5-55.

Item (4).—The decrease in the revised estimate occurs under building grants.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, the budget for 1919-1920 includes a total provision of 1-50 for (i) grants to aided secondary schools for equipment (1-00) and (ii) grants for playgrounds (50).

73. *Lump allotment for the development of primary education*.—With effect from 1918-1919 the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring allotment of 5-50 from Imperial revenues for the development of primary education. This sum, which was entered as a lump allotment in the budget for 1918-1919 in the summary under the major head has been distributed among the several minor heads both in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and in the budget for 1919-1920 as shown below:—

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1918-1919.

22-E. Government Schools—General—

(1) Subsidies to local bodies for opening elementary schools ..	1-50
(2) Subsidies to local bodies for elementary school buildings ..	1-54
(3) Subsidies to Government municipalities	91

22-F. Government Schools—Special—

(4) Schools for boys of fishermen under the Fisheries department ..	72
	3-17

BUDGET FOR 1919-1920.

(a) 22-E. Inspection—

(i) Appointment of an additional Inspector of Schools (including allowances, apparatus, various) ..	11
(ii) Addition of four inspectors circles	25
(iii) Appointment of twelve additional Sub-Inspectors	24
	60

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

(b) <i>22-E. Government Schools—General—</i>		
(i) Opening of new elementary schools	2-83	
(ii) Raising the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools	1-27	
(iii) Subsidy to Gadipattani Municipality .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		3-10
(c) <i>22-F. Government Schools—Special—</i>		
(i) Opening of a higher elementary training school at Anulaga .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(ii) Opening of a training school for Mohammedan women at Trichirapoly .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(iii) Opening of a secondary training class at Bimipet .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(iv) Opening an additional elementary training school .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	
(d) <i>22-G. Grants-in-aid—</i>		
(i) Raising the teaching grant of teachers in aided elementary schools	1-00	
(ii) Subsidy to aided secondary schools for training teachers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		1-00
		3-10

73a. *Lump allotment for medical inspection of schools*.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the provision of Rs. 48 originally entered in the budget for 1918-1920 has been raised to Rs. 100.

74. *Other lump allotments*.—The following items which appeared as lump allotments in the budget estimates for 1918-1919 have, in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and budget estimates for 1919-1920, been entered under the minor heads specified against each:—

(a) Opening new Board high and middle schools	2-83	Government Schools—General.
(b) Improvement of Muzumdar education .. ..	.. ..	Government Colleges—General.
(c) Civil Engineering school, Vengalpetam .. ..	.. ..	Government Schools—General.
(d) Female education .. ..	.. ..	Scholarships.
(e) Night schools .. ..	.. ..	Government Schools—Special.
	3-79	Government Schools—General.
		Government Schools—Special.
		Government Schools—General.

75. The budget figure under the major head which stood at Rs. 79 in 1917-1918 rose to Rs. 112-98 in 1918-1919 after including the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 5-00 given by the Government of India with effect from the current year for the development of elementary education. The budget for 1919-1920 is placed at Rs. 128-98 which exceeds the current year's budget by Rs. 16-00. Of this excess, a sum of Rs. 6-84 represents recurring charges for the improvement and expansion of elementary education. This sum of Rs. 6-84 is made up of Rs. 4-10 for subsidizing local bodies for elementary schools, Rs. 1-10 for opening three elementary training schools, and Rs. 1-64 for teaching grants to aided elementary and training schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1913-1920

(37) *Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.*
10-16

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1919-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1921.			
Medical School and College fees ..	41	43	49	450	61	60
Hospital receipts	37	49	44	43	54	48
Lancetia Asylum receipts	98	23	26	25	24	25
Contributions	50	29	55	104	149	126
Miscellaneous	42	47	49	11	11	12
Total ..	188	142	137	782	290	271

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1919-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1921.			
Medical establishment	421	455	443	493	451	523
Hospitals and dispensaries	752	829	1215	1435	1407	2239
Grants for medical purposes	17	51	43	40	16	15
Medical Schools and Colleges	278	321	343	440	444	534
Lancetia Asylum	148	159	133	198	145	140
Chemical Examiner	27	33	32	53	36	33
Referrals	43	51	43	62	43	45
Revision of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons .. ..	..	..	..	26	..	..
Constitution of a women's subordi- nate medical service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Post-graduate course for Civil Assis- tant Surgeons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Medical School for Women at Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Additional provision for enhanced wage allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total ..	1677	1769	2113	2604	2595	3607

76. The receipts and charges on account of sanitation were prior to the year 1918-1919 exhibited under the major head "Medical." In view of the increased interest now taken in sanitation, it was decided in 1918-1919 to create a separate major head for this purpose in order to bring out more prominently the provision made and the expenditure incurred on this object. The former heads XX & 24, MEDICAL, were accordingly subdivided into XX-A. & 24-A, MEDICAL, and XX-B. & 24-B, SANITATION.

Revenue.

10-16

77. *Medical school and college fees.*—The increase from 1917-1918 is due to the increased rate of fees levied from private pupils and students coming from other provinces and Native States, to the opening of an additional medical school at Calicut and to increases in the number of pupils.

78. The minor head *Lancetia Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of inmates, and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in the asylum.

79. *Contributions.*—The figures for 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 under this minor head include (1) the contributions from local bodies in consequence of the transfer of headquarter hospitals to Government, and (2) the contribution of 29 from the Muziris Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city (29) and of the Georgetown dispensary (29).

28

Expenditure.

80. *Medical establishments.*—Since 1914-1915, there has been a decrease under this head, owing mainly to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war. The figures from 1916-1917 include additional expenditure on account of the revision of the pay of civil assistant surgeons, under which they were placed on a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 160 with two senior grades on Rs. 325 and Rs. 350.

The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 allows for the return of officers from military duty on demobilisation being ordered.

81. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—With effect from the year 1915-1916, grants to local and private bodies in aid of medical buildings have been shown under this minor head instead of under CIVIL WORKS.

The Expenditure from 1916-1917 includes expenditure on account of the reconstruction of the new Royapettah Hospital.

The increase in the estimate for 1917-1918 as compared with the previous year represents mainly large non-recurring grants given to local bodies for medical buildings. The revised estimate for the current year, besides including provision for similar grants to local and private bodies, takes account of the charges in connection with the transfer of the management of headquarters hospitals to Government for which a lump provision of £50 was entered in the budget estimate for 1915-1916.

82. The large increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 is due to the following causes:—

(a) Increased provision for salaries and supplies and services under Presidency Hospitals and dispensaries.

(b) Provision for the taking over of the Royapettah Hospital by Government.

(c) Increase under medical hospitals and dispensaries on account of additional provision for headquarters hospitals taken over by Government from local bodies.

(d) Reorganisation of certain hospital establishments.

(e) Larger provision on account of half grants for new hospitals opened by local bodies.

(f) Lump provision of £50 on account of grants to private hospitals.

Item (b).—The taking over of the Royapettah Hospital by Government is under consideration and a provision of £25 has been entered for this purpose.

Item (c).—The hospital at Bellary was taken under Government management from the 1st December 1917 and the headquarters hospitals at Coimbatore, Amritsar, Berhampur, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Guntur, Madras, Mandapam, Masnad, Tanjore and Vellore were taken under Government management with effect from the 1st April 1918. The hospitals at Cuddalore and Vinayapattam were taken over by Government with effect from 1st July 1918 and the hospitals at Kurnool and Mangalore will be transferred to Government from the 1st April 1919.

Item (d).—Provision has been made for the reorganisation of the establishment of medical headquarters hospitals (£20), Presidency medical institutions (£60) and the X-ray department in the Government General Hospital, Madras (£40).

Item (e).—A provision of £5 (£18 for municipalities and 37 for district boards) has been made, as against £5 in the current year, to meet half the initial and recurring charges of new hospitals and dispensaries opened by local bodies under the undertaking given by Government in March 1915. This amount is intended to meet recurring grants in respect of institutions opened up to the end of 1918-1919 and the initial charges for institutions to be opened in 1919-1920. The recurring grants for the latter are payable only with effect from 1920-1921.

83. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee a total provision of £60 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 for grants to local bodies for medical buildings.

84. *Grants for medical purposes.*—With reference to the revised classification referred to in paragraph 76 ante, charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coocor are now shown under the major head 24-B. SANITATION.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(52) Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

The grant hitherto paid to the Provincial Committee of the Trustees of Dufferin's Fund to enable them to give stipends to women students of studying medicine law, with effect from the 1st September 1918, been debanked direct from Provincial funds without the intervention of the committee. The expenditure is accordingly now debited to the more appropriate minor head, Medical Schools and College, and 52-II. Recourses—Scholarships.

The increase in the revised estimate for the current year over the budget estimate is due to the inclusion of provision for the training of sub-assistant surgeons in Ankylostomiasis (53) and for investigation of indigenous drugs (56). The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains a provision of 15 for the latter purpose.

55. Medical College and Schools.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year occurs mainly under "Salaries" and is due to the increase in the number of instructors employed in the various medical schools and to the grant to them of teaching and hospital allowances at enhanced rates. This is counterbalanced to a small extent by a decrease under "Allowances."

56. Leprosy Dispensary.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for 1918-1919 occurs mainly under "Supplies and Services" and allows for a larger number of inmates and also for the rise in prices of provisions, bedding and clothing.

XI-B. & 24-B. Sanitation.

Revenue.

	Assessable.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Sanitation and Vaccination receipts.	11	15	18	14	27	28

Expenditure.

	Assessable.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Sanitation and Vaccination establishments.	2 89	1 94	1 94	2 35	2 55	2 77
Grants for sanitary purposes ..	29 58	18 56	12 00	9 58	9 25	10 43
Expenditure in connection with Epidemic Plague, Malaria and Typhoid ..	1 31	1 28	1 50	1 60	1 51	1 80
Bacteriological Laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institute.	25	25	28	27	1 16	1 27
Refunds .. .. .	..	01	01	01	01	01
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total	33 52	17 65	15 43	14 35	14 79	25 35

Revenue.

57. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute, and the sub-proceeds of sales, are credited to this major head.

58. The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes a special credit of 20 being unpaid balances of Provincial contributions to the Municipal Corporation for water works, which were refunded.

Expenditure.

59. Sanitation and Vaccination establishments.—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of deputy inspectors of vaccination and the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments.

115

The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for the current year is due mainly to the inclusion of a full year's provision for three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners instead of two only as in the current year and the grant to deputy inspectors of vaccination of fixed travelling allowance at increased rates.

120

10. *Grants for sanitary purposes.*—From and after 1910-1916 grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works and for water-supply and drainage schemes appear under this minor head instead of under 'Civil Works.'

The main items of expenditure under this minor head is 'Contributions for sanitary purposes.' The details are—

	Actuals			Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916			
(1) Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	8-02	6-12	6-28	5-40	5-47	5-50
(2) Grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes.	12-05	7-22	2-95	3-24	3-22	3-00
(3) Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works.	7-19	..	1-50	..	..	5-00
(4) Grants to municipalities on account of health officers.	..	..	-02	-14	-14	-21
(5) Miscellaneous	-25	-05	-02	-03	-03	-03
Total ..	22-30	13-48	12-67	9-40	9-51	16-23

Item (1).—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a special grant of 5-00 has been entered for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in 1919-1920. This includes 1-00 for the Madras Corporation.

Item (2).—The smaller provision in recent years is due to the heavy rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and to the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under war conditions.

The statement below shows approximately the distribution of the allotments of 2-65 in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and of 5-00 in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 :—

	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
Vengalpet water-works improvements	12	22
Narasapur water-supply	24	25
Anantapur water-supply	02	25
Chidambaram water-works improvements	02	25
Chingleput water-supply improvements	15	1-05
Compagnon water-works improvements	25	..
Tatlasani water-supply (full power lost)	27	60
Do. (from the Tanjorepetal)	04	..
Do. (partial scheme) .. .. .	..	1-00
Tanjore water-works improvements .. .. .	..	20
Madurai drainage	05	22
Madurai water-works improvements	17	15
Narasapur (extension of water-supply to Palasani street and Moolampalli)	20	..
Tirupattur water-supply	12	..
Tiruchirappalli water-supply	04	..
Coimbatore water-works improvements .. .. .	..	26
Tirunelveli drainage .. .. .	..	21
Tirunelveli (Katchi-vaian water-supply)	05	25
Other minor schemes	10	..
	2-65	5-00

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(41) *Continued on page 12*

Item (8).—Towards the cost of water-supply and drainage works is the Madras Corporation, estimated at 124-00, grants to the extent of 75-00 have been made by Government in the past. The amount required to complete the restricted programme of works in 1919-1920 and 1920-1921 is 19-00. The Corporation have undertaken to meet 7-00 out of this amount and it is proposed to make a Provincial grant of 12-00. The sum of 5-00 entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 represents the first instalment of the grant of 12-00 referred to above.

91.—Expenditure in connection with infectious plague, etc.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year is due to a full year's provision having been made for six cholera reserve parties as against five in the current year. There is an increase anticipated under 'Plague charges' also.

92. Bacteriological Laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institutes.—The expenditure on the vaccine and the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Croston, are shown under this minor head.

25. Political.

* Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Political Agents	94	92	93	99	91	94
Additional provision for enhanced wages allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	01
Total	94	92	93	99	91	95

* Family dependant actual heads which are not under the Government of Madras are not shown here.

This head is not open to discussion.

93. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political Officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments, and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Criminal Sulpends, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay office, Kurnool and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pondicherry and Sindh is recovered together with pensionary contributions from the Native States concerned, the recovery being taken in abatement of charges.

XXI A. and 26-A. Agriculture.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Agricultural receipts	1-50	1-59	1-49	1-79	2-14	2-58
Veterinary receipts	16	19	20	20	17	21
Total	1-71	1-98	1-69	1-99	2-31	2-79

Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Estimate.

187-188

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918
	1903-1914	1915-1916	1917-1918			
Agriculture	742	753	6 67	10 89	10 87	10 77
Veterinary charges	260	245	2 42	3 85	2 59	3 52
Co-operative credit	1 46	1 59	1 85	2 81	2 54	2 42
Refunds	61	60	63	63	65	65
Additional provision for enhanced war allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21
Total	11 95	12 51	10 67	17 18	16 65	16 97

Revenue.

84. *Agricultural receipts* are made up mainly of sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Combehere and at district farms and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 over the budget for the year occurs mainly under 'fens' and 'farms and other receipts' in connection with the 'Central Teaching and Research Institute.' The budget estimate for 1918-1919 takes credit for sale-proceeds of manure in the Tanjore district (75) and of fish measure from the depot opened on the West Coast (65).

85. The *Veterinary receipts* consist mainly of the fees levied for the treatment of horses and cattle at veterinary hospitals under Government management.

Expenditure.

86. The department is one which is being largely expanded and at the same time reorganised under a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1915. At present the senior staff consists of the following principal officers:—(a) a Director of Agriculture, (b) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (c) an Assistant Principal, (d) an Agricultural Chemist, (e) an Economic Botanist, (f) a Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, (g) a Sugarcane Expert, (h) and Deputy Directors of Agriculture (including the officer appointed to take charge of the cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency) and four Assistant Directors, (i) a Deputy Director of Agriculture, Planting districts, (j) a Mycologist, (k) an Entomologist, (l) an Agricultural Engineer and two Assistant Agricultural Engineers.

The appointment of the Deputy Director, Planting districts, was originally sanctioned for five years, and then extended for a second term of five years, which will expire in April 1919. A scheme for the development of the planting industries, involving the establishment of four—to be raised ultimately to six—experimental stations, the appointment of a Mycologist and the continued employment of the Deputy Director, Planting districts, has been submitted to the Secretary of State. Pending his sanction, the Government of India have authorised the Local Government to proceed with the opening of the planting stations. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the scheme have been promised by the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States, the Administration of Ceylon and the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The appointment of Sugarcane Expert was originally sanctioned for a period of five years, and has been continued for a further period of five years, from October 1917. In order to meet the cost of the sugarcane-breeding stations, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the payment from Imperial funds of a recurring grant of 44 lakhs per annum with effect from the 25th October 1917, instead of a non-recurring grant for the total expenditure as formerly.

87. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 contained lump provision for the following schemes:—

(a) Cattle-breeding farms	79
(b) Opening of a new farm in North Arcot	68
(c) Combehere farm at Combehere	15
(d) Salaries for boys employed on the farms	64

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919	1917-1918.			
Archaeological department	20	40	41	43	44	48
Historical museum	45	45	45	48	48	48
Imperial Institute	55	..	51	50	51	51
Steam-torque inspection establish- ment	29	31	35	42	42	43
Donations to scientific societies ..	53	53	53	53	53	53
Cinchona plantations	2-61	8-83	4-25	4-55	4-16	4-17
Emigration	59	10	15	16	15	16
Inspector of Factories	27	31	31	32	32	32
Forestral statistics	30	39	31	34	32	31
Examinations	1-55	1-73	1-54	1-59	1-56	2-03
Register of Joint Stock Companies ..	15	12	12	12	12	13
Development of Industries	1-89	2-41	5-37	5-53	5-16	12-32
Wood-rooms	3-13	2-30	..	..	31	7-9
Roads	91	92	95	91	1-8	91
Additional provision for enhanced tax allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total ..	10-27	12-28	13-75	17-77	17-99	22-18

Revenue.

101. Under Cinchona plantations appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine bark, seeds, plants and jalep whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The increase in the receipts for 1918-1917 and 1917-1918 was due partly to the large demand for quinine from the Medical Stores but mainly to the greatly enhanced rates adopted in the valuation of stock issued consequent upon the rise in the market price of quinine. The fall in the current year, as compared with the receipts for 1917-1918, is due to a decrease in the supply of quinine, while the further decrease in 1918-1920 is attributed to a large anticipated fall in the factory output owing to the comparatively poorer quality of the barks left to be worked in the factory.

102. Receipts from industrial operations.—This is a new minor head which has been opened with effect from 1st April 1918 to show the receipts of the Fisheries department, which were till then recorded under 'Fishery receipts,' and of other industrial concerns which were hitherto exhibited under the minor head 'Miscellaneous.' The increase since 1917-1918 is due mainly to receipts from the manufacture of soap. The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes 40 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Government pencil factory. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 anticipates a further increase in the sale of soap and additional revenue under chalk factories.

103. Miscellaneous.—The estimate for 1917-1918 included a special contribution of 16 paid by the Indian Research Fund towards expenditure to be incurred in this Presidency for a period of five years on the experimental registration of vital statistics in selected typical areas. The corresponding charges have been provided for under the head '29-B. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—Presidency Statistics.'

Expenditure.

104. The charges of the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head Cinchona plantations. The bulk of the charges under this head relate to the purchase of cinchona bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 2-00 for the purchase of bark; it also includes enhanced provision for the purchase of European stores, and lump grants aggregating 19 for the extension of plantations, rejuvenating old estates and afforestation of grass lands.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(45) *Reference to the Budget Estimates.*

105. *Examinations.*—The rise in the expenditure is mainly under 'Special Tests' and 'Secondary School-Leaving certificates' due to the larger number of candidates appearing and the consequent increase in the expenses connected with the examinations.

106. *Development of Industries.*—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Department of Fisheries, to pearl and shark fisheries, experiments in soap-making and industrial operations. The revised estimate for the current year provides for larger expenditure on soap-making and miscellaneous experiments and takes account of the revised classification introduced from 1918-1919 under which the "district industrial staff" is shown under this head instead of under B-4. Discrepancies as previously. These items of increase are however counterbalanced by a bye in the provision made for the Chemicals school and for the equipment of the mechanical engineering section of the Madras Technical Institute.

The budget for next year contains enhanced provision for soap-making experiments (500), piscicultural works (51), development of the Fisheries Department (30), the weaving, dyeing and leather trade branches of the Madras Technical Institute and grants-in-aid for industrial schools. With reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, the provision for scholarships has been raised by 69 to provide for two industrial scholarships to Europe or America.

107. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Director of Civil Supplies. The expenditure on this account is covered by an assignment from Imperial revenues.

XXII & 29. *Superannuations.*

** Revenue.*

	Amounts			Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1920-1921
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921			
Revenue	121	127	126	120	204	147

** Expenditure.*

	Amounts			Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1920-1921
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921			
Expenditure	33-06	33-23	33-35	35-45	35-28	37-00

* Fully Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Revenue.

108. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government sent to foreign services for employment under the Government of Madras, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and princely States.

109. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, is due chiefly to the recovery in the current year from local bodies of contributions for leave allowances and pensions of civil assistant surgeons in their employ with effect from the 1st March 1918.

Expenditure.

110. This head comprises charges for pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list.

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

18-20

* Revenue.

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1913-1914.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Stationery receipts	13	11	21	12	10	12
Sales of postage and other publi- cations	59	50	43	59	43	61
Other post receipts	55	53	51	54	72	59
Total ..	127	114	115	125	125	132

19-23

* Expenditure.

	Expenditure.			Budget estimate, 1913-1914.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Stationery office of the Presidency ..	45	41	41	40	45	46
Stationery purchased in the country ..	47	34	44	55	34	55
Government Press	574	539	471	553	443	454
Printing at Private Presses ..	44	34	24	25	30	42
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	742	654	545	515	470	570
Refunds .. .. .	..	..	41	..	91	..
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total ..	1462	1292	1142	1483	1416	1484

* Partly in paid office funds which are not under the financial control of the Government and not shown here.

Revenue.

111. *Other Press Receipts.*—The totals for 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 include special credits.

Expenditure.

112. *Government Press.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due to—

(1) the gradual abolition of Collierys presses and the transfer of the work done by them to the Government Press, Madras;

(2) the lapse of the provision of 19 under "Secretariat Presses" on account of the transfer of work referred to above, owing to economies in establishments in other directions; and

(3) a saving of 44 under piece-work-day-extra establishment.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for an increase under piece-work-day-extra establishment.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(47) Statement in support
of the Budget
Madras.

XXV. & 22. Miscellaneous.

* Revenue.

1919-20.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Percentage on capital cost of functions assigned to high officers ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Undeveloped deposits	2·49	1·53	·50	2·65	1·40	1·50
Treasury loans	·02	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01
Salvage of old stores and materials ..	·03	·02	·05	·02	·04	·05
Fees for Government audits ..	·04	·05	·04	·04	·05	·06
Contributions	·02	1·00	·22	·27	·22	·17
Manufactures, iron, steel and ..	·02	·24	·36	·37	·01	·07
Grain	·13	·13	·15	·13	·14	·09
Miscellaneous	·03	·00	·00	·00	·00	·00
Sale of lands, houses, etc.	·01	·00	·00	·00	·01	·00
Extraordinary items	·01	·00	·00	·00	·01	·00
Total ..	3·59	3·48	2·92	3·12	2·58	2·64

* Fully Imperial items which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† Expenditure.

1919-20.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Gratuities for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·03	·07	·04	·03	·04	·05
Gratuities to holders of literary titles	·02	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Subscriptions to periodicals	·07	·02	·04	·02	·03	·03
Cost of books and publications ..	·12	·05	·01	·05	·02	·01
Donations for charitable purposes ..	·29	1·00	1·08	1·15	1·10	1·08
Charges on account of European agents	·01	·04	·01	·01	·01	·01
Gratuities for destruction of wild animals	·22	·15	·18	·18	·18	·18
Police establishments	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Special commissions of inquiry ..	·15	·17	·07	·00	·00	·00
Unrecoverable temporary loans written off	·05	·02	·02	·02	·01	·03
Rents, rates and taxes	·00	·07	·05	·06	·07	·07
Contributions	2·01	1·93	2·24	2·08	2·03	2·27
Miscellaneous and sundries	·05	·05	·03	·05	·03	11·11
Charges for the treatment of patients at the Eastern Institute at Coonoor	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
War loans	·00	·00	·00	·00	·04	·00
Additional payments for enhanced war allowances	·00	·00	·00	·00	·00	·00
Total ..	4·73	4·99	5·53	5·81	5·55	16·08

† Fully Imperial items which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

113. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 per cent charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Tanamoores and Coochin on the original value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

114. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.
115. *Donations for charitable purposes.*—The actuals for 1916-1917 include a special grant of £22 paid to the Lawrence Memorial School, Gossamerand, out of a non-recurring assignment from Imperial revenues sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose. Similar non-recurring assignments of £25 for each of the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 and a recurring assignment of £6 from 1918-1920 onwards have also been sanctioned towards the opening of a training college for the members of the domiciled community and the corresponding charges appear under this head.

116. *Special Commission of Inquiry.*—The figures entered in the accounts for 1916-1917 and 1917-1918 under this minor head relate to the commission appointed to inquire into the conditions under which Indian labour is employed in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

117. *Contributions.*—The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (i) contributions to municipalities which are given for general purposes, as for instance, to cover deficits and (ii) contributions to local funds. The grants in aid of municipalities for general purposes amounted to £15 in 1916-1917, £19 in 1916-1917 and £10 in 1917-1918. In the budget estimate for 1918-1919 a provision of £50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendation of the Finance Committee and it is expected that it will be utilized. A similar provision of £50 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920.

Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the District Boards of the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The grant to the Nilgiri District Board, which now stands at £186, is made in consideration of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Kanyakumari, which now stands at £24, is given because the revenue of that district board falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of £49 is also paid to other district boards as compensation for the assumption by Government of certain fishery rentals formerly credited to those local bodies, the chief item being £35 per annum given to the District boards of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. The high actuals under contributions to local funds in 1917-1918 are due to the non-recurring grant of £35 to district boards for and to informal payments, while the revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes a temporary grant of £25 to the district boards of Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot to meet the contribution payable by them towards the construction of a roadway across the Vallar.

118. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—Collectors of Districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to Rs 500 per annum for recurring charges and Rs 1,000 for non-recurring charges in each individual case. The total grant to be distributed among the Collectors of the several districts has been fixed at £25 per annum. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head in the first instance and the actual charges incurred are subsequently adjusted to the appropriate heads of account. A provision of £25 has accordingly been entered for this purpose in the budget estimate for 1918-1920. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 included a reserve provision of £40 for unforeseen expenditure. The amount has been reappropriated to other heads. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 includes a similar provision of £40.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1914-1920

(45) References to page
in the Civil Budget
Estimate.
129

119. *War loans.*—The charges on account of the local Publicity Board and Labour and Employment Bureau established in connexion with the war are shown under this minor head. No provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1919-1920, as these boards are not likely to be continued after the current year.

33. *Famine Relief.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget and estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1918.	1918-1917.	1917-1918.			
* Expenditure	(8) 87	843	..	70	1 00
Provincial share	(4) 002	(4) ..	(4) 38	(5) 25

(a) Working Impound.

(c) Grants-in-aid.

XXIX. & 42. *Irrigation—Major Works.*

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget and estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1918.	1918-1917.	1917-1918.			
Direct receipts	2 04	3 12	3 38	3 29	3 25	3 22
Provincial share (one-half) ..	1 17	1 56	1 59	1 60	1 63	1 63
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	385 97	102 40	108 53	103 66	109 47	107 92
Provincial share (one-half) ..	53 45	51 24	54 16	51 83	53 23	52 61

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget and estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1918.	1918-1917.	1917-1918.			
Working expenses	32 85	19 46	22 25	30 00	15 00	17 24
Provincial share (one-half) ..	11 18	9 85	11 97	11 59	9 85	9 43
Interest on Debt (Provincial share only, viz. one-half)	15 07	14 68	18 41	14 79	18 56	15 69

Interest on Debt is not open for discussion.

120. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (a) Productive works, (b) Protective works, and (c) Minor works and navigation.

121. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, the capital expenditure on which is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49, *Imperial Works*—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue is credited under XXIX, *Imperial—Major Works* and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42, *Imperial—Major Works*.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

122. *Protective works* are those which are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of protective irrigation projects is paid out of the normal grants under famine relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. *Conservancy or Protective Irrigation Works*—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of productive works, classed under the heads XXIX. & 42. Insurance—Major Works.

123. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above, and is subdivided into:

- (a) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
- (b) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
- (c) agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy of rivers or training of river-beds, and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

124. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

125. The *Direct Receipts* are realised in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources: (a) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (b) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (c) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (d) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (e) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (f) receipts from navigation and (g) rent of buildings, etc.

The period estimate for 1918-1919 is based on the latest accounts available, and the budget estimate for 1919-1920 mainly follows the revised estimate.

126. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major productive and protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under the Godavari, the Krishna and the Chaverry delta systems.

Expenditure.

127. *Working expenses*.—The working expenses of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(a) Extensions and improvements, (b) Maintenance and repairs, (c) Establishment charges, and (d) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under 'Extensions and improvements' relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries, while the sub-head 'Maintenance and repairs' relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainage, and includes works of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

128. The fall in the expenditure for 1916-1917 occurs chiefly under the Godavari and Krishna delta systems. The decrease under the Godavari delta system was due to abnormal rains in the early part of the year, and the lapse under the Krishna delta system was caused mainly by savings effected on canal maintenance and repair estimates.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year is due chiefly to a change introduced by the Government of India with effect from the current year in the system of distributing the charges for Public Works establishment among the several Public Works major heads.

The budget for 1919-1920 is based on ascertained demands.

129. *Interest on Debt*.—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1918-1920 is that incurred up to the end of 1918-1919 plus half the estimated outlay in 1919-1920.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(51.) Difference in 1920
in the Civil Budget
Estimate.

The rate of interest which is the average rate paid on the total public debt of the Government of India has risen from 3.37 to 3.47 per cent.

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Civil offices	34	35	55	18	22	20
Public Works offices	231	253	272	250	275	260
Total	265	279	327	272	297	280

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Civil offices	534	545	768	515	728	669
Public Works offices—						
Minor Works, Revenue Depart-						
ment	27	31	32	37	35	32
Works in charge of Civil						
officers acting as Public Works						
discussors	29	35	24	36	35	45
Works in charge of the Public						
Works Department	3147	3844	3919	3255	3931	3913
	3203	3911	4075	3328	4099	4090
Total	3817	3971	4064	4073	4178	4059

Revenue.

130. Civil offices.—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 4 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1918, are fluctuating in character.

131. Public Works offices.—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation, and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system and the Buckingham Canal, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

The revised estimate is based on the latest actuals available and the budget for 1919-1920 follows the revised estimate in the main.

Expenditure.

132. Civil offices.—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains cause the tanks to be full for longer periods than usual.

The revised estimate for 1919-1920 is based on the latest actuals. The budget for 1919-1920 is 1.81 more than the current year's revised estimate and provides fully for the demands made by Collections.

ANNEXED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

153. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *land officers* is shown under this head under the following subheadings:—

- (a) 'Minor Works, Revenue Department' relating to works of the Revenue Department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;
- (b) 'Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers' under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,000 each executed by the officers of the Revenue Department; and
- (c) 'Works in charge of the Public Works Department.'

154. The decrease in the *estimates for 1916-1917* is due to the fact that progress on a number of works was retarded by untimely rains and the presence of water in tanks and channels.

The increase in the revised estimates for 1918-1919 and in the budget for 1919-1920, as compared with the budget for the current year, is due mainly to a change introduced by the Government of India with effect from the current year in the system of distributing the charges for Public Works establishment among the Public Works major heads of account. The revised estimates for 1918-1919 covers also additional expenditure on account of repairs to certain flood banks.

For Tank Restoration scheme works the budget for 1919-1920 provides a sum of 7-18 (including establishment charges) against a grant of 5-50 in the current year's budget. The only important work in the course of construction is the Panjapoti reservoir project for which a grant of '18 has been provided for next year. The probable outlay on this work up to the end of 1918-1919 is 3-28 against an estimate of 5-36.

XXXI. & 43. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Civil officers	1-70	1-41	4-42	1-70	94	1-8
Public Works officers	4-32	4-03	4-41	4-79	4-33	4-25
Total	6-02	5-44	4-83	4-89	5-17	4-35

51-502

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Civil officers	22-42	20-07	28-53	27-13	49-29	29-24
Public Works officers—						
(i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	1-69	7-38	7-15	1-65	1-68	2-06
(ii) Works in charge of the Public Works Department.	51-79	58-91	59-73	57-79	54-45	49-16
(iii) Additional provision for estimated war allowances.	..	..	..	..	7-2	7-9
	53-55	59-39	61-68	59-35	53-25	49-27
Total	87-80	79-75	80-71	86-49	102-16	109-31

Revenue.

135. *Civil officers.*—The receipts represent the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries, and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act, 1881, in the Agency tracts of Ganjam.

The actuals from 1915-1916 to 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 include special credits mostly on account of refunds by local bodies of unspent balances of Provincial contributions. The budget for 1919-1920 follows the revised estimate for the current year after excluding the special items provided for in the latter.

136. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, tolls on roads, the net profits in the Public Works Workshops, and fine levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget for 1919-1920 mainly follows the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

137. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure under this former head relates chiefly to (i) grants to local bodies in aid of roads and bridges and other miscellaneous public improvements, and (ii) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Virgo-puram and Gudurpur costing not more than Rs. 2,000 each, and executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department.

138. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the three years 1917-1918 to 1919-1920:—

Particulars.	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
(a) Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which a sum of 14 lakhs has been specially provided by the Government of India	17.13	22.03	17.96	17.28
(b) Grants to poorer district boards	5.90	5.59	5.90	5.50
(c) Grants to district boards for improvement of important roads .. .. .	..	..	20.00	8.00
(d) Special grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	5.65	8.67	6.47	6.23
Total	32.78	36.79	49.75	34.45

Item (a).—In order to enable district boards to frame their budgets on a permanent basis, it was decided to stereotype this grant on the basis of the grants made to them in 1917-1918 and to give additional subsidies, as funds permitted, to the poorer district boards. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 is due to the raising of the grant to the Malabar District Board by 15 lakhs. The details are furnished in Annexure I.

Item (b).—A special grant of 5 lakhs for the improvement of village and other roads was distributed, both in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919, among the district boards of Anantapur (1.40), Bellary (50), Kurnool (80), Cuddapah (34), Chittoor (40), Salem (40), Bellary (90) and Chingleput (40).

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, a similar grant of 5 lakhs has been entered in the budget for 1919-1920 for distribution among the district boards of Anantapur (80), Bellary (90), Chingleput (40), Chittoor (40), Cuddapah (80), Kurnool (40), Bellary (40) and Salem (40).

Item (c).—With a view to special repairs to certain trunk roads in the Presidency which have been burdened with increased traffic as a result of the restrictions

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

139

an railway traffic and also to the construction of bridges and causeways on some of the more important roads, a special grant of 24-00 for this purpose, as detailed in Annexure II, has been made in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 while the budget for 1919-1920 contains a provision of 6-00.

139. *New (d).*—The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains the following allocations which have been entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919:—

(d) Grants to local bodies for bridges and causeways	3-00
(e) Grants to the district boards of Vizagapatam (47), Koppal (79) and Gidharai (72)	1-00

The Finance Committee also recommended an allotment of 40 for outlay on works in the Agency tracts. Of this amount a sum of 19 for works in the Goshjan and Vizagapatam Agencies costing not more than Rs. 2,500 appears under this minor head, while the balance, viz., 21 for works in the Vizagapatam Agency costing more than Rs. 2,500 appears under the next minor head "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers."

140. *Public Works officers.*—This minor head comprises two sub-heads—

- (i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers ;
- and
- (ii) Works in charge of the Public Works Department.

141. *Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.*—Under this sub-head is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case, however, of the Salt, Excise and Forest departments all works executed by Civil officers, irrespective of their cost, are adjusted not to the Public Works Department head but to the contingencies of the department concerned.

The main items under this sub-head relate to works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers and to works in the Agency tracts.

142. *Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under 'Original works—Civil Buildings', 'Tools and Plant' and 'Stock and Supplies'. The budget for 1918-1920 provides for an increased expenditure of 14-03 over the current year's revised estimate due chiefly to the inclusion of provision for a larger number of urgent works. There is also an increase under 'Establishment' owing mainly to anticipated shorter recoveries on this account from other Public Works major heads.

The scheme for redistribution of District, subdivisional and other charges which was drawn up by Sir William Meyer involved a total saving of about 42-00 on new buildings, towards which the Government of India sanctioned assignments aggregating 25-00 from Imperial revenues. The total expenditure up to the end of 1917-1918 amounted to 23-91, and the probable outlay in 1918-1919 is about 21 and in 1919-1920 about 10.

143. The following is a list of important works (a) which were completed in 1917-1918, (b) which are in progress in the current year, and (c) which are to be commenced in 1919-1920:—

(a) Works completed in 1917-1918.

	Actual out.
(1) Five beds and quarters at Paleosentiah and Sandapattanam	1-00
(2) Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore	9-94
(3) Taluk hospital buildings	1-73

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(55) *Excesses in page
of the Civil Budget
Statement.*(d) *Works in progress in 1919-1920.*

Project	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actual to end of 1917-1918.	Provisional estimate, 1919-1920.	Provisional estimate, the balance for 1919-1920.
1	Quarters for 1 inspector and 3 sergeants and 100 for 17 head constables and 150 constables of the Armed Reserve Police, Vellore	1-00	50	50	- 50
2	Police recruits' school, Annadapur ..	2-48	2-20	58	..
3	The remaining blocks of hostel accommodation for the Rayapetam Medical School pupils	2-40	..	55	55
4	New Rayapetam hospital and subsidiary buildings	7-00	4-04	3-55	- 45
5	New Engineering College buildings at Guindy	15-55	7-71	2-20	1-00
6	New court-house for the District Judge, Tiruchinopoly	1-99	41	63	- 54
7	Quarters for 4 sub-inspectors and 100 for 16 head constables and 24 constables of the C1 and C2 police stations, Madras	1-15	50	37	50
8	Kalingappa Chattram	4-00	1-41	37	- 56
9	Technical Institute buildings at Madras	2-55	2-00	55	- 20
10	New Chemistry block for the Presidency College, Madras	3-41	..	18	1-59
11	New medical school at Chintamani ..	3-10	..	10	- 50
12	Regulator with a road way across the Vellar	2-60	91	15	54
13	Halls for 16 head constables and 97 constables of the B1 and B2 police stations, Madras	3-15	2-00	55	54
14	New Civil Hospital, Virudupetam ..	4-50	64	1-50	2-50
15	New buildings for the Medical School at Tinjore	2-47	..	30	1-50

(e) *Works to be commenced in 1920-1921.*

Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Excesses in the budget for 1920-1921.
1. Improvements to the Collector's office at Ballipet ..	1-20	- 40
2. Construction of a building for the high school department of the Government Secondary and Training school for midwives	2-85	- 80
3. Constructing buildings for the Engineering school at Virudupetam	1-59	- 70
4. Improvements to the General Hospital	1-00	50
5. New General Hospital at Coimbatore	1-00	50
6. Construction of hostel blocks for Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils at Rajapet	1-50	- 60
7. Extensions and improvements to the Rayapetam New Hospital .. .. .	..	1-00
8. Construction of a Photo-Zeographia office for the Survey office, Madras	2-59	1-00
9. Additions to the Coimbatore Agricultural College ..	2-00	1-20

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Net assignment to Pro- vincial revenues ..	+ 2945	+ 1653	+ 1878	+ 3141	+ 3572	+ 2112

144. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are recorded on the revenue side of the accounts under the above head.

145. The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
INTERNAL TO PROVINCIAL.			
(1) Assignment on account of the negative bond- ing station for five years from 20th October 1917	64	64	64
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appoin- tment of a Scientific Officer to assist the plant- ing industries in Southern India by the Administration of Coorg	52	52	52
(3) Assignment for meeting charges in connection with the constitution of additional District and other charges given in addition to the sum of ₹ 16 per square mile has been in the Provincial Settlement	75	75	75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure thereon on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary States Village Service funds ..	1217	1152	1248
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Mahamahipathyas and Shams-ul-ulum Dakhilanas	52	52	52
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services	55	55	55
(7) Assignment for expenditure on urban sani- tation given from 1913-1914	500	500	500
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education (made up of ₹ 25 given out of the constitution grant in 1913-1914 and increase of 500 sanctioned in 1913-1914 and 125 sanctioned in 1914- 1915)	1420	1630	1630
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University (given from 1913-1914) ..	65	65	65
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Arabic English Secondary schools (given from 1913-1914)	50	50	50
(11) Assignment for the education of education among the poorer classes of the Desamised Community in the City of Madras (given from 1912-1913)	30	30	30
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Muham- medan education (given from 1914-1915) ..	30	30	30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	15	15	15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in con- nection with the cost of the Hyderabad and Semi-attached local funds	53	53	53

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(57) Reference is made to the Civil Supply Bill.

	Budget amount, 1919-1920.	Revised amount, 1919-1920.	Budget amount, 1919-1920.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—cont.			
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Affairs and Charitable trusts from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.	24	24	24
(16) Assignment for meeting the transfer from Imperial to Provincial funds of the cost of maintenance of Government securities not attached to Government charges	39	39	39
(17) Assignment for provision of outside securities from local funds	171	171	171
(18) Assignment on account of the provision of the interest charged to Provincial funds for the Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works ..	29	29	29
(19) Assignment for improvement of pay and training of teachers	50	50	50
(21) Assignment for primary education	400	400	400
(22) Assignment towards a Training College at Ottomannur for male teachers of the domestic community	25	25	25
(23) Assignment in consequence of the wedding of a prince from Mysore in the Madras district under L. Laro Ravanna (Provincial share = one-half) instead of under F. F. Finner (wholly Provincial) .. ..	..	18	18
(24) Assignment for technical education (construction of a building for Madras Technical school) .. ..	..	75	..
(25) Assignment for agricultural education .. ..	..	200	..
(26) Assignment for improving the health conditions of pilgrim centres .. ..	..	100	..
(27) Assignment towards the cost of Provincial Director of Civil Supplies .. ..	..	79	79
Total ..	608	698	577
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
(28) Final assignment under the Provincial Settlement	1809	1809	1809
(29) Assignment on account of the reduction from 16 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of exported railway stores	29	29	29
(30) Assignment on account of the Imperialisation of the Public Works Department staff	94	94	94
(31) Compensation payable on account of the Provincial share of the sales duties and income-tax revenue arising from additional taxation imposed by the Government of India	1943	1945	1943
Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	2075	2077	2075
Net addition to Provincial ..	2111	2023	2113

Revised.—The Government of India imposed additional taxation with effect from 1916-1917 solely to meet Imperial needs, and the heads under which the proceeds of the additional taxation income are III. SALT, VII. CUSTOMS, V. EXCISE and VIII. INCOME-TAX. The heads SALT and CUSTOMS are purely Imperial, while the heads EXCISE and INCOME-TAX are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. To enable Imperial resources to receive the full increment due to the new taxation, it is necessary to pay from Provincial revenue a reversing compensatory assignment equivalent to the estimated amount accruing as the Provincial share of the new taxation. The Provincial share of the additional taxation was provisionally fixed at 8.45, being made up of 1.19 under V. EXCISE and 7.25 under VIII. INCOME-TAX. The original forecast of 6.25 under INCOME-TAX will be exceeded by 4.00 in 1918-1919 and by 5.00 in 1919-1920.

The resulting items are self-explanatory.

14-10

Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

146. Four statements are annexed showing the transactions under Provincial loans and advances. As explained in paragraphs 33 and 34 ante, the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. INTEREST, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest on the loans between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to IS. INTEREST. The rate of interest charged to the local Government was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent per annum in respect of loans sanctioned from the 1st October 1916, and to 5½ per cent per annum in respect of loans sanctioned from the 1st April 1917. Statement I annexed exhibits the transactions relating to loans sanctioned prior to the 1st October 1916, statement II those relating to loans sanctioned subsequent to that date but before 1st April, 1917, statement III those relating to loans sanctioned on or after the 1st April 1917 and statement IV exhibits in one view, the total transactions under each class of loans.

14-10-18

147. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and advances to co-operative credit societies. The advances to cultivators in the current year are estimated at 8.69 as against the budget estimate of 8.63. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been fixed at 8.60.

14-10-18

148. Class IV. Loans. These represent loans to district boards and municipalities in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works, and plague preventive measures.

The allotment for 1919-1920 is intended for works which are actually in progress or which will be taken up for execution at an early date, and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

14-10-18

149. Class V. Loans. A provision of Rs. 1,100 in the current year and Rs. 2,500 in the coming year has been entered under "Miscellaneous advances" for the purpose of granting advances to divers for the purchase of oxen and to Clansmen for the purchase of bulks and agricultural implements.

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.
I.—Loans sanctioned since 1st October 1915.

		Amount.						Budget estimated, 1916-17 A.	Actual received, 1915-1916.	Budget estimated, 1916-1917.
		1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.		
Class I (a)—Loans to Colonists.	Balance	49.32	49.32	49.32	50.00	52.25	20.64	49.10	40.55	34.33
	Advances	7.32	8.20	7.47	8.28	7.79	7.61	7.06	7.40	7.34
	Recoveries	1.55	0.53	7.22	0.05	7.11	7.65	7.09	7.40	6.93
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance	48.93	49.85	50.00	50.25	52.84	49.10	53.06	53.15	53.94
	Advances	41	27	31	25	21	14	11	08	07
	Recoveries	04	04	03	04	05	05	04	05	03
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Settlers.	Balance	27	01	25	02	16	31	07	01	02
	Advances	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Recoveries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Class IV (a)— Loans to Peo- ple and Meen- ship.	Balance	14.78	25.56	25.62	26.17	27.65	27.64	28.41	28.41	28.41
	Advances	0.07	1.52	0.02	0.02	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.43	1.43
	Recoveries	3.56	1.43	1.55	1.04	1.76	1.85	2.07	1.85	1.84
Class IV (b)— Loans to Dis- tributed Areas.	Balance	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Advances	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	Recoveries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Class V—Miscel- laneous Loans.	Balance	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Advances	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Recoveries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total, Class I to V.	Balance	70.55	74.04	75.90	76.21	78.91	81.06	78.08	77.55	77.69
	Advances	9.35	8.23	8.16	8.35	8.34	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43
	Recoveries	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Loans to Local Bodies for High- way Construction — State District Road.	Balance	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.52
	Advances	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Recoveries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Grand Total ..	Balance	86.15	90.56	92.42	92.73	95.43	97.58	94.60	93.97	94.21
	Advances	9.35	8.23	8.16	8.35	8.34	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43
	Recoveries	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

(62) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

II.—Loans sanctioned on or after 1st October 1935 and before 1st April 1937.

		Actual, 1934-35.	Actual, 1935-36.	Budget estimate, 1935-36.	Revised estimate, 1935-36.	Budget estimate, 1936-37.
	Balance ..	LAKE.	LAKE.	LAKE.	LAKE.	LAKE.
	..	..	305	315	304	313
Class I (a)—Loans to Co-operators.	Advances ..	305	45	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	39	39	31	46
	Balance ..	305	354	393	315	367
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	48	48	48	38
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notables.	Advances ..	12	65	..	661	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	18
	Balance ..	12	16	16	16	..
	Balance ..	..	49	136	136	127
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Corporations.	Advances ..	99	41	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	83	89	89	83
	Balance ..	99	132	127	127	119
	Balance ..	..	95	62	18	14
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Advances ..	65	37	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	24	19	64	64
	Balance ..	65	16	32	14	10
	Balance ..	..	112	69	31	63
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Advances ..	615	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	605	668	664	663
	Balance ..	615	61	666	666	666
	Balance ..	..	453	515	515	473
Grand total ..	Advances ..	453	124	..	661	..
	Recoveries ..	..	69	39	85	77
	Balance ..	453	153	473	473	306

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

III.—Loans sanctioned on or after 1st April 1917.

		Amount, 1917-1918	Deficit balance, 1918-1919	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Deficit balance, 1919-1920
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Advances ..	0	5 84	5 25	10 39
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	1,000	5 84	5 25	10 39
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
	Advances ..	0	0	0	0
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
Class III—Loans to Land-holders and Establishments.	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
	Advances ..	0	0	0	0
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipalities.	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
	Advances ..	1 80	4 27	4 55	6 00
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	1 80	4 27	4 55	6 00
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
	Advances ..	1 80	0	0	0
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	1 80	0	0	0
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
	Advances ..	0	0	0	0
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Balance ..	11 58	10 75	10 75	10 75
	Advances ..	0	0	0	0
	Recoveries ..	0	0	0	0
	Balance ..	11 58	10 75	10 75	10 75

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

IV.—CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSACTIONS UNDER
EACH CLASS OF DEBTS.

		Amount, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
		RS. RS.	RS. RS.	RS. RS.	RS. RS.
Class I (a)—Loans to cultivators ..	Balance ..	5045	5045	5045	5045
	Advances ..	853	853	853	853
	Recoveries ..	742	742	802	814
	Balance ..	5155	5155	5152	5155
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies ..	Balance ..	11	11	11	11
	Advances ..	10	10	10	10
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	11	11	11	11
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities ..	Balance ..	1502	143	1502	1502
	Advances ..	10	10	10	10
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	1502	143	1502	1502
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Corporations ..	Balance ..	1740	1740	1740	1740
	Advances ..	225	427	427	427
	Recoveries ..	213	145	145	145
	Balance ..	1752	2022	2022	2022
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards ..	Balance ..	112	112	112	112
	Advances ..	107	107	107	107
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	119	119	119	119
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans ..	Balance ..	102	102	102	102
	Advances ..	102	102	102	102
	Recoveries ..	102	102	102	102
	Balance ..	102	102	102	102
Loans to Local Boards for Railway construction—Kistna District Board ..	Balance ..	1105	1105	1105	1105
	Advances ..	10	10	10	10
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	1105	1105	1105	1105
Grand total	Balance ..	1042	1042	1042	1042
	Advances ..	1042	1042	1042	1042
	Recoveries ..	1042	1042	1042	1042
	Balance ..	1042	1042	1042	1042

C. G. THOMPSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

3rd February 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(53)

ANNEXURE I (vide paragraph 135 note).

Distribution of the grant of 17.28 lakhs in 1919-1920 to district boards in aid of their resources

[O. G. No. 1004 L., dated 20 December 1917, and No. 118 L., dated 21st July 1918.]

Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.	Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.
Anantapur	22,212	Kannad	41,559
Arct, North	41,416	Kodak	85,229
Arct, South	72,696	Krishna	1,79,518
Bellary	35,130	Nellore	51,542
Chingleput	54,276	Nilgiris, The	4,000
Chittoor	46,767	Raman	74,087
Coimbatore	55,959	Salem	45,474
Cuddapah	37,750	Tanjore	1,91,437
Guntur	49,218	Tiruvallur	57,110
Krishna	1,31,419	Tiruchinopoly	87,410
Kudat	1,09,257	Vijayanpore	74,944
Kanara, South	1,14,396		
Karim	1,32,458	Total	77,28,238
Karnapet	18,204		

ANNEXURE II (vide paragraph 136 note).

Distribution of the grant of 20 lakhs in 1919-1920 to local boards for the improvement of the condition of important roads on which the traffic has increased in recent years as a consequence of the restrictions on railway traffic.

Name of district board.	Highways and main roads.	Other roads.	Special systems.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	30,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
2. Arct, North .. .. .	..	..	70,800	70,800
3. Arct, South .. .. .	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
4. Bellary .. .. .	..	30,000	71,000	1,01,000
5. Chingleput	8,000	7,000	37,750	42,750
6. Chittoor	10,000	10,000	15,000	35,000
7. Coimbatore .. .. .	..	..	15,000	15,000
8. Cuddapah .. .. .	..	10,000	5,000	15,000
9. Guntur .. .. .	..	7,000	24,000	31,000
10. Krishna	8,000	5,000	24,000	34,000
11. Kudat	3,500	3,500	39,000	46,000
12. Kanara, South .. .. .	..	..	45,000	45,000
13. Karim .. .. .	..	..	2,15,000	2,15,000
14. Kannad .. .. .	..	11,500	11,500	23,000
15. Madras .. .. .	..	23,000	1,00,000	1,23,000
16. Malabar .. .. .	..	..	10,000	10,000
17. Nellore	30,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
18. The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	..	5,000	5,000
19. Raman	4,000	4,000	13,500	18,000
20. Salem .. .. .	..	..	21,000	21,000
21. Tiruvallur	5,000	5,000	60,000	70,000
22. Tiruchinopoly	50,000	5,000	50,000	1,05,000
23. Vijayanpore	2,500	4,000	6,000	12,500
24. Unaided district .. .. .	..	..	..	7,50,000
Total	1,45,000	1,58,100	9,61,200	10,64,300

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

2nd February 1918.

PART IV

Memorandum showing the variations between the figures in the Draft Financial Statement and those in the present Amended Draft Financial Statement.

Revised Estimate, 1918-1919.

Receipts.

Name of service	According to the Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			Difference in Provisional figures (column 8 minus 6).
	Total.	Imperial.	Federalist.	Total.	Imperial.	Federalist.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING PROVISION OF LAND REVENUE FOR THE INSURANCE).	699-29	345-13	345-15	699-14	344-77	354-77	- 56
IV. STAMPS							
V. EXCISE							
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..							
IX. FERRY							
X. REGISTRATION ..	25-40	..	25-40	25-40	..	25-40	+ 00
XI-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAMES.	9-19	..	9-58	9-32	..	9-32	+ 42
XII-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	18-28	..	18-28	17-58	..	17-58	- 40
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND FEDERAL.	..	-25-35	+ 25-77	..	-25-35	+ 25-35	+ 41
OTHER REVENUE	66-64	11-50	42-44	67-56	11-45	45-61	+ 17
							+ 84

The above alterations are based on later information.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(45)

Expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	According to the Draft Estimated Statement.			According to the Actual Draft Financial Statement.			Difference in Favour of Estimated Statement, Rs.
	Total.	Special.	Provincial.	Total.	Special.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. LAND REVENUE	128.40	..	128.40	128.66	..	128.66	— .11
11. FORCE	20.50	..	20.50	21.06	..	21.06	— .20
12. REVENUE	15.24	..	15.24	15.07	..	15.07	— .17
15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	22.09	6.89	15.20	22.47	6.12	16.35	+ .64
19-A. LAW AND JUDICE—GOVERNMENT OF LAW.	13.10	..	99.10	99.78	..	99.78	— .68
19-B. LAW AND JUDICE—JAILS.	19.40	..	19.41	20.58	..	20.58	+ .18
20. FORCE	170.41	..	170.41	170.46	..	170.46	+ .05
21. MEDICAL	100.77	..	100.77	100.77	..	100.77	..
24-B. SANITATION	53.78	..	53.78	53.95	..	53.95	+ .17
25-A. SANITATION	14.57	..	14.57	14.72	..	14.72	+ .15
25-B. SANITATION	15.32	..	15.32	15.63	..	15.63	+ .31
25-C. SANITATION	17.67	..	17.67	17.06	..	17.06	— .61
29. SUPERINTENDENCE OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS	28.19	..	28.19	28.35	..	28.35	+ .16
30. SANITATION	21.08	7.00	14.08	21.76	7.00	14.76	— .72
32. MISCELLANEOUS	7.46	1.83	5.63	7.16	1.25	5.91	+ .55
42. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—WORKING EXPENDITURE	19.73	9.83	9.90	19.96	9.83	9.83	+ .23
43. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—NAVIGATION	15.11	15.11	15.11	15.11	15.11	15.11	..
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL WORKS	7.28	..	7.28	7.46	..	7.46	+ .18
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL WORKS	26.64	..	26.64	27.64	..	27.64	+ 1.00
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL WORKS	40.72	..	40.72	40.19	..	40.19	+ 7.47
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL WORKS	55.25	..	55.25	55.25	..	55.25	— 2.00
OTHER HEADS	57.29	32.30	24.99	57.02	32.34	24.68	+ .13
							+ 7.08

19-B. JAILS (+ .65).—The increase is expected chiefly under "Daily charges."

43. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (+ 1.00).—The increase is due to expenditure on certain unforeseen urgent work.

45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL (+ 7.47).—The increase is mainly due to grants to local bodies for the improvement of important roads having been raised from 15.00 to 22.47.

45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (— 2.00).—The decrease is based on later actuals and occurs mainly under Tools and Plant and Stock and Supplies.

Receipts.

* Heads of revenue.	According to the Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			Difference in the Total of Receipts (column 7 - column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IMMIGRATION.	715-71	867-65	837-66	717-56	356-78	360-78	+ 40
IV. STAMPS							
V. RACES							
VIII. { BREWER-TAX				No change.			
{ SUGAR-TAX							
IX. FOREST							
X. REGISTRATION							
XVI-E. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.	7-08	..	9-66	7-68	..	7-08	- 2-00
XIII-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.				No change.			
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.							
OTHER HEADS	59-45	11-46	49-02	59-45	11-32	48-13	+ 1-33
							- 1-03

I. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IMMIGRATION (+ 40).—The increase is based on later information.

XVI-E. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS (- 2-00).—The reduction has been made under 'Jail Manufactures' in view of the fact that in consequence of the cessation of hostilities, the demands from the Military Department for jail-manufactured goods will, it is anticipated, be reduced in the coming year.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

(57)

1919-1920.

Expenditure.

Kind of expenditure.	According to the Budget Statement.			According to the Revised Draft Financial Statement.			Difference between Budget and Revised Statement.
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2. LAND REVENUE ..							
3. 11. POSTS ..							
12. EDUCATION ..							
13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..							
14-A. LAW AND JUSTICE ..							
14-B. LAW AND JUSTICE ..							
14-C. LAW AND JUSTICE ..							
15. PUBLIC WORKS ..							
16. A. MEDICAL ..							
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(65) AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920.

19-B. JAILS (+50).—Under "History charges".

23. EDUCATION (+4,891).—The increase is due to the following allotments entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—

(1) Grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings	385
(2) Grants to local bodies for secondary school buildings	200
(3) Grants for the equipment of secondary schools under public management	100
(4) Grants for the equipment of aided secondary schools	100
(5) For playgrounds	50
(6) Medical inspection of schools	50
Total	885

24-A. MEDICAL (+513).—The increase is mainly due to grants to local bodies for medical buildings entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee (300).

24-B. SANITATION (+600).—The increase is due to the following grants entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—

(1) Grant to local bodies for minor sanitary works	400
(2) Grant to the Madras Corporation for minor sanitary works	100

52. MISCELLANEOUS (+532).—The increase is due to (1) contributions in aid of municipal balances (10) entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee and (2) an addition of 482 to the provision (1-50) for reserve.

45. CIVIL WORKS—CYCLE (+308).—The increase under this head is due to the following variations:—

Entered on the recommendations of the Finance Committee.	(1) Grants to local bodies for bridges and coverways	300
	(2) Grants to power district boards	400
	(3) Special works in the Agency lands	508
	(4) Retention of the grant to local bodies for improvement of important roads from 1909 to 6 00	708
	Total	308

UNALLOTTED (—2253).—The former provisional head 'Unallotted' now disappears, the same previously shown under it having been distributed among the appropriate service heads in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

2nd February 1923.

C. G. TOCHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 51.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th day of February 1915.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN. SEYMOUR FRANKS of Ipswich, F.R.S., C.B.E., C.M.G.,
Governor of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble DUNN BHADUR F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Ayyappal, C.I.S.
The Hon'ble MR. L. DAVENPORT, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MURUGUMAN ANNADURAI HIRANU SARIN Bhadur, Khar Bhadur, C.B.E.,
I.C.S., C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MR. L. F. BUCKLEY, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MR. A. Y. S. CAMPBELL, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MR. W. J. J. HOWARD.
The Hon'ble MR. W. HUTTON.
The Hon'ble MR. B. LITTLEHALL.
The Hon'ble MR. N. K. MACDONALD.
The Hon'ble MR. J. C. MURPHY.
The Hon'ble DUNN BHADUR S. KANAKASABAI RAO Ayyappal.
The Hon'ble MR. S. SIVARAMA AYYANAR (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble MR. H. G. STEVEN, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. G. TUCKERMAN.
The Hon'ble MR. M. YOUNG.
The Hon'ble K. BHADUR F. RAJAGOPALA Ayyappal.
The Hon'ble MR. A. SIVARAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble DUNN BHADUR M. RAJAGOPALA RAO PANTULU CHIEF.
The Hon'ble MR. A. S. KESAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble MR. F. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble DUNN BHADUR A. SIVARAMASWAMI Ayyappal.
The Hon'ble MR. D. V. KALANAYAN AYYANAR.
The Hon'ble MR. K. S. KANAKASABAI RAO -
The Hon'ble RAO BHADUR V. K. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Ayyappal.
The Hon'ble MR. E. RAU AYYANAR.
The Hon'ble Sir RAU BHADUR VENKATA KUNALA MANIPATI SIVA RAO RAJAGOPALA RAO of
Kudikuppam.
The Hon'ble MR. E. VENKATASWAMI RAO.
The Hon'ble MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble MR. K. KUNALA RAO KUNALA RAO KUNALA RAO KUNALA RAO.
The Hon'ble TANTU HIRANU SARIN Bhadur.
The Hon'ble Khar Bhadur A. T. S. M. ANNAD TANTU MANAKASABAI TANTU Bhadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE FRANKS, K.C.
The Hon'ble MR. J. H. THOMAS.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANKS BAKER, K.C.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ANTON, D.D.
The Hon'ble MR. T. HICKMAN.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANKS SPENCER, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble DUNN BHADUR K. R. SIVARAMASWAMI RAO CHIEF.
The Hon'ble RAO, RAU BHADUR VENKATA KUNALA KESAVA RAO BHADUR, of
Boddi.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAN.

(*Mr. Kanyappa Acharyar: the President; Mr. Kameswari Acharyar, the Advocate-General; Mr. Siva Rao.*) [20th FEBRUARY 1919.]

The Council assembled at 11 a.m.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Bhoja Behadar V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the prevention of the spread of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds, and moved that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the GOVERNMENT:—"We will now proceed to consider the amendments. Honourable gentlemen will please observe that in addition to the amendments on the agenda paper there is a supplemental list of amendments and we have got to take both together. The first amendment is in regard to clause 2. I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswari Acharyar to move it, but before that I will first go through the previous clauses."

CLAUSE 1.

It was agreed that the consideration of the preamble be postponed.

CLAUSE 2.

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 3.

Clause 2 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 3.

Clause 3 (a) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Bhoja Behadar V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following amendment:—

Clause 3, sub-clause (b).—That the words 'prohibit or restrict the removal of any plant from one place to another or'; and for the words 'such other preventive or remedial measures' read 'such remedial or preventive measures'.

"My object in moving this amendment is this. I understand clause (b) to mean that if any plant is already infected or is exposed to infection, it is liable to be destroyed under clause 3. The portion relating to removal refers therefore to cases in which there is neither infection nor exposure to infection. But to interfere with plants not infected or exposed to infection will be an arbitrary interference with the rights of private property. I think these plants should be left alone. Interference is permissible when they are infected or exposed to infection. I therefore propose this amendment. The remedial measures should come first in order of time, and then preventive."

The Hon'ble Bhoja Behadar V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The Government are unable to accept the amendment. The reasons for opposing the amendment are obvious. In the first place prohibiting or restricting the removal of a plant is a less drastic measure than the destruction of the plant. I do not know that the country will welcome the Honourable Member's suggestion. In the second place in many cases restricting the removal will be the only effective means of checking the spread of the insect pests. In most cases it may have to be adapted concurrently with other measures, preventive or remedial, that may be prescribed. I do not think that, without further explanation in the motion, prohibition or restriction of the removal of the plant can be relied on as a preventive measure. Lastly the Honourable Member will remember that in the definition of plant just now passed power is taken to include seed and in the case of seed exposed to infection it will be a pity to destroy or burn it altogether before it actually develops infection, but it may be a desirable thing to prohibit or restrict the removal of it from one area to another. That is the only means that can be availed of in the case of seed."

"Then again I do not know if any object is really gained by the proposed amendment. Apparently the Honourable Member's proposal is to allow the other words to remain in the clause—'such other preventive or remedial measures as may be necessary in respect of such pests, etc.' The Government have full power to prescribe remedial or preventive measures. One of the measures, wherever they are advised by experts will be to prohibit or restrict the removal of the plants from one place to another either as object is gained by the Honourable Member's amendment. I would suggest to the Honourable Member to withdraw the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I oppose this amendment for the simple reason that the very object of the Bill will be defeated if this amendment is carried into effect. The object of the Bill was explained by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill at the time of the introduction of the Bill. It was stated then—

"Honourable Members will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that while Indian Act II of 1914 gives power to the Government to issue orders and issue rules with the object of preventing the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest which is or is believed to be harmful to crops, it gives no power to prevent or control the transport of

28th FEBRUARY 1910.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao;
the President; Mr. Ramalinga Acharyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

insect pests, plant diseases or noxious weeds from one part of British India to another. The prevention of the spread of infection or of insects and vegetable pests within the country is quite as necessary as the prevention of the importation of such pests from outside, and it is to achieve this object that the present Bill is framed.

"That was the primary object with which this Bill was framed, and it is for less harmful provision than other provisions."

The Hon'ble Dykes Belcher M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should say a few words against this amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR:—"The Honorable the Advocate-General suggested that even if these words were omitted they would cause no serious preventive or remedial measures. If so, these words may be omitted. What I say is that the phrase, the removal of which would be prohibited or restricted, would be placed not exposed to infection."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move the following amendment:—

"At the following proviso at the end of the clause:—

"Provided that, before issuing any such notification, the Governor in Council shall consult the local authority having jurisdiction over the local area and hear the objections, if any, raised by such local authority."

"As the Council is aware, the object of this Bill is to prevent the spread of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds injurious to health or to crops, plants, trees or other supply or productive to waterways within the Presidency of Madras. This amendment raises an important question of policy as to whether it is or is not desirable to utilize the local bodies in various parts of the Presidency for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Bill. This is a new Bill which creates wide powers upon the local Government and upon inspecting officers or other officers appointed by Government to check the spread of these diseases, and it contains penal provisions for enforcing its provisions. However good the intentions of the officers entrusted with the carrying out of these provisions may be, and is whatever essential means they may work out these provisions, it must be admitted that they have not got at their disposal adequate machinery to consult public opinion and, to ascertain exactly what the people in various local areas are likely to say on the subject. It must be recorded that local bodies which represent the people in the constituent parts of the Presidency will be in a position to do useful work in working the provisions of this Act. At any rate they will be in a better position to offer valuable opinion and advice regarding the questions that arise for solution. The object of the question, the Honorable Members will see from the report of the Select Committee, was considered by the Select Committee. I will draw the attention of the Council to paragraph 2:—

"We have seriously considered an important question of policy, viz., the question whether either the initiation or execution of measures under the Bill or both should be placed in the hands of local bodies instead of in those of the Government and their officers. We have decided that, so far as the initiation of action is concerned, it is desirable that such action should proceed in uniform line for the whole Presidency and therefore that the responsibility should rest, as proposed in the Bill, with the Government. As regards the execution of the law, while we consider that it must ultimately be placed in the hands of a regular expert staff, we recognize the advantage, wherever such a course is possible of having the detailed administration of the law to local bodies or local officers. We have therefore added a clause in the Bill, as clause 18 giving to the Government authority to delegate all or any of their powers."

"This is what we gather from the report of the Select Committee, who dealt with this important question. They suggest, and I would say for very good reasons, that in the initial stages it is difficult to entrust the initiation of these measures to local bodies, because they cannot secure uniformity throughout the Presidency, and that the Governor in Council may retain that power. But at the same time I would suggest that it would help the Government and the special officers appointed by the Governor in Council, if they are furnished with the best opinion available, through these local bodies. What I suggest in this proviso is that before initiating measures under section 5 of the Bill the local body concerned may be consulted, and the objections if any urged by it may be duly considered before action is taken."

"I cannot myself see any reasonable objection to this course being adopted. Even if we stretch our imagination to some extent and try to anticipate some of the objections, the only objection that could be urged would probably be that it would lead to some delay in the initiation of these measures or their execution. The local bodies would be in a better position to know local officers and the desirability or otherwise of enforcing the measures, and it is possible for the local Government to prescribe the period within which the local body should send their opinions in all urgent matters. While the Government cannot give instructions to the local bodies straight require, the Government might prescribe a certain period within which the reply should be received, and if the local bodies do not choose to reply within that time the Government may proceed to take action. No danger would accrue by these bodies being given this power."

"I shall now remind the Council that in the Madras Act III of 1910, the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, which we passed last year, we have a similar provision. It

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; [See February 1919, No. Six Rao.]*)

will be found that in section I, sub-section (2), of that Act the local Government is given power to extend the provisions of the Act by notification in the Part II. George Gendle and I propose to add at the end of the sub-section in those terms: "Provided that such notification shall be made only after the local authority or authorities have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to the necessity for such extension." Honorable Members will please remember that even when such consultation was prescribed in the case of Madras Act III of 1915 it was feared that the scheme would be worked. I am not myself in a position to imagine why a similar provision should not be inserted in this Bill. I am strengthened in my opinion when I notice that there are on the agenda for our consideration two amendments which affect even the provisions contained in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. In the Bill as amended by the Select Committee provision has been made for the delegation of powers either to the Director of Agriculture or to the local bodies concerned. We are called upon to consider two amendments, one by the Honorable Mr. Channappa Acharyar who proposes the deletion of this clause and another in the name of the Honorable the Advocate-General.

The Honorable Member Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyangar (Indraprastha).—The Honorable Member is dealing with the amendments in clause 12. The question is whether he cannot reserve his argument for that clause?

The Honorable Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.—I am not dealing with that amendment. I am giving an additional reason for this amendment. I therefore wish that this Council will concentrate its attention upon this important amendment. It is for that reason that I refer to it. It will be dealt with when it is taken up. I wish to point out that even the question of delegations provided by the Select Committee is attached. Let the Council concentrate its attention upon the desirability of having a provision for extending local bodies. I therefore think it necessary to place this amendment before the Council and I trust that there will be no difficulty in accepting it.

The Honorable Mr. P. Siva Rao.—Your Excellency, I second this amendment. It looks to me, it is a very harmless amendment. It only asks that the local authority should be consulted and its views should be ascertained and considered before extending this Bill to any particular area. I am aware that in the Select Committee a discussion arose as to what authority should initiate the working of this Act and it was decided that initiation should be left to Governments themselves. But it will be trying a median course if the local authority is consulted and heard in the matter. The amendment only says that it should be asked; it should be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter. I do not say any reason why such a harmless amendment should not be carried out. There is a parallel for such a provision in the other Act which has been referred to.

The Honorable Member Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyangar b.—Your Excellency, the Government are unable to accept the amendment, and that we do not see the importance of consulting the local bodies with us in this matter, but in the case of many pests the delay involved in following the procedure which the amendment indicates would be fatal. The amendment is, before taking any notification the Governor in Council shall consult the local authority having jurisdiction over the local area and hear the objections, if any, urged by such local authority. There is no discretion left in the matter. In other words, when the Government get information that there is a pest disease or a disease used in a local area dangerous to health or injurious to crops, instead of our being able to initiate action and try it in the field, we have to start an elaborate procedure of communication with the local body, the taluk board or the district board, tell them that the Government are in possession of information that there is such and such a pest affecting crops, and ask what the board has to say. What will the board do? The members are in different places, and the board will have to convene a meeting which can take place only after seven days' notice and probably some of the taluk boards may desire to have further information and in the result there may be—I do not say it will be so in every case—there may be many cases in which the injury will be completed and the crops damaged before this procedure is carried through. It is not that we do not see the importance of consulting with local opinions. If the thing can be done promptly, by all means, we shall do so. But to impose this restriction upon the Government that they shall not issue a notification till the local body has had its facts placed before it and has had an opportunity to say what it has to say about it, means really that the whole thing will get paralyzed.

The Honorable Mr. Krishna Rao has referred to the amendment which is likely to be made in clause 12 as a reason why this amendment should be carried into effect. I wonder that we do not see why this amendment should not be carried, because if the other amendment is carried and if we delegate power to the local authority then it will be easy for the local authority to deal with the matter. But if that amendment is carried, the whole thing will have to be considered in the hands of the Government and we will not be able to delegate any of our powers under section 3 to a local authority. No notification can issue except under the orders of the local Government and, as the local bodies are spread all over the Presidency, the resulting delay will in several cases be fatal. That is my main objection. Notwithstanding the proposed amendment in clause 12, though we may not be able to delegate our power to leave the preliminary notification, section 12 provides for the executive machinery being placed in the hands of the President or Chairman of the local authority. That goes to some extent to satisfy local public opinion in favour of action.

(*Mr. Rangaswamy Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar; [See February 1919.
Mr. Sanku Appayyar; Sir Fawcett Barber.]*

be forced to cover their rat. I leave it to the Collector to estimate it. He will make a fair estimate, and if the cost should exceed half the normal value of the field, this is a necessary safeguard. The man should not be imposed out of his land by carrying out the measure. I want this Act to be worked in such a way that the people may take to adopting these remedial measures as far as possible, otherwise it would cause riotousness, and become unpopular. I therefore propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar amended the amendment.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. P. RAMANATHA AGARWALA:—"Your Honours, the Government are unable to accept the Amendment. We feel that if this is put in, it would really make the Bill unworkable. I have already indicated that action under this Bill will have to be taken promptly; when notice is given to a man to do this or that and when he does not do it, if there is no certainty that he will be punished or action will be taken and he will be made to pay for it, the chances are that he will not do it. This amendment gives him a loophole. The man may refuse to take action. He will set up a defence that he made several inquiries and that he could not get the material within five miles of his residence. I do not know on what basis five miles is fixed. Or he may say that the price of the material is more than twice the normal. I think if one staff who are to enforce the provision to start an inquiry like this as to whether the material is available within such a distance and the cost will be less than twice the normal, it will be extremely difficult in practice to work the provisions though theoretically they may seem all right. I object to the amendment solely on the ground that if accepted it would make the working of the Act extremely difficult."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANGASWAMY:—"My Lord, in section 7 we have got the last two sentences which say that the prescribed remedial measures may be carried out by the inspecting officer or under his supervision. So far as the work has to be done by the staff of the party concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy moves this amendment. Even when this Bill was introduced, at the commencement I made a reference to this portion. We are just trying to see that the pests are tackled with, and that attempt should not be made to go against the very grain of the Indian crop. We mean to benefit the crop. It is not correct to cause any kind of disturbance in the crop on any way or the other. It may be that the crop is willing that the crop should be destroyed if the department thinks it necessary. But they may not be prepared to carry that out himself. He may not be able to engage the servants to destroy the crop that he has sown. It is very difficult in my mind to accept this legislation we must forget the sentiments of the people and we are here only to see that the pests are removed and that infection is avoided. If it is useful to make all the people join with the Government in the scientific way that the pests should be immediately rooted out, it would be very difficult to convert the different populations to the grain of the export officers advising the Government in nature like this. The amendment as has been proposed is even inefficient for the purpose. The department has got an establishment. It has got officers on the spot, and immediately the destruction is made they go there and examine and they have been given power to enter upon the land and destroy the crop if necessary. The whole Bill proceeds on that basis. The ignorance of the masses, specially the agriculturalists in the country, should not be taken into note of when a Bill like this is passed. We are not passing the Bill for export agriculturalists. When he goes to destroy a crop, the crop will probably fall at the feet of the officer and say 'I do not think that the plants more than he absolutely necessary, save me, Sir,' and all that. The department has got technical opinions and will carry out its own proposals. These opinions may be right or wrong. Whatever that may be, let the department go and do the useful; let it not be said that the crop should do it and if he does not he has committed an offence. It will be too much to expect like that. I propose that the Government shall take this into consideration and shall not make the Act more or less oppressive Act. It must be in such a way that working people, farmers who have raised a crop—be not affected by the poorest man—will be willing to destroy the whole crop. If it is destroying one or two seedlings it does not matter much, but otherwise the whole crop may have to be destroyed. In such cases he may not think of the compensation he is going to be given, because he is often a poor peasant of what you may guess. He will rather know his wife, and children at your feet and say 'cut me rather than the crops'. I do not want that in an Act which is intended to improve the condition of the agriculturalists in this country any provision should be introduced which will make it a hardship to them. This is a matter which should be borne in mind and given the best consideration. I suggest your Honours to see that the amendment is accepted and also the penal provisions which are proposed to be omitted are omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. PANDITAM BANERJEE:—"I am glad that the Government are opposing the amendment. It would be a most dangerous thing to accept it. I do not know if it would be out of place if I should tell the Council that we are opposing this Bill for the benefit of the community at large, and therefore any hardships that may fall on individuals are merely incidental. We have had these amendments and all have been treated by the members on this line, viz., the hardships to the individuals. The evil of the bad disease which got hold of any crop are very serious and amendments like this proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy would destroy the object of the Bill. It is quite true that it may often be difficult to get the machinery and the materials for destroying the disease, but I think that the Agricultural Department will help the people, and with the assistance of cooperative societies which I know are supplying agencies and things like that to the crops, it may not be difficult to get the appliances."

(The President; the Advocate-General; (SUN FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Rangas Acharyar).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I will call upon the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to move a purely verbal amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move—

In the explanatory, &c. the words 'for the purposes of this section only' read 'for the purpose only of this section.'

"It is a purely verbal amendment. It does not affect the sense of the section."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

Clause 4 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I beg to move the following amendment—

For the words 'fully empowered' in the first line read 'appointed' and omit the words 'in this behalf' in the second line."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I accept it."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"It is merely a change of words."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following amendment—

Between the words 'the notified area' and the words 'in order to ascertain' insert the words 'and take such action as may be necessary'."

"That portion of the clause as altered by the amendment will read thus—

"Any officer appointed under section 17 may enter on any land or water within the notified area and take such action as may be necessary in order to ascertain, viz."

"The object of this amendment is quite simple. The clause as worded gives power to the inspecting officer to enter upon the land in the possession of the cooperator, only to do two things, first to ascertain whether the pest or disease exists there, and secondly whether the prescribed measures have been taken by the cooperator. He would not be able, as the clause stands, to remove a leaf or the bark of a tree or to remove a stick or a tree or anything of the kind. He would not be able to touch the tree or soil. Now would he be able to pull out a plant in order to examine whether there is a stem-borer or some other kind of insect. In order to layline such action as may be necessary as the part of the inspecting officer, to enable him fully to ascertain whether the pest or disease is present and in order to enable him to ascertain whether the measures have been taken, it is necessary not only to authorise him to enter upon the land but to arm him with such powers as may be necessary in order to ascertain these two facts. I think the amendment which I have moved explains itself."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"May I ask for information if such action entails any loss to the owner would compensation be provided?"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Any action taken under clause 5 is only for ascertaining the facts. It would not involve substantially wholesale destruction. Compensation is provided for only action taken under clause 6 of the Bill."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 5 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I beg to move a purely verbal amendment to clause 6 (1). It is as follows—

For the word 'action' in line 3, read 'measures' and omit the words 'or both'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I have given notice of a similar amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I beg to move that in line 3 of clause 6 (1) for the word 'action' the word 'measures' be substituted."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I do not move amendment No. 7."

"The amendment was as follows—

Clause 6 (2)—Omit the words 'who may make such order as he thinks fit. The' and substitute the word 'where'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

(The President; Mr. Kammanna Acharyar; [SIR FRANKLY 1919.
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat])

CLAR. T.

THE MEMBER FOR THE TAMILNADU.—“Both the Hon’ble Mr. Siva Rao and the Hon’ble Mr. Kammanna Acharyar are moving the same amendment.”

THE HON’BLE MR. SADASIVA BHAT, V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN.—“I propose that in clause Y the following amendment be made:—

“Give the words ‘he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act and’

“My object in moving this amendment is that more discretion may be given to the Magistrate and he may be treated as a criminal offence. Criminal offences should be confined to cases where a person does a thing or omits to do a thing in order to injure other persons. Here the punishment for disturbance is a fine under clause 14, and that fine may be levied in addition to the cost of the destruction of the plant. All that the Bill intends to carry out will be secured not by levying the penalty and the cost of the destruction of the plant. I therefore propose that this Bill should not add to the list of criminal offences. A broad distinction must be drawn between offences in which there is moral delinquency and technical offences. There is an analogy in the case of kidnapping. There is a penalty for not removing the child. I have put such an amendment in clause A. I therefore propose that these words should be omitted.”

THE HON’BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO.—“I may be allowed to second this amendment. I do not see any reason why a new offence should be created in a matter like this and add a permanent place in the statute book. The only object of the Bill is to ensure the carrying out of certain remedial or preventive measures in respect of certain pests. That object is simply fulfilled by other provisions. The inspecting officer calls upon the acceptor to carry out these measures in the first instance, and if he does not carry them out, he is empowered to carry them out himself and recover the cost from the individual. So long as the object is secured and there is also a provision that this cost shall be recoverable from the delinquent acceptor as if it were an amount of land revenue, what need is there for this to be made an offence? There may be a thousand and one circumstances in which the acceptor may not be able to obey the order, some of which have been already set forth by the Hon’ble Mr. Kammanna Acharyar. It may be that he is in such an impoverished condition that he has not got the means to carry out these measures. It may be he cannot get the necessary materials. There is absolutely no discretion in the matter, no preliminary sanctioning authority, and no provision is made that if legal action is made on the prosecution may be dropped. It is a very drastic provision. There is absolutely no reason why the acceptor should be punished criminally. As has been explained at the outset, these provisions go far to benefit the particular area rather than the individual, and if the individual does not take care and does not develop that higher sense of helping the community, why punish him? There is a provision already that he should be included with the cost. That ought to be enough. I strongly object to the creation of a new offence under this Act.

THE HON’BLE MR. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—“I support the amendment. There is enough provision made in the Bill for collecting the cost of labour incurred by the inspecting officer. There is no need for a penal provision.”

THE HON’BLE MR. K. SADASIVA BHAT.—“I wish to say only one word with regard to this amendment. I may inform the Council that there is a fairly large community of Jains, who are numerous in our side of the Presidency and all of them own lands. Suppose a notice is served upon Jain landholders in our district. By their religion they are prohibited from killing the life even of any insect. For example, they would not drink water in any form unless it is strained through a cloth. They would not take meals after sunset. They are the principal landowning class in the district. Supposing there is an insect pest and a notice is served on them that the insects should be destroyed by a certain day, they will not destroy the insects, and thus they are liable to be dragged into court, it will be treated as an offence and they may be sent to jail. That provision of the Bill will work extreme hardship and will be treated with great sympathy in our parts. I submit, therefore, that a provision should be made to enable the department to have those things carried out; the department may do it and recover the cost, and the failure of the acceptor should not be made an offence.

“Another circumstance I want to mention is that in our parts the holdings are large and scattered. Tenants often occupy ten or twelve acres of land and these are large areas which have no effective supervision. Big landlords who have got several tenants have a large portion of their lands cultivated only by their tenants and there is no effective supervision although the lands are cultivated in such cases. Under those circumstances it may not be possible especially in the hilly portions of our district to obtain the necessary labour to carry out the remedial measures by individual ryots. It would be rather hard if it is made an offence if one is unable to carry out these measures. Some three or four years ago there was a pest that visited some of the villages at the foot of the Ghats in our district called Banaba. This affected the cereals in certain villages of Uppanagudi. Some attempt was made by the ryots to sweep the pest, but although all the ryots were willing to carry out the instructions given to them by the agricultural expert there were not materials for sweeping out the measures. It was altogether a failure and nothing could be done. Even now in certain villages we have the pest. The suggestion was that every ryot should procure two long bamboos and have a big sack or bag made out of net. Only some of the wealthy ryots could provide themselves with it and the poorer ryots and tenants could not get these net bags and it was not possible to get them

19th FEBRUARY 1912.] (Mr. Sathian Bhat; Mr. Narayanaswami Rao;
the Advocate-General.)

measures take operation to any effective extent. I submit, therefore, that the present provision will be regarded with the greatest misgivings, if even the Police could be required to destroy the locusts on their fields by a certain time on pain of their being sent to jail for two days. This class are not with smaller numbers in other districts. I know in South Arcot and Tanjore there are some Jains but they are very numerous in our district."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. NARAYANASWAMI RAO:—"Your Excellency will pardon me if I make a few observations. I find some difficulty. In section 7 it is provided 'if any occupier upon whom notice has been served under section 6 fails to comply with the notice within the time specified by the inspecting officer, . . . he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.' Therefore the person who is deemed to have committed an offence is only the person upon whom notice has been served under section 6. But in section 6 Your Excellency amended the word 'shall' into 'may.' Therefore it is not compulsory upon the inspecting officer to serve a notice upon the occupier. The removal of the word 'shall' causes some difficulty, because if there is no notice there will be no offence at all. He may sail upon the measure but he is not bound to do so. If there is no notice he does not fail to comply, because under section 6 it is only the occupier upon whom notice is served who can be said to have committed an offence. It is curious so anomaly because there may be persons upon whom notice may be served and there may be persons upon whom it may not be served and it is only persons upon whom notice is served that have the right of appeal or are bound to appeal, but if there is no notice the person need not appeal. I do not know if there is not some anomaly between sections 6 and 7, not mentioning that the word 'shall' has been altered into 'may,' may we not altogether take away the penal provision, because nobody can be said to have committed an offence if no notice has been served? I therefore submit that the penal provision in clause 7 may be altogether removed. The inspecting officer may be authorized to take measures, measures and remove the locusts; otherwise the action has to be considered as that all should be compelled to obey the notification of the inspecting officer, and every person must be served with a notice by the inspecting officer. Otherwise the action will not be workable according to my humble opinion."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Your Excellency, the amendment will certainly render the Act absolutely workable. The great provision to which objection has been taken is, I think, a weak necessary provision in the Act, if you only look at the scheme of the Act. There is a good deal of misconception, I am afraid, as to what exactly is the liability upon the occupier. When a person fails upon the occupier the obligation to carry out certain measures. It does not make failure to carry them out a penal offence. In clause 5 the inspecting officer enters upon the land and finds out whether the measures have been carried out or not. If they are not carried out, he may tell the occupier orally or in any other manner and he may leave it to his discretion to carry out those measures. The object is to make it less drastic than it would be if the word 'shall' was there. The inspecting officer is not called upon to carry out in which he finds that the measures are not carried out to serve a written notice upon the occupier calling upon him within a specified time to carry out the measures. On the other hand discretion is left to him. He may tell the occupier to carry out the measures and trust to his good sense to do it or he may consider that the occupier's position is not serious enough to demand further action. The amendment may 'for 'shall' in the direction of leaving the occupier and does not impose any further obligation upon the occupier or make any artificial distinction between one occupier and another."

"Coming to clause 7 it is only the occupier upon whom the notice is written is served and who fails to carry out the measures who will be prosecuted, and nobody else. There is no anomaly and there is no inconsistency between clause 6 and clause 7. Clause 6 says the inspecting officer may call upon the occupier by notice in writing. Clause 7 says that 'if any occupier upon whom notice has been served under section 6 fails to comply with the notice . . . he shall be deemed to have committed an offence.' It is simply with the notice . . . The necessity for this penal provision becomes clear when you look at the compensation provision. Clause 8 says 'If any personified protective or remedial measures are carried out by the inspecting officer under section 7, the cost of such measures shall be recoverable from the occupier as if it were an error of land measure.' Clause 9 says, 'when any trees or plants are destroyed under sub-section (1) the occupier shall be entitled to compensation.' The result is that by any way in which the Bill has been revised by the Select Committee the occupier will certainly not carry out the measures unless there is this penal provision, because he will get compensation only if the inspecting officer destroys, and therefore he will simply keep quiet and will not take further action in the matter at all. The inspecting officer will have to go and carry out the measures himself. It is only when he destroys the plants that the occupier will get compensation. In order to persuade the occupier to carry out the measures and in order to enable the provision as to giving compensation where the inspecting officer destroys the plant to be given effect to, we must have this penal provision. If it is not made penal, how could we enforce the measures? There must be some penal sanction or some inducement. The inducement is compensation. The compensation is provided only when the inspecting officer destroys, but when the man himself carries out the measures he will not get compensation. Therefore his failure to carry out the measures should be made penal. In order to compel him to carry out the measures, we make failure to carry them out penal. To make it any less than so made quite remedy, but to strike that out also would render the Act absolutely unworkable, in which

(The *Adviser-General*: Mr. Ranga Acharyar; [3RD FEBRUARY 1919.
De President: Mr. M. Rameswami Reddy.]

—You would not want any Bill like this. You will be merely expressing a hope that the revenue will carry out the several measures and you will be merely laying down to other members the important things to carry out the measures. The object of the provision is to enable the members to carry out the measures and not to force the Government to carry out the measures. It is a very much wider scope than the Bill for the Revenue system like or other such things. The system is a very much wider scope than the whole Bill will fall of its scope."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“Your Honour, I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar's Bill does not cover it from the true question at issue. It is quite true that it does not cover it and the more is added upon it, namely with the Bill for the Revenue, it will be a very much wider scope. There are two ways in which the thing can be done. The official way, and that has been the manner one in this country, is to make every thing an offence. You punish everything for the good of the people and if they do not do it you make it an offence. That is adopted almost in every legislative enactment whether by the Local Government or the Government of India. The other way is to take power for the authority to do the thing which the man has failed to do. Section 7 provides for both these things. The question is whether both are necessary or one will do. My Hon'ble friend the *Adviser-General* is rather trying to write away the importance of the question by saying that it is important to carry out the Act unless we make it an offence. We have a previous to make it an offence to enter upon the land, which otherwise would be trespass, to take power to send remedial measures. The question is whether it is not a sufficient remedy for the evil. We take the matter: it is good for you and good for your neighbour, take these steps. He takes the steps. What is the next thing to be done? The authority will enter upon the land and do the things which are good and also for the good of his neighbours and remove the evil and prevent it from them. Is not sufficient? Why tell it an offence or if he committed an offence? Everything is an offence in this country. If you do not obey a sanitary law it is an offence. Here also the same thing is done. If an agriculturalist is asked to do a thing for his own improvement and he does not do it, it is made an offence. I think it is highly unnecessary to make this thing an offence. I do not know why the Hon'ble the *Adviser-General* introduced the question of non-payment under section 9 here. Under section 5 it is open to the Government to do whatever it deems fit. They may have incurred for carrying out these remedial or preventive measures. I think that is sufficient. I earnestly appeal to them to stop making out the idea of a thing is an offence. The failure may be due to various causes. It may be due to the impossibility of carrying out the measure or its impossibility or it may be due to lack of information. It may be due to various causes. Here it is simply ‘if he fails to carry out’ it is an offence. In which country is such a thing carried out as an offence? The failure need not be even willful, more fail one is made an offence. The failure need not be even willful, more fail one is made an offence.”

The Hon'ble the *President*:—“May I answer the Honourable gentleman on the last question he put? I happen to have an official document which enables me to give a reply. The two Acts in the United Kingdom providing for the investigation of disease and the destruction of persons provide for notification of the facts and carrying out the destruction or treatment and for a fine or imprisonment for the same purpose.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“Is it an offence?”

The Hon'ble the *President*:—“The clause of the Bill is clause 15 where a person is liable to a fine.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“What I object to is not the fact but the way it is treated as an offence. If it may be liable to a penalty, that is going away from the point. As I pointed out, the failure may be due to various causes, but it is made an offence. I do not know how you can take remedial measures yourself whenever he fails to do it, it is not right to make it an offence simply because he may fail for reasons beyond his control.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“My Lord, I should like to say a few words on this subject. In the first place, I would like to attract the attention of the Honourable Members to the provision in the Bill for the Revenue. There are also Acts in almost all the British Colonies. I may say that I went into this matter somewhat fully at the time when the Bill was introduced. If it is necessary, I may point out that the kind of legislation is found in every British Colony, namely, Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Columbia, British Guiana, British India, Jamaica, East Africa, Gambia, Madras, Mauritius, New South Wales, Orange River Colony, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Vincent, South Australia, Southern Rhodesia, Transvaal, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, Victoria.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“Are you answering me?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“I wish to inform the Council of the Bill. I have already said that the Bill is to carry out the provision in the British Act. There is nothing very novel or strange about it. I may say that plants are killed or destroyed by disease.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Subbar T. Ranga Acharyar:—“I am afraid my Hon'ble friend has been very much misled. My position is, I ask whether this word ‘offence’ is used, and not whether goods are destroyed.”

SUN FEBRUARY 1913.]

(Mr. N. Ramaswami Reddy, the President;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Chakrabarti; Mr. Madhav;
Mr. Venkatesh Rao.)

The Hon'ble Down Secretary M. Ramaswami Reddy:—“I say that in several British Colonies it is an offence. It is an offence under the Cayman Colonies which I have in hand. It is an offence in every Act. There is no doubt about it. It is something to a person such as this we have to be guided by the public legislation. In other countries and at the same time to see that the provisions are not oppressive. That is the standpoint from which members of the legislature have to look at this matter. I quite recognize that many of these Acts are worked disadvantageously, and are sometimes put into operation without sufficient inquiry. All that I can say is that we have provided safeguards. On this matter my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Reddy has given notice of an amendment that provisions under this Act should not be instituted without the permission of the District Magistrate. It seems to me that this is a sound line to take. I trust that when that matter is discussed, such a provision will be accepted by the Government, in view of the strong feeling expressed on this matter.”

There is only one other observation I should like to make, and that is with reference to the alternative course suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Reddy. He says that instead of a provision before a Magistrate, he would like to allow the Magistrate to give penalty of the same amount as the costs of the offence.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“That comes in the next amendment.”

The Hon'ble Down Secretary M. Ramaswami Reddy:—“I deal with it now to show its bearing upon this amendment. If that view is accepted, perhaps in many cases the cost will be much more than the penalty provided in clause 14, which in Mr. St. Another reason why I suggested the penalty is that these provisions are worked in a most elaborate way. My Hon'ble friend does not provide for any inquiry and perhaps the inspecting officer or the officers of the agricultural department would levy these penalties irrespective of inquiry, whereas if it is a magisterial inquiry, the man will have a right to defend himself. All these considerations are in my mind in making my Hon'ble friend's objection, the force of which I quite recognize, more especially the one which was mentioned by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subramanyam, namely, the case of Jajima. It seems to me that this Act should be revised considerably, and although I do not vote for the deletion of this clause, I do so on the express understanding that the other provisions proposed by my Hon'ble friend would receive consideration at the hands of the Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“The question now before the Council is as to whether it is desirable to make it an offence for the occupant not to comply with a notice under section 4 of the Act. It much has been said as to the unsuitability of having drastic provisions in a new Act of this description and of making it penal not to comply with the notice. We have at the same time to bear in mind the objection urged by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that there must be some satisfactory means of enforcing the provisions of this Act, if it is to be of any practical value. It is not the object of the Government or of any one else to make the provisions unnecessarily drastic or to cause hardship to the agriculturist in this country. May I make a suggestion to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, if he cannot on his way to modify the provisions of this notice, to make it possible for persons to be prosecuted only if they fail to comply with the notice, in the absence of lawful excuse? I believe it would meet all objections if made in this effect, viz., ‘without lawful excuse’ are inserted in an appropriate place in this notice. That would avoid the possibility of persons who are innocent and who are not responsible for these acts, who have taken the necessary precautions, but have for reasons beyond their control failed to comply with the notice, being prosecuted. It will be very hard, if not cruel, if persons who have very proper excuse are prosecuted under this notice and fined exorbitantly. I think, my Lord, that if these words are inserted, it would be satisfactory and it would cause satisfaction to all persons concerned. “If Your Excellency would permit me, I would move an amendment for the insertion of the words ‘without lawful excuse’ The amendment before the Council is that the provision making it an offence should be omitted altogether. I find that there are difficulties in doing that. As an alternative, I would request the Council to allow me to move this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chakrabarti:—“I strongly support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy as it stands, and if it is not accepted I support the addition of the words ‘without lawful excuse’ proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatesh Rao:—“Your Excellency, the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy has given a different tone. I do not accept his suggestion that because such a provision is inserted in other places we should carry it in this country. The insertion of provisions in one country is different from that in another country. A serious case of the objection taken by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is the removal of this clause as there is no way of enforcing it. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy is putting it in the Act, and under section 10 you could require every person to give a notice to the person for not having a thing against his conscience. It is a religious matter, and how could this Government enforce it? That aspect of the question was evidently not before the District Magistrate. Therefore, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy said it might be considered as a provision. Also as to take that view, when we are making a statute? Are we to leave it

(*Mr. Venkateswari Sastri; Mr. Ramu Ayyangar; the President; [25th FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. M. Ramaswami Reddy; the Advocate-General.]*)

to the direction of the executive officer? The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao is right in suggesting that some such words as 'without lawful or proper cause' should be inserted in order to protect such persons who have conscientious scruples to do the thing. I strongly support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—My Lord, the challenge thrown out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramu Ayyangar seems to have brought us to a position of confusion. I never debated that with the present Advocate-General and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy in the Select Committee they would have failed to depend upon occupiers' legislation in other places, but I have to say, my Lord, that even when they introduced the new Bill we represented that the conditions in India were different from the conditions prevailing elsewhere. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy read out a long series of colonies where similar Acts are prevalent. They are colonies in which the planters have established themselves and are taking away most of our agriculturalists and are obtaining their services for the benefit of the place there and most of these are people who quite understand the requirements of the kind and who would rather submit obediently to any orders that might be passed by the Government. For example, if we planting district an inspector who may suddenly be an Indian, writes the present establishment, an agricultural inspector, has to decide this question, or even the Director of Agriculture, it is just possible that immediately the man is taken there to one of the plantations of the colonies the planter gets another aspect here. America who contradicts the opinion of the persons that come there and probably arrives at a conclusion that the question is one in which expert opinions differ. It is in these circumstances when colonies exist here for purposes of the kind they do want to introduce the question of penalty, otherwise the provisions will be nullified and become absolutely worthless. In India what are the kind of people who are going to be interfered with by this legislation? Are they people who can stand before their officers? Probably they will rather run away from their houses with their lath and has then think of attending a place where the inspector enters the field and begins to cut off the crop. In a place like that when the Bill was introduced it was said by the Hon'ble Member in charge that with a view to assure that pests did not really spoil the whole crops, with a view to see that agriculture thrives properly, it was proposed here for the benefit of the masses in threat to this legislation. And now what is the position of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General? His point is that we must get it amended not by the department but by the Senate, because, otherwise it becomes useless to destroy the whole of the crops. He has to do it; the department must not do it; they ought not to do it. If you immediately make it an offence you will make the man do it. It also may have two some of land paying the same as before. That class will lose 55 per cent of the population do 55 per cent of the land. These persons with one rupee patta are to be asked to cut out with twenty thousand a crop for which he has borrowed money from a money lender or many thousands per rupee and he is liable to have his estate destroyed and taken away by that money-lender. If he fails his crops affected with pests you ask him to destroy the whole of the crops, otherwise you punish him. That is the worst sort which is sought to be introduced in the Madras Presidency in its present state. We all know what the educational condition of this country is and what the agriculturalists are. Therefore may be condemned, educated men may be condemned but the poor ignorant masses who are to be dealt with in this matter—they are going to be judged by laws passed in Ceylon. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy quoted an offence. We know what the planters of Ceylon do in the matter of carrying away our colonies. These people who do not find a living have to go away there and those plantations to be dealt with under that enactment. It is impossible to accept that it will be a very hard matter if we are to join in passing legislation of this kind. Of course, twice the cost was proposed in one of the amendments by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramu Ayyangar. I do not think that would be reasonable either. Any penalty that might be reasonably charged by the department within a certain proportion of the actual cost will be a proper provision to make. That is a matter we can consider in the next amendment. Whereas that may be, for people in the position of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Hon'ble Member in charge to plead that it should be made an offence, I can understand it only if they are asked of one position. If these people collect revenue and prevent the officer from entering the land and make a big riot, the authority has to them to protect him, but to make a particular act of not complying with the order of the department maintained at a cost of Rs. 20,000 by these poor people with one rupee patta an offence will be simply asking the people—we are not asking the representatives of the people, the future Legislature Council will be representative—I submit this cannot be made an offence in this country; and in the Madras Presidency in particular we cannot think of adding in the statute-book offences of this kind.

His Excellency the Governor:—It is time that the opinion of the Council should be taken. It has been very carefully considered by the Select Committee. It is not a new matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. BHAKSHI M. RAMASWAMI REDDY:—May I ask your Excellency to put the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao?

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—The insertion of the words 'without lawful cause' would make the provision unobjectionable. What does the expression mean? The chapter on general exceptions under the Indian Penal Code is always available as regards any offence created under any special or local Act. The Hon'ble Members are aware that section 47 of

(Mr. KANARAY'S Assistant; Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao; [SEN FERRAND 1919.
Mr. SIVA Rao; the Advocate-General.]

The Hon'ble Hon. Fakhur V. K. BAWARUA ACHARYAHO—“I do not propose to move the other amendment to clause 5 (1).”

The amendment which was not moved ran as follows:—

After the words “an arrears of land revenue” insert the words “and a penalty of the same amount as the cost”.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao:—“I beg to move the following amendment to clause 5 (1) (c):—

Ommit the word “wrongly.”

The word “wrongly” would introduce unnecessary complications.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao:—“I beg to move the following amendment to clause 5 (1) (c):—

Substitute the word “charges” for the words “rates charged” and add the word “or” at the end of the subclause.

If the word “rate” is used, it will take away the discretion of the officer concerned.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao:—“As the two other amendments have been agreed to, I do not move the next amendment.”

The amendment which was not moved was as follows:—

At the clause 5 (1) (c), add the following as 5 (1) (d): “or that the cost of such measures is otherwise excessive”.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. SIVA Rao:—“Your Excellency, the amendment which I wish to move runs thus:—

Add the following proviso at the end of clause 5:—

“Provided the Collector shall have full power to remit the cost in toto or in part on the ground of the poverty of the occupier or such other cause”.

Your Excellency, clause 5 provides for an appeal against the levy of the cost of carrying out these measures. It provides that it shall be recoverable as if it were an arrears of land revenue.

It appears that all the executive measures which are incidental to the non-payment of land revenue will follow the non-payment of those charges; that is, the measure properly may be stretched, the crops may be destroyed and may be put up for sale. As the clause now stands, the Collector will have power only to enter into the position of the rates charged, the efficiency or the executive nature of them. That is all that is provided for in this clause;

under this clause it is not competent to look into other causes. He is only entitled to look into the executive nature of the charges, whether the charges are excessive and whether the man has been entitled to more than the proper amount. If this proviso is added to, in the case of a poor occupier it will be open to him to plead that the charges are no doubt legitimate and properly incurred, but he has not got the means to bear them, and it shall be open to him to plead that he should be exempted from these charges or they may be remitted in his case.

This proviso will enable him to raise such a plea. I have also added the words “or such other cause” to cover cases of this kind. The holdings may be so small, say about 5 or 6 aca and the expenses to be incurred in execution thereof may be too disproportionate to the value of the holdings. In such cases it shall be open to the occupier to say that he should be exempted from paying as that a portion of the expenditure should be provided in his own. Any-

how, Your Excellency, this matter must be considered by the appellate authority and he must be empowered to give remission where a detailed examination is suitable case. I have only specified one of the causes, poverty, and I think there will be no difficulty in carrying this amendment. If it is carried, I think it would go far towards relieving the arbitrariness of most of the other provisions in the Bill. I am quite hopeful that this will find acceptance in the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Venkateswari Raju seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“Your Excellency, there is great force in the plea of poverty, but it can be easily avoided by evasive action. The Honorable Member has not mentioned what the clause says. ‘The cost shall be recoverable from the occupier as if it were an arrears of land revenue.’ It does not say ‘remitted.’ There is no statutory exception in the case of land revenue, but every member in the House knows that there are numerous of land revenue by evasive action. There is no anomaly for a statutory provision for remission. I do not suppose that the executive officer charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act will try to recover from the poor crop charges which he cannot afford and which it is urgent to recover from him. If a special case is made out, the executive officer will grant a remission. Just as the power of the Government to remit arrears of land revenue in any case arises as a matter of course, similarly this right exists in this case. Apparently the Honorable Member thinks that as the revenue stands it is made obligatory on the Government to remission this amount. It is not so. I may assure him on the language of the section it is-

28th FEBRUARY 1912.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar;
Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramo Achariyar; the President;
Mr. Richard; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

entirely not obligatory on the part of the revenue authorities to recover the cost of these measures. It is open to them to recover it or not. They are not to do it just as they can reach land revenue. It is quite usual in cases of this kind to make the various taxes which agriculturalists are liable to pay, recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

—You cannot make an exception in this Act, while you do not make statutory provision for recovery in other Acts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramo Achariyar V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“The analogy drawn by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General between arrears of land revenue and the cost of deforestation does not hold good. Arrears of land revenue are written off when all the land of the defaulter has been sold. Here he will have more land on which the plants or trees are planted.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“I have not been able to follow the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. He will not be there when the Act is administered and even come before the Legislature. There are things that even the statement of objects and reasons and the statements made in the course of the discussion ought not to be taken into consideration by the courts. What the Hon'ble the Advocate-General gives as his opinion now will not be taken into consideration. It is better that the clause is well-considered. Clause 15 gives the Government in Council power by a notification to make rules in regard to certain matters mentioned there. If he means to say that the Government may make rules to make it not recoverable in some cases and the discretion of the Government is not taken away by the Act, I am quite satisfied with it. But as the Act stands what the rules will be it does not say. The rules will not say anything as to what the compensation or cost is to be; you will see that from clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h), except the general clause (i) which says ‘generally to carry out the purposes of this Act’ which cannot take away what is provided for in this Act.

“It does not say that the Government may make rules as to whether in particular cases the cost may or may not be recovered. When that is the case, I cannot understand why the Advocate-General says that the phrase ‘shall be recoverable’ implies that it shall not be recoverable if the Collector thinks so. There is no provision in the Act to make it not recoverable. There is a provision that it shall be levied. I do not see how the Advocate-General gives the opinion that ‘shall be recoverable’ means that there is a discretion vested in any authority. The clause says that the cost shall be paid by him and the method, provided for in the Act is not authorized under the Act to say that it may not be paid, and so the rule under clause 15 provided for the Government recovering power to make collection. The Collector would not exercise the opinion whether the Advocate-General's opinion may be in this Council. If he agrees that the provision must be there, it is better to say ‘may be recovered, and such recovery shall be as if it were an arrear of land revenue.’ The Act as it is does not make a provision in enable any one to resist. Therefore the opinion desires to be reconsidered.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramo Achariyar T. RAMA ACHARIYAR:—“I asked the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar for the substitution of the words ‘may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.’ That brings out what the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has in mind. If the intention of the Government is not to make him compulsorily liable, the language unhappily lends itself to that construction. But I quite admit that current opinion among before the Collector may convince him that it is not so. As it is not the intention of the Government to make it compulsorily liable, I think the proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar may be agreed to, as it would bring out the idea without injury to the substance.”

His Excellency the President:—“I must draw the attention of the Honourable member to the fact that we are discussing the proviso to clause 8. We have passed the clause and we cannot go back.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramo Achariyar V. RAMA ACHARIYAR:—“Only with Your Excellency's permission.”

His Excellency the President:—“We would do that.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. DISANAYAK:—“Once the Bill is passed into law, in construing the section we must take the ordinary grammatical construction and meaning of the words. Any debate in the Council or expression of opinion by any Member of the Government will not be taken into consideration when the section comes to be construed. I think there is a great deal of sense in what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar says in respect of his construction, and I would suggest that in view of the fact that the section has to be construed in its ordinary grammatical sense, there is no harm in putting in this proviso which would give discretion to the district officers in proper cases to make remissions.”

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. RAMANATHAN:—“Your Excellency, I would all the attention of the Council to the particular words. It says ‘provided the Collector shall have full power to remit the cost in whole or in part on the ground of the poverty of the owner or such other cause.’ We have heard a great deal of poverty of the owner. Nobody has said anything about ‘such other cause.’ It really comes giving a wide power to the Collector who is really an officer of the Government entrusted with the execution of the Act. Nobody

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; [5TH FEBRUARY 1919,
Mr. M. Rameswandra Rao; Mr. Sargamangana Rao.]

question there may be cases in which it will not be possible to recover the cost. The only point of difference between the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Honourable Members is, as you going to say, in a last, in a statutory enactment, that every Collector who is administering the Act shall have power to remit the cost either on the ground of poverty or any other cause similar to poverty? What will it mean? It will introduce a considerable diversity of practice. We have Collectors and Collectors, some will consider it is one way and some in another way. It will be impossible to work the Act with any reasonable uniformity. My hon'ble friend's proposal is to leave it as it is. Or would you leave it to every Collector to do as he likes? That would lead to any amount of diversity in practice over which we would have no control. Or would you leave it to the Government to introduce uniformity of practice? I do not see what it is that Honourable Members are striving for. It is not that the Honourable Members want to stand for the poor people and we want to screw them or oppress them. With all respect to Honourable Members I would associate myself with what the Advocate-General has said. His attitude is in regard to the Act and he says that our object will be best achieved in the manner we have proposed. In these circumstances I would advise the Council to defer to the opinion expressed by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARUNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar wishes to suggest that this might be reserved to the rules to be made under section 19 of the Act or if it is not proposed to do even that. So far as this provision is concerned, he has asked us to refer to the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General who suggested that this might be left to rules to be framed by the Local Government. It has given considerable relief to us to leave the interpretation put upon the word 'reasonable' by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. But he will agree with us that it is dangerous to leave the words in that form, leaving it to individual Collectors to construe them according to their opinions. It is therefore necessary that when we are passing this Bill we should make it quite clear and definite that it should not be recovered in such and every case, and that the officer has some discretion to power to remit it whenever a proper case arises. It must not be recovered as a matter of course. By what means is it proposed to be done? It is section 19 of the Bill the Advocate-General is good enough to introduce another amendment to make provision for rules to order to determine when and how it shall be recovered and, when someone shall be granted, that would satisfy the purpose. There must be something in the Act itself which would make it clear without any doubt whatever that the officers concerned have a discretion to remit the cost either in whole or in part as suggested by the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. If such a provision is not made in section 19 under the rules, we have no other alternative but to support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao."

"The object is quite clear, viz., that the Collector should have power to remit the whole or part of the cost. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is too technical when he refers to the words 'such other cause'—"

The Hon'ble Dinesh Bahadur P. RAMANATHA AGARWALA:—"That is what you want to put in."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARUNA RAO:—"Not that I welcome it. There would be sufficient provision in the Act itself to show that he has a discretion. Your Excellency suggested some difficulty in accepting the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao. It would have been more satisfactory if that could have been taken up. That not being possible, I would request the Government to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao or at least to agree to make a provision in section 19 giving such discretion to the Collector."

The Hon'ble JESAYA BHADUR M. RAMANATHA RAO:—"My Lord, I do not see what difficulty there is in accepting the amendment. It gives discretion to the Collector to remit or not remit the fees in any case where poverty is established. It is entirely within the discretion of the Collector, and the amendment proposed is to give the Collector an opportunity of sitting in cases where poverty exists. After all where the destruction of pests is undertaken, where a large number of persons are clearly poor, it is necessary to give a wide discretion to the Collector in the application of the Act. It is not unusual to give such power. The Honourable Member is aware of the existence of an amount of poverty in the Municipal Act with which we are perfectly familiar. There is a statutory ground upon which remission is admissible. I do not see what the difficulty is that the Honourable Member feels in accepting such a provision. On the other hand to stereotype and standardise all methods of remission in the Remission rules and rules seems to me somewhat undesirable. It is far better to give discretion to the Collector. I strongly suggest the proposal of my Honourable friend. If that is not possible, then the only other way will be to expressly state in the rule-making section that the Collector would be given a discretion to give remission. Otherwise it seems to me, my Lord, the provision would cause unnecessary hardship."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARUNA RAO:—"Clause 19 does not seem to contemplate any fixing of rules on this subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was saying that some rules would be framed. I do not see that section 19 contemplating the framing of any rules so far as this subject is concerned. With regard to the proviso that is suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao I think that it is absolutely necessary, even after leaving the interpretation of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General as regards the meaning of the words 'shall be recoverable.' There will be reference as regards the meaning of that expression. There are Collectors and Collectors and the very same objections which have been urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala

21st FEBRUARY 1919.]

(Mr. Sargunayagam Rao;

Mr. Karalappara Mappil Nayyar; Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Thangar.)

Ashuriyar with regard to this proviso can be argued with regard to the words 'shall be recoverable.' These details will be no evidence whatever in Courts as to the meaning to be put upon these words. It is absolutely necessary that this proviso should be inserted so that the Collector may know what his powers are and whether they can show any extension.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. K. Karalappara Mappil Nayyar:—“I support the amendment. I do not see any objection in leaving the question of amendment to the discretion of the Collector.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—“Your Excellency, I am sorry I must give issue with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I repeat very much I cannot accept his opinion. With due deference to his legal opinion, I do not think that these words ‘shall be recoverable as if it were an error of land revenue’ can be construed as a reservation of power to the Collector or the appellate officer to grant remission, as in the case of legal mistakes. It only means that in considering the mode of recovery, whether it should be by way of a civil suit or default or compulsory sale of holding. That is all that is meant by saying ‘as if it were an error of land revenue.’ I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to the grounds of appeal. What are the legitimate grounds of appeal as stated in clause 5 as it stands as yet? They are: (1) charges for items other than rent of labour, material or use of implements have been wrongly included, or (2) the rates charged for labour, material or use of implements are unduly high. These grounds are exhaustive of the right of appeal which is given only to these specific grounds. The ground that I am seeking to put forward is the ground of poverty, or such other suitable cause. The only ground on which the decision is liable to be attacked is that the charges are not reasonable and the rates are unduly excessive. From a mere remission of the grounds of appeal to my mind it is clear that it must open under clause 5 for the collector to think that he is poor and can afford the cost and therefore that he wants a remission. I would respectfully ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General whether any appeal he makes here would be relevant when the matter is allowed to be decided by Collectors in the interior. They would not even allow the making of it. If so, then, what is the objection to our making it clear? Grounds of suspension or restriction of land revenue on the failure of crops or of the seasons and the seasons in which the remission is to be granted are laid down in the Standing Orders. Is it not necessary that some such order should be framed for this purpose? If rules have to be framed, is it not necessary that in section 10 some power must be reserved to the Governor in Council to frame such rules under that section? Is it not necessary also to empower the Collector to admit all such grounds in an appeal under clause 5? Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Ashuriyar said it would not be very large remission in the Collector. There is absolutely no danger. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao, poverty is a ground for remission in the Municipal Act. The whole object of the Bill is to vest the discretion in the inspecting officer and the appellate officer. Absolutely nothing is asked unless it is shown that the decision is given. I strongly plead that a provision such as ‘provided the Collector shall have full power to remit the said land revenue in part or in whole of the poverty of the occupier or such other cause’ should be inserted, or you may lose the words ‘other suitable cause.’

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Thomas:—“I have not the slightest hesitation in accepting the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that the interests of the occupiers are protected, but not being a legally minded man I must confess I do not understand the section. I would suggest that the section should be re-drafted in order to make clear the general intent meaning, or the amendment should be accepted.”

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao demanded a poll which was taken with the result that 19 voted for and 19 against the amendment.

The following was the division:

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Brannan Ashuriyar.		The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew.	
“ Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.		“ Mr. L. Davidson.	
“ Mr. P. Siva Rao.		“ Mr. G. G. Theobald.	
“ Mr. K. Sanku Arayappa.		“ Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.	
“ Mr. E. Venkayya Raju.		“ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.	
“ Mr. Kishorendra.		“ Mr. K. Ramaswami Rao.	
“ Mr. K. Sanku Arayappa.		“ Mr. M. Yanga.	
“ Mr. K. Sargunayagam.		“ Mr. L. E. Baskin.	
“ Mr. Siva Rao.		“ Mr. N. E. Marjoram.	
“ Mr. Karalappara Mappil Nayyar.		“ Mr. Amaladas Naidu.	
“ The Raja of Kelagum.		“ Mr. Francis Spence.	
“ The Raja of Bobbili.		“ Mr. R. Littlejohn.	
“ Mr. A. Subbaraya Reddy.		“ Mr. Justice Baker.	
“ Mr. T. Sanga Ashuriyar.		“ The Most Reverend Archbishop.	
“ Mr. Yagub Hussa Sahib.		“ Adm.	
“ Mr. Ahmed Natchi Manikayyan.		“ Mr. J. C. Midway.	
“ Mr. K. Chelambanatha.		“ Mr. W. Hutton.	
“ Mr. A. Sargunayagam Rao.		“ The Advocate-General.	
“ Mr. A. S. Raju Rao.		“ Mr. P. Rajagopal Ashuri.	
“ Mr. J. H. Thangar.		“ Mr. H. G. Bates.	

(The President: Mr. Sumanjo Acharyar: Mr. M. Ramo- [SIN FEBRUARY 1919.
chandra Rao: the Advocate-General)

His Excellency the Governor:—“The numbers are even, 19 each way. I should give my vote against the amendment.”

The amendment was declared lost.

Clause 8 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—“I do not move my amendment as it is merged in the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's amendment. The amendment which was not moved was as follows:—

Clause 9 (2).—*Over* the words “and destroyed,”

His Excellency the Governor:—“That is what I was going to suggest. I will put to the Council whether that clause should be substituted for the clause as it now stands, unless the Council has any objection to the alternative clause now proposed.”

The Hon'ble Dinku Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“Your Excellency will put the clause after ascertaining the sense of the Council.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“Let the Hon'ble the Advocate-General explain his clause. That will show how to treat the other amendments on paper.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“The clause that I propose to substitute for clause 9 is this:—

“9. (1) If in carrying out any prescribed remedial or preventive measures under section 7 the inspecting officer destroys or causes to be destroyed

(a) any tree which is infected with the insect pest or plant disease, or
(b) any plants, not being trees, some or all of which are affected by the insect pest or plant disease but which are grown so closely together that it is not ordinarily practicable to treat each plant individually, or

(c) any plants including trees which, though not so infected, have in his opinion become liable to such infection,
he shall receive a notice in writing as the occupier stating particulars of the trees and plants destroyed and the estimate of their value.

(2) When any trees or plants are destroyed as aforesaid, the occupier shall be entitled to compensation as follows:—

for a tree destroyed under sub-section 1 (a)—not exceeding one-half the value thereof;

for plants destroyed under sub-section 1 (b)—not exceeding two-thirds of the value thereof;

for plants destroyed under sub-section 1 (c)—their full value.

Provided that when the prescribed remedial or preventive measures require that any cotton-plants shall be removed before some specified date subsequent to the ordinary date of harvest of these plants, no compensation shall be payable for the removal thereof, although some more produce might have been obtained by leaving the plants standing beyond the date specified.

(3) For the purpose of this section “value” shall mean the value of the tree or plant at the time of its destruction.”

Clause (1) which I propose substitutes sub-sections (1) and (2) of the existing clause 9 as entitled by the Select Committee.

Indirectly no change has been made. The clause as entitled by the Select Committee runs thus: “In carrying out any prescribed remedial or preventive measures under section 7 the inspecting officer may destroy or cause to be destroyed ‘any tree’, etc., whereas the clause that I beg to move runs thus: “If in carrying out any prescribed remedial or preventive measures under section 7 the inspecting officer destroys or causes to be destroyed ‘etc.’ That is a change of language made for the purpose of making it clear that it is only when destruction is a prescribed measure that the inspecting officer is to destroy. It is not a destruction of a tree or a plant which will enable the occupier to get compensation. The inspecting officer is not to do language has been changed. Instead of saying he, may destroy, what I say is ‘or the inspecting officer destroys’.

“The real change which is now sought to be made is in the proviso to the new clause. Every other part of clause 9 as entitled by the Select Committee is left wholly unaffected except sub-rubrics (1) and (2) are condensed into one sub-section. The proviso now a question of measure require that any cotton plants shall be removed before some specified date subsequent to the ordinary date of harvest of these plants, no compensation shall be payable for the removal thereof, although some more produce might have been obtained by leaving the plants standing beyond the date specified’.

“The Honourable Members will, by comparing the Bill as introduced with the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, see that it is simply a restoration of the clause which stood in the Bill as introduced, but modifies it to cotton plants instead of leaving that clause to apply to all plants. The anomaly for the proviso has been pointed out by the Director of Agriculture. The anomaly arises in the case of the Umbrella variety of cotton. In the case

8TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (*The Advocate-General*; Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

of Cambolia cotton the Director states that unless the field containing Cambolia cotton are left bare for a period of two months after the ordinary harvest before the next cotton crop is sown it is sure to become infested with pests. 'The talipot tree, the Cambolia variety of cotton was sown very thickly and last year's crop amounted to two lakh of bales, and it has now a new source of cotton.' When the crop was first sown, the crops yielded 10 and for every 100 just as much cotton as is sown. But afterwards from 10 was sown, the Cambolia cotton crop, can be left on the ground for two or even three years and will continue to yield pickings of with the first year, and each season it always yields without and is sown by the whole of the Cambolia cotton which has been mentioned above a new strain of cotton. Unusually and Madura district. It must cause a very large reduction in yield of the crop next year. It is not possible to deal with this pest, once the crop is infested. The insect is a small egg develops the egg under the tender part of the silk just above the ground. From this plant. The grub then develops into a beetle which flies off and lays the egg in other plants.

The Director goes on and if this Combed variety is to be dealt with in a proper fashion, it is impossible to deal with the past. It will be too large a proposition to pay compensation for all this. As a matter of fact if this Combed plant is shown to someone at Combed, within 24 hours this cotton crop is badly wilted and the yield would be consequently small. I think from a business point of view as well as from the point of view of feeling satisfied with the past, a clause like that suggested by the Director of Agriculture is necessary. This statement is brought in to make it clear that in the case of Combed, since after the first year's crop the plants are not left by the cultivator untouched, an should not allow the people to remove the ground notwithstanding an order by the officer of the department concerned regarding him to put them out and leave the fields bare before the next season. I have wanted to add except to suggest that if you want to provide for compensation for large fields containing these crops, it will be further involvement to the ryots to go on keeping on those fields containing these crops, if you provide compensation and deal too tenderly with individual farmers, you will be unjust to other cotton growers who will require no more compensation, by this past action and in fact their fields. You should not encourage or reward Agricultural practices like this which has been emphasized. I therefore appeal to Honorable Members to accept the provision. The rest of it is more matter of feeling. This is the only matter of substance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. V. G. Campbell recalled the amendment.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. K. R. Narasimham: Sir—The clause is controlled by the words the Advocate-General is a substantial agreement with the draft as settled by the Select Committee, with the exception of the proviso, and it is in this proviso that I was strong-
 ly of opinion that the Government's proposal was not a good one. I was then of the opinion that the proviso contained in the Bill was then if any beneficial action is necessary the parties concerned should be fully compensated, and the principle of compensation was greatly contained in the Select Committee. It was ultimately decided that the original Bill should be departed from and that compensation should be given in the form of a grant, which I think is a very good arrangement. I think the clause 9 (2) should be given, viz., for a tree destroyed under subsection (1) (a) not exceeding one-half the value thereof, for plants destroyed under subsection (1) (b) not exceeding one-half the value thereof, for plants destroyed under subsection (1) (c) the full value.

The writer's attitude towards the Government, and after looking up the parallel legislation elsewhere which provided in all cases for the payment of compensation either for trees which are an intrinsic state of infection, and the need of a protest that Congress cannot be so easily put to rest is injured. Now it is seriously suggested that Congress cannot be so easily put to rest as the history of the agricultural efforts without payment of compensation. We are to be told that for their efforts, but there is something like compensation. If there is no such institution as there is, such as the payment of compensation, while trees may be demanded, it may be, with the perfectly bona fide motive of helping all people state of pests. I think the only thing to moderate this and in the payment of compensation which seems that the question will be solved by the California and by the Board of Forestry and the Government as to why compensation should be paid for the loss of trees and the loss of the charge. Therefore, as that one grows, I submit, there is no reason whatever why it is necessary to pay compensation. I submit that after the first year the crop should be assessed and the parties concerned with valuable crops should be compensated as proposed in other cases in sub-value (2). I strongly object to this proposal. The rule laid down in sub-value (2) must be followed in this case also.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—I am equally strongly opposed to this proviso. There is absolutely no reason why exception should be made in the case of this cotton plant, when the Select Committee decided to award compensation in varying proportion in the case of all other plants.

²² The only reason that was given us was that the field must not be allowed to continue with the pest, and it was also stated that it is quite desirable that power should be taken to destroy or remove or sell, upon the owner to use those plants or remove them after the first harvest and before the time for the next harvest comes. What I fail to see is why compensation should be refused in a case like this. It is as if a case as the others.

(*For Pabjess Barber: Mr. T. Rangas Acharyar; [SIR FREDERICK 1919,
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; M. Rameshchandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.]*

The Hon'ble Mr. FARMAN KHAN:—It seems to me that the only alternative to accepting the amendment would be to introduce another clause making it penal to grow cotton for more than one season.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJESWAR T. RAMA ACHARYAN:—I am sorry I am not able to understand why the alternative is to make it penal to keep the cotton for more than one season. Is the object of this provision to prevent the keeping of cotton in the second year or to prevent insect pests?

The Hon'ble Mr. FARMAN KHAN:—It is a source of danger to the whole country if the cotton is allowed to grow each year, the crop being infested the whole time by pest. It can only be destroyed if they are uprooted.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—Your Excellency, though there is a case, as the Hon'ble Mr. FARMAN KHAN has pointed out for growing cotton in particular seasons, there is, so far as the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is concerned an justification for not giving compensation, when a man grows the crop. The provision is likely to create hardship. It was not considered or accepted by the Select Committee. It is now introduced by the Director of Agriculture. It is likely to create hardship; and why compensation should not be given is not clear, from what the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has said.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJESWAR T. RAMA ACHARYAN:—May I say a word? The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has pointed out that in the original Bill we had this provision in a very wide form. It was that: "provided that where the prescribed seasonal or pre-determined seasons require that the plants, not being trees, shall be removed before some specified date subsequent to the ordinary date of harvest of those plants, no compensation shall be payable for the removal thereof although some good produce might have been obtained by leaving the plants standing beyond the date specified." When this came up before the Select Committee—I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao was here—we sat in this room of our subcommittee which I referred to. It was one of those unanimously worked things which was open to the criticism just now made by the Hon'ble Member; why do you choose those particular things and say you will not give compensation? We all agreed. Subsequently the Government examined the whole thing and it was found that this provision which was left out in the Select Committee was a provision of considerable importance. It is not the case, as one would imagine, of a man wanting to keep the crop growing and the Government wanting them to pull it out. But it is a question of 50 per cent of the crops not being that the maintenance of that crop is injurious and being prepared to pull it out, but 10 per cent not doing so and keeping it three-fourths rotting not only themselves but the other 90 per cent. That is the problem. The best cultivators always treat *Cambodia* strictly as an annual crop. I do not know if it is grown in the Northern Circars.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJESWAR T. RAMA ACHARYAN:—I have heard a great deal about it.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJESWAR T. RAMA ACHARYAN:—It is grown greatly in the Tenasserim district. One of the few things which I know with regard to *Cambodia* cotton is that it is treated as an annual crop. The best cultivators treat it strictly as an annual crop. That is to say they pull up the old crop at the end of the season in July or so, and plant a new crop either on the same field or on some other field in September. A good cultivator realizes that although he would save the trouble and expense of ploughing and sowing the field by leaving the old crop on the ground, yet the yield which the old crop would give him in the second year would be a poor one. On the other hand, a newly-planted crop would give him a much better yield which would more than pay for the cost of reploughing and sowing. It is only the lazy and slothful cultivators who leave *Cambodia* cotton on the ground for two or three years. Now in July and August in Coimbatore, while the majority of fields will be cleared of cotton, there will be a certain percentage of fields left standing by these lazy cultivators. These fields form a refuge for all the other insect pests of the neighbourhood which would otherwise die for want of food. As soon as the new crop is planted in September, the insects fly from the old crop and infest the new crops. There have been numerous complaints from cotton traders that the quality of *Cambodia* cotton has been steadily deteriorating. There is no doubt that this is the case, and the reason is to be sought in the great increase of insect pests which has taken place. The remedy for this state of things is simple. If all fields are bare of cotton for two months in each year, the great majority of insect pests must die for lack of food. The new crop will get a better start and will have time to establish itself before the comparatively small number of pests which have survived can multiply and infest it. The principle of this method of dealing with cotton pests has been recognized in other countries. In Egypt it is compulsory to clear cotton plants from the field by a definite date and I believe the same is done with the West Indies. I quote that to impress on, as my Hon'ble Friend characterized it, but I hope the matter will bear a direct aspect when one realizes that if he is allowed to leave his crop to rot on the ground, it will act as a direct source of infection to the new crop of his neighbour in the next season. It is really the directly and necessarily induced to make him adopt the practice of ploughing a new cotton crop every year. Leaving aside the question of damage by insect pests, the total gain will be greater. I called for figures and I find that the whole thing is a struggle not so

26th FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Rangappa Acharyar; Mr. Ranga Acharyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; the President; Mr. Siva Rao.)

much between the Agricultural Department and the cultivators but a struggle between 90 per cent of the cultivators who are adopting the correct practice and the 10 per cent of people who are not doing so. If this 10 per cent class would suffer for their wrong practice, probably it is worth while to let them suffer provided they do not make other people suffer. It will have an educative value. They are unfortunately those latest gods instead of punishing themselves to their brethren have a way of spreading and extending their operations. We have 50 per cent of people who have a habit of pulling out the old crop and starting a new crop, but 10 per cent allow it to rot on the ground. At present the Agricultural Department is proceeding by persuasion and constant preaching. It is by persuasion they have reduced 80 per cent to follow the correct method. In all these matters we do always have an innumerable majority of obstinate people who will persist in doing something wrong which injures not only themselves but other people. You may take my word that persons in the world have you hundred per cent of the people reasonable. The Agricultural Department is now to face with the success of 10 per cent and we are putting forward the Bill to secure the 10 per cent with the success of 10 per cent. The Honorable Member says 'give him compensation' which means that the 90 per cent would be tempted to follow the course of the 10 per cent. They will say, why should we pull it out voluntarily without compensation? This Cambrida cotton has been giving a lot of trouble in the Tami Nadu district. I find the suitable Cambrida variety of cotton was introduced by the Agricultural Department in the south—it was not introduced in the north, if it was I should have larger support—some ten years ago. It has now spread very widely and this late crop succeeded to over 2 lakhs of bales and sold for nearly two lakhs of rupees. This late crop of rupees which is going into the pockets of the people is now in danger. Are you going to secure this late crop by allowing those insects to breed, by allowing the 10 per cent of predatory people to stand upon the sacred right that every person should do as he likes? Or are you going to make them a victim to the right agricultural practice so that not only they but 90 per cent of the people thus will benefit? That is the question before the Council and I have no hesitations in asking you to adopt this particular safeguard. We have taken care to protect the provision because a general provision would be open to the criticism that it is too vague; you may pull out the whole of a big paddy field. So I asked the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to frame this thing with reference to the specific case of Cambrida cotton. If you apply the principle of compensation, the spot will not harvest the crop and he will oblige us to pull out those crops and that would have a most deleterious effect; whereas the correct agricultural practice in his own interests as well as in the interest of others would be to regularize this so do that. This being a new thing put in by the Government, I have felt bound to give a somewhat full explanation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharyar:—"May I ask whether this state of things is referred to in the Agricultural Report?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I have got the information supplied to me by the Agricultural Department. It is difficult to answer the question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I respond to the appeal of the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyar and give him my support. It has been tried in the north and I think I should support the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause F was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

His Excellency the Governor:—"We will adjourn till 2 o'clock to-day. I imagine you would like to adjourn according to that understanding. We will meet at 11 o'clock on Monday and finish this Bill and then go to the Corporation Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"There is one amendment of mine to clause K."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"There is very little to say as that except that the Honorable Member proposes to give full compensation in a case for which only a portion of the value has been provided. The Government would oppose it and stick to the clause as it stands."

His Excellency the Governor:—"We have really passed that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"This was on the agenda paper. It was not noticed by Your Excellency."

His Excellency the Governor:—"It is my fault. Let us settle it now."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"If Your Excellency likes we can have it at Monday."

His Excellency the Governor:—"We cannot. I have already given notice that this clause should be added to this Bill. I gave full opportunity and he did not come up."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I move my amendment which runs thus:—

For clause F (2), substitute the following:—

"When any trees or plants are destroyed under sub-section (1) the owner shall be entitled to full compensation in all cases."

"Your Excellency, compensation is awarded in three cases. The first is the case of a tree destroyed under sub-section (1) (a), i.e., if it is carrying out any prescribed manorial or prescriptive

(Mr. Siva Rao : the Advocate-General ; [21st FEBRUARY 1910.
Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

measures the impending effect destroys any tree which is infected with insect pests or plant disease. In that case the compensation is 'not exceeding one-half the value.' The second case is 'plants, not being trees, some or all of which are affected by the insect pest or plant disease but which are grown so closely together that it is not ordinarily practicable to treat each plant individually.' In such cases the compensation is two-thirds of the value. The third case is 'any plants including trees which though not infected here in his opinion become liable to such infection' and the compensation is 'their full value.' To say that the whole of the sliding scale is thoroughly unworkable. There is no reasonable principle on which the compensation is made. The compensation is awarded on the principle that most of these measures are taken not for the benefit of the individual owner but of the whole area, or the cultivating community.

If compensation is awarded on that principle, I do not see any reason why full compensation need not be awarded. They stand on the same footing. It may be in some cases the individual owner is benefited ultimately, but when those measures are taken he will be indirectly affected, though he may ultimately benefit, and it may be that the other members of the community, the other cultivators in that area will be benefited as well. In any case it is a case for awarding full compensation. Clause (4) says 'for the purpose of sub-section (3) value shall mean the value of the tree or plant at the time of its destruction.' If it is already infected, its value will be very much less. It all depends upon the meaning of the value in any such cases. There should not be any such varying scale."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—" Your Excellency, no change has been made with regard to this matter in the provision which I introduced. This clause stands as it was settled by the Select Committee. Really I do not know that any very great justification has been advanced for this amendment. It is obvious why this differentiation was made. If Hon'ble Members would look at section 5, sub-section (1), there are three classes of plants or trees. The first class is 'trees any tree which is infected with the insect pest or plant disease is destroyed.' The second class is 'any plants, not being trees, some or all of which are affected by the insect pest or plant disease but which are grown so closely together that it is not ordinarily practicable to treat each plant individually.' The third class is 'any plants including trees which though not infected here become liable to infection.' It is impossible to award the same rate of compensation as regards all the classes. If the tree or the plant affected is destroyed, the owner should get compensation different from that got by a man whose tree has become liable to infection. That is not covered merely by the words 'value at the time of destruction.' Different conditions exist, and different methods of valuation may have to be adopted."

" You cannot adopt one method for valuing a plant and a tree alike. The method of valuation will have to be settled by value and also the method of compensation. It is impossible to go into the rules now. In the case where a tree is infected with insect pests or plant disease, the practice in the United Kingdom appears to be the same as the practice which the Bill follows. There the compensation was to amount half the value thereof. It is difficult merely to rely on sub-section (4) and say that value means value at the time of destruction. You cannot say, give the full value of the tree at the time of destruction. There is a danger of the valuation becoming arbitrary. Therefore it is necessary to say that when it has become infected the compensation should not be more than half. It follows the English legislation. The Government oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER:—" The Bill as originally drafted did not provide for compensation in the way that the Select Committee has proposed. It is in the Select Committee that the question of paying compensation in cases where crops or trees or bushes on which the destructive pests are found in any stage of existence was introduced, and it was stated that compensation should be paid in such cases, and ultimately it was decided that we must follow the legislation in Great Britain, where the rule is as follows:— In the case of crops, trees or bushes on which the destructive pests are found in any stage of existence, compensation is not to exceed one-half, and in other cases it is not to exceed three-fourths of the value of the crops, trees, bushes, which in such case it is to be taken to be the value which in ordinary circumstances they would have had at the time of their removal or destruction." On these grounds I think the proposal made in the Select Committee as drafted here provides for compensation in all cases, but they vary the compensation in proportion to the degree of infection. Assuming that a plant is wholly infected, the compensation would be very little."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—" After all it reduces itself to the question of valuing the tree. If the tree is infected its value will be very little. If a tree is liable to be infected, it will get more value. In all cases it is a question of assessing. When you have to assess, why do you say he should get only one-third, half or two-thirds?"

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 9 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

At the stage the Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th February 1910.

H. S. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislation) Dept.